

ANNUAL REPORT

97

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1915,

BEING

THE FORTY-THIRD REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD (IRELAND) ACT, 1872," 35 & 36 VIC., c. 69.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

23rd July, 1915.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1915

am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL

The Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Dublin.

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FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY IVOR CHURCHILL, LORD
WIMBORNE.

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

DUBLIN, 20th July, 1915

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to Your Excellency this, our Forty-third Annual Report, under the Statute 35 and 36 Vic., chap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," which deals with our proceedings, generally, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1915.

For convenience of reference, the Report is classified under the following heads:—

- I. Local Government (Ireland) Acts, Motor Car Acts, Old Age Pension Acts, Unemployed Workmen Act, etc.;
- II. Poor Relief, Medical Charities, and War Relief;
- III. Public Health Acts, Tuberculosis Acts, etc.
- IV. Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Local Government Acts, etc.;
- V. Labourers Acts;
- VI. Borrowing by Local Authorities. Treasury restrictions on borrowing, and Loans sanctioned for Housing Schemes, Public Health purposes, etc.;
- VII. Payments from the Local Taxation Account in aid of Local rates;
- VIII. Audit;
- IX. Examination of Parliamentary Bills;
- X. Deputations received;
- XI. Departmental arrangements.

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902, &c.

Local Government Elections.

The triennial elections of County and Rural District Councillors were held in the year under review. In our last Report we referred to the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the polls so far as these arrangements were made within the period covered by the Report. We are pleased to be able to record that the arrangements were completed and the elections generally carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Several County Councils represented to us that it would be more convenient that the polls for certain District Electoral Divisions should be taken outside those Divisions, and where we were satisfied that such a course would be expedient for geographical or other reasons we gave the necessary authorisation under the powers conferred upon us by Section 94 (6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

The Returning Officer appointed to conduct the election of County and Rural District Councillors in the County of Dublin applied to us for permission for the use of premises not situate in the administrative County of Dublin (being situate within the City of Dublin) as offices for the election of County Councillors for the County, and, having satisfied ourselves as to the convenience of these premises, we issued an Order granting the necessary authority. We also on the same Officer's representation granted Orders for the use of the Workhouses of the Celbridge, North Dublin, and South Dublin Unions, these Workhouses not being situate within the administrative County, as offices for the election of Rural District Councillors for the Rural Districts of Celbridge No. 2, North Dublin, and South Dublin.

In view of the ruling of the Court of King's Bench Division in *re* Pembroke Election Petition, 1908 (1908, 2 I. R., p. 433), regarding the appointment of polling agents by candidates at Local Government elections, we found it necessary to issue Orders amending the regulations relative to the appointment of polling agents contained in the County and Rural District Councillors (Ireland) No. 2 Election Order, 1899, the Guardians (Ireland) Election Order, 1899, and the Urban District Councillors and Town Commissioners (Ireland) Election Order, 1898, so as to bring them into conformity with the law as laid down by the Court in the above case.

In the Brantry District Electoral Division, Dungannon Rural District, Tyrone County, the Returning Officer was notified by two of the four candidates for election of their desire to withdraw their names, after the period allowed by the Election Order for so doing had expired, and asked for an authorisation to accept such withdrawal. Inasmuch as the withdrawal of these candidates left two candidates for the two seats representing the division, we thought it unnecessary and inadvisable in the circumstances that the trouble and expense of a poll in the division should be incurred, and we accordingly issued Orders empowering

the Returning Officer to receive and act on the notices of withdrawal as if they had been delivered to him within the prescribed time.

Although the matter is only indirectly connected with Local Government elections, we may mention here that on the 15th January last we issued a circular letter drawing the attention of local authorities to the provisions of the Local Authorities (Disqualification Relief) Act, 1914, which received the Royal Assent on the 27th November last. The effect of this Act is that a member of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces employed on any naval or military service shall not by reason only of his absence on such service be disqualified or vacate his office as a member of any County or Borough or District Council, or Board of Guardians, or incur any fine or other liability, and the relief is also extended to any person whose employment in connection with naval or military operations the Local Government Board consider may properly be treated for the purposes of the Act in the same manner as actual naval or military service.

Rate Collection.

The collection of the Poor Rate for the past year shows an improvement on previous years. On the 30th September the collection for the half-year was virtually closed in twenty-five counties, while in the remaining counties the delay which occurred in lodging the full amounts of the warrants was due mainly to illness on the part of the Collectors, or to the late date at which they received their warrants. Over ninety-five per cent. of the first moiety of the rate was lodged within the prescribed time, and the greater part of the balance was accounted for by the end of October.

As regards the second half of the financial year all the Collectors employed in twenty of the thirty-three administrative counties lodged the full amount of their respective warrants by the 31st March. In the other thirteen counties, the amount outstanding on the date mentioned was only about two per cent. of the total rates collectible. The arrears were due in most cases either to the illness of individual officers during the course of the half-year, or to vacancies in the staff of Collectors.

In seven of these cases the full amount of the rates was lodged by the end of the following month; and in only six cases rates were outstanding on the 1st May. In two of these the Collectors had died towards the end of the financial year, and the monies outstanding were lodged on their behalf. In another case the sureties were obliged to close the collection, and the County Council have dispensed with the services of the Collector. One Collector closed in the middle of this month, the delay having been caused by illness, and the late date upon which he received his warrant; and in the fifth case the Collector, who had recently been appointed, closed at the end of May, having been granted an extension to that date. The remaining Collector has been returned for trial in connection with an alleged embezzlement of monies collected by him.

An increase is again to be noted in the number of Collectors who obtained special poundage privileges by closing their collection by the 28th February.

Difficulties still continue to be experienced in recovering rates on certain estates sold under recent Land Acts, the valuations of which have not yet been apportioned among the new occupiers.

To ensure the prompt collection of rates so that the County Councils may be in a position to meet their own expenses as well as the demands of the various subsidiary authorities, we have, in a number of Counties, assented to the payment of poundage at an increased rate by way of bonus to those Collectors who lodge a fixed proportion, generally one-third, of their warrants, within the first three months of the half-year.

We receive a number of applications for permission to relax the provisions of our rule requiring the lodgment by Collectors of the full amount included in their warrants, but as this regulation is necessary to ensure prompt collection, we are obliged to meet any such application with a rigid refusal. We attribute the marked success of the rate collection by County Councils entirely to our determination to require Collectors to adhere to the terms and conditions of appointment prescribed by the Public Bodies Order, 1904.

A considerable improvement is to be noted in the collection of the rates in the Urban Districts. The collections were closed in eighteen of the ninety-one Urban Districts by the 28th February, and in all but ten by the end of March. In five of these ten cases the Collectors failed to comply with the regulation which requires them to lodge the items deemed to be irrecoverable, and in three of the remainder the collections were closed by the middle of April.

During the year the Rates (Proceedings for Recovery) Act received the Royal Assent. This Act extends the time within which proceedings may be taken by a local authority for the recovery of rates where such proceedings have been deferred for the purpose of allowing time for payment to persons who, by reason of circumstances attributable to the present War, are temporarily unable to pay rates due by them. We have, however, no record of any action being taken under this Act in this country.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, has also been held to be applicable to proceedings taken for the recovery of rates.

Numerous applications have been made to us during the past year for the remission of rates on premises placed at the disposal of Belgian Refugees, or of the various Military Relief Associations. In such cases we intimated that, while rates are legally leviable in respect of occupied premises, we were of opinion that the Auditor would be prepared to consider the propriety of allowing the cancellation of rates on premises so used, when ruling on the lists of uncollected arrears furnished by the Rate Collectors at the close of their annual collections.

Roads.

We referred in our last Report to the increase of mechanically propelled traffic on roads, and to the constant care on the part of local authorities necessary in order to maintain the surfaces in proper condition. During the past year several authorities were confronted with unusual difficulties in keeping their roads in such a state of repair as to enable them to bear the very extensive and abnormal traffic to which they are subject, arising from military operations during the War. The rapid deterioration of roads on this account is specially noticeable in the vicinity of new centres established for the accommodation of troops, and in some cases where the road authorities were not in a position to meet from ordinary funds the cost of strengthening and keeping in proper condition the roads affected the facts were brought under the notice of the Road Board or of the Military Authorities with a view to grants being made from funds at their disposal in aid of the extra expenditure involved.

During the year we made forty-three Orders in pursuance of Section 27 (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, extending the limit of expenditure on roads in certain Rural Districts. Thirty-two of these Orders authorised extensions of the limit for definite periods, and in eleven cases the existing limits were found to be insufficient to allow of the ordinary public works being properly maintained, and the new limits were, therefore, fixed permanently.

Loans to defray the cost of outlay in connection with road improvements in their districts were sanctioned in the case of the following authorities:—The County Councils of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Clare, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Londonderry, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary (North Riding), Tipperary (South Riding), Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow; the Cork and Limerick County Borough Councils; and the Urban District Councils of Bangor, Blackrock, Carlow, Galway, Killarney, Navan, Newry, Templemore and Tullamore. The loans sanctioned in these cases amounted to £90,643 for steam rolling, to £41,498 for other road improvements, and to £22,288 for the purchase of steam rollers and steam rolling appliances. These amounts show a considerable increase as compared with the preceding year, and it is gratifying to observe that the bulk of the money borrowed is to be devoted to steam rolling and to the purchase of modern appliances in connection therewith. Full particulars of these loans are given in the Appendices.

The road authorities have also been assisted in their operations for the improvement of roads by grants from the Road Board as set out in the following table:—

County.					Amount of Grants.
Antrim	...	...	...	...	£2,837
Armagh	...	...	...	...	1,690
Cavan	...	...	...	...	1,256
Clare	...	...	...	...	6,065

County					Amount of Grants.
Donegal	...	...	...	...	£10,000
Down	...	...	...	...	5,955
Dublin	...	...	...	...	2,040
Fermanagh	...	...	...	...	1,005
Galway	...	...	...	...	5,224
Kerry	...	...	...	...	27,600
Kildare	...	...	...	...	778
Kilkenny	...	...	...	...	6,126
King's	...	...	...	...	1,300
Leitrim	...	...	...	...	1,078
Limerick	...	...	...	...	4,069
Londonderry	...	...	...	...	595
Longford	...	...	...	...	600
Louth	...	...	...	...	5,886
Mayo	...	...	...	...	2,577
Meath	...	...	...	...	3,958
Monaghan	...	...	...	...	3,577
Queen's	...	...	...	...	3,859
Roscommon	...	...	...	...	3,990
Sligo	...	...	...	...	6,374
Tipperary (South Riding)	...	...	...	...	1,404
Tyrone	...	...	...	...	1,104
Waterford	...	...	...	...	3,054
Wexford	...	...	...	...	5,476
Wicklow	...	...	...	...	12,752
				Total,	<u>£132,124</u>

During the year steps were taken by the following County Councils with a view to the renewal of schemes already in force for the maintenance of roads in their counties by the direct labour system under the charge of the County Surveyor:—Antrim, Armagh, Kerry, King's, Leitrim, Limerick, Meath, Queen's, Roscommon, Tipperary (North Riding), and Waterford. The Down County Council also formulated a new scheme with respect to roads in the Newry No. 1 Rural District. After the completion of the statutory preliminaries we were enabled to give our formal approval to most of the schemes prior to the 31st March. In some cases we found it desirable to modify slightly or to amplify the provisions of the schemes in regard to the working arrangements in order to ensure greater efficiency in the discharge of the responsible duties devolving on County officials. We continue to receive very favourable reports as to the satisfactory results of the direct labour schemes, and it would appear that during the past year in only one Rural District where the system was formerly adopted has it been proposed to revert to the contract system.

Owing to the increased cost of living during the present crisis a number of County Councils recently decided to grant increased wages to the workmen employed by them in connection with road works.

At the request of the Clare County Council we held a local inquiry in the month of July, 1914, with regard to road works carried out under the direct labour scheme in operation in that County. This inquiry was of an exhaustive nature, occupying two days, and included the investigation of certain irregularities in connection with payments for road material supplied in the Limerick No. 2 Rural District. The evidence showed clearly that considerable laxity had prevailed in the administration of the direct labour scheme, but we are glad to observe that the County Council have taken steps to carry out the various recommendations which we considered it desirable to make, with a view to a more efficient discharge of the duties devolving on the County officers concerned, especially in regard to the measurement of materials, and the supervision and inspection of the road works in the County.

Some difference having arisen in the course of the year between the Mayo County Council and the Castlebar Urban District Council with regard to charges in connection with the maintenance of the roads in the Urban District, the matter was referred to us with a view to settlement. We considered it desirable to direct a local inquiry to be held for the purpose of enabling us to determine under Section 27 (6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the terms upon which the Urban District Council might undertake the entire maintenance of roads in the district, the expenses of the maintenance of which are *leviable* partly off the County-at-large, *i.e.*, main roads. At the opening of the Inquiry a legal point was raised that the declaration of main roads made in 1907 did not include any roads within the Urban Districts of the County, and that the roads which were formerly declared to be main roads in these districts had ceased at that date to be included in that category. On considering the report of the Inspector who held the Inquiry, and having taken legal advice on the point, we came to the conclusion that, as there had been no main roads as defined by Section 8 of the Act in any of the Urban Districts since 1907, we were not in a position to make any order with regard to the contribution of the County Council towards the maintenance of the Castlebar roads.

As a result of subsequent arbitration proceedings between the two Councils, an agreement was come to under which the County Council arranged to make an annual contribution of £220 towards the expenses incurred in maintaining the roads in the Urban District. We raised no objection to the terms of settlement, which we considered to be equitable.

The legal question, to which we referred in our last Report, as to the method of charging the contributions of County Councils under the National Insurance Act, 1911, as employers of workmen on roads and other public works has now been decided by a judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of the County Council of Cork *v.* Sheehan. The effect of the judgment is that these expenses must be charged and dealt with as district, county-at-large, or partly district and partly county-at-large charges according to the chargesability of the works on which the workmen

concerned are employed. Each County Council has been informed of this decision.

Another question of great importance to County Councils as employers of workmen on roads formed the subject of a recent judgment of the High Courts in the case of the Tipperary (North Riding) County Council *v.* the National Insurance Commissioners in connection with a scheme framed by the County Council with a view to the exemption of their workmen from the provisions of the National Insurance Acts. In the course of his judgment in this case the Master of the Rolls dealt with the powers of County Councils to frame schemes for making payments from the rates on account of disablement benefit to their workmen, pointing out that several local authorities, *e. g.*, the Belfast Corporation and the Dublin Corporation, have express statutory powers enabling them to give such or equivalent benefits, and deciding that the fact that these Corporations required to get those express powers to enable them to do this in itself shows clearly that County Councils cannot frame schemes to give benefits corresponding to those provided under the National Insurance Acts, without explicit statutory authority.

A matter of considerable interest to road authorities recently arose in a case where a County Council sought to recover damages from a contractor for breach of his road maintenance contract. The proceedings were instituted under Section 168 of the Grand Jury Act of 1836, as adapted, and the Judge of Assize held that any sums in respect of the contract, which had been deferred or struck off, should not be taken into account or credited to the contractor in assessing the damages resulting from his failure to keep the road in proper repair in accordance with his contract.

During the year we confirmed Bye-laws framed by the County Councils of Down, Kildare, and Limerick under the provisions of the Public Roads (Ireland) Act, 1911, for granting annual licences to locomotives used within their Counties other than for agricultural purposes, and for charging a fee in respect of each licence.

Examinations.—Assistant Surveyors, etc.

Our usual examination of candidates for qualification as Assistant Surveyors under the County Councils was held in the month of February. Sixteen candidates presented themselves for examination, and nine of these qualified in the prescribed subjects. A number of applicants for permission to attend were unable to satisfy us that they fulfilled the conditions prescribed for candidates and consequently could not be admitted to the examination.

At the request of the Louth County Council we held a local examination of candidates nominated by the Council for Senior and Junior Clerkships in the County offices at Dundalk. The candidates who obtained the highest number of marks in the subjects of examination were duly appointed to the respective positions.

County Surveyors.

An examination of candidates for vacancies in the office of County Surveyor in Longford, Queen's and Waterford Counties was held during the year by the Civil Service Commissioners, and we approved of the appointment to the vacant positions of candidates who passed this examination. A vacancy arising in the County of Kildare was filled by the appointment of an existing County Surveyor, who had previously passed the Civil Service examination.

Extension of time for payment of Accounts.—Section 51 (7) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Section 4 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902.

A slight diminution in the number of applications for extensions of time for the payment of overdue accounts is noticeable this year as compared with the figures for last year. The decrease, however, is not sufficient having regard to the repeated warnings on this subject issued to public bodies and contractors, and, were it not for the abnormal financial conditions prevailing during the latter portion of the year, we would have felt justified in refusing to accede to very many of these applications.

Alteration of Local Government Areas.

We mentioned in our last Report that we had made a Provisional Order altering the boundaries of the Counties of Antrim and Londonderry, so as to enable the Municipal area of Portrush to be extended. This Order, the first we have made for the alteration of the boundaries of counties under Article 25 (1) of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, was confirmed by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1914. By the Order so confirmed the townland of Glenmanus and portions of the townlands of Magheramenagh and Carrstown became part of the administrative County of Antrim, and of the Urban District of Portrush.

The memorial of the Portrush Urban District Council praying the Antrim County Council to take the necessary steps towards the extension of the Urban District contemplated not only the inclusion of the above mentioned area, originally situate in County Londonderry, but also the inclusion of the townlands of Ballywillan, Meadowparks, and Cloughorr, situate in County Antrim. The grant of this latter extension was deferred pending the inclusion of the Londonderry area, but when this matter was finally settled, the Antrim County Council made an Order in pursuance of Article 26 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, extending the boundaries of the town of Portrush so as to include the townland of Meadowparks and a portion of the Townland of Ballywillan, the Portrush Urban District Council having agreed to this modification of the original proposal. Having satisfied ourselves that the requirements of the above Article had been duly carried out,

and no petition against the Order having been received by us within the statutory period, we made an Order on the 16th March, 1915, confirming the Antrim County Council's Order with the modifications necessary for carrying it into effect. These extensions of the boundaries of the Portrush Urban District necessitated alterations in the Portrush and Bushmills, and in the Portstewart Dispensary Districts, which were carried out by our Orders of the 26th March, 1915.

The constitution of Portstewart as a town under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, and of the town of Bundoran as an Urban District was carried to completion during the period covered by our Report. The town of Bundoran, which formed part of the Bundoran District electoral division, having become an Urban District, it was necessary to separate the electoral division into the Bundoran Urban and Bundoran Rural district electoral divisions, the municipal boundary forming the boundary between them. This alteration was carried out by our Order of the 8th September, 1914.

In view of the constitution of Buncrana as an Urban District during the previous year, and the consequent constitution of the Buncrana Urban District as a separate district electoral division, we made an Order on the 15th April, 1914, assigning two Guardians to that division.

Meetings of Public Bodies.

We made Orders during the year, on the request of the public bodies concerned, in pursuance of Section 14 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, altering the hour at which the statutory monthly meetings of the Commissioners may be held, in the Urban Districts of Dungarvan, Listowel, Templemore, and Bundoran.

Disposal of Corporate Property.

We received during the year a number of applications for our approval to the disposal of corporate property. Most of these cases were in the nature of a renewal of expiring leases of business or other premises, and, in accordance with our practice; we generally required the insertion of clauses in the new leases imposing the expenditure of substantial sums in re-building or repair. We also issued Orders consenting to the sale of certain rents or tithe rent-charges by the Corporations of Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Carrickfergus, and giving directions in each case as to the manner in which the capital sum realised by the sales should be invested for the benefit of the ratepayers.

Amalgamation of Unions.

Reference was made in our last Report to the proposed amalgamation of the Cootehill Union with those adjoining with a view to the conversion of the Cootehill Workhouse into an auxiliary asylum for the purpose of providing additional asylum accommodation for the Counties of Monaghan and Cavan. The

appeal of the Monaghan County Council against the establishment of the auxiliary asylum at Cootehill was duly considered by the Privy Council, and they decided that the jurisdiction under Section 76 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, to fix the site of an auxiliary asylum is vested in the local authority.

We have since been in communication with the Joint Committee of the District Asylum with regard to the question of an adequate water supply for the purposes of the new institution, but the schemes hitherto submitted to us in this connection have not been such as could be approved by us. We recently informed the Joint Committee that we must defer the further consideration of the dissolution of the Cootehill Union until the question of an efficient and satisfactory water supply has been definitely settled.

Education (Provision of Meals) (Ireland) Act, 1914.

During the year the Education (Provision of Meals) (Ireland) Act, 1914, received the Royal Assent. This Act empowers County Borough and Urban-District Councils to associate themselves with Local Committees for the purpose of providing with meals children attending National Schools within their area; and, when possible, to recover the cost of such meals from the parents of the children. Further, when the Local Authority are satisfied that any children attending a National School within their area are unable, by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided for them, and having ascertained that funds, other than public funds, are not available, or are insufficient in amount to defray the cost of food furnished in meals under the Act, we are empowered to authorise them to expend out of the rates such sum not exceeding the amount which would be produced by a rate of one half-penny in the pound, as will meet the cost of the provision of the food. This authority has been given by us to the Corporation of Dublin, and to the Urban Districts of Athy, Kingstown, Listowel, Newry, and Wexford. The question is, at present, under consideration in a number of the other County Boroughs and Urban Districts.

Some doubts having arisen as to the interpretation of the expression "National Schools" in this Act, we have expressed the opinion that the benefits of the Act need not be confined to children attending schools under the control of the Commissioners of National Education.

Trade Boards Act, 1909.

In connection with the provisions of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, governing the action of local authorities in giving contracts which involve employment in certain trades, we notified to local authorities certain Orders made by the Board of Trade under Section 5 (2) of the Act, making obligatory in cases in which they are applicable, on all persons employing labour and

on all persons employed, the minimum rates of wages, as varied by the Chain Trade Board and notified in January, 1914, and the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland) and notified in February, 1914. The effect of the obligatory Orders is to make it illegal for wages to be paid at less than the minimum rates fixed, except in the case of time-workers who have obtained special permits from the Trade Board exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates. We pointed out that the limited operation of the rates under Section 7 had terminated and that it will not now be necessary for an employer to give notice to the Trade Board, under that Section, that he is willing that the minimum rates should be obligatory on him, in order to be eligible to receive from a Government Department or local authority a contract involving employment to which the minimum rates are applicable.

River Navigation Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1914.

On the 24th November last we issued a circular letter drawing the attention of the County Councils and the County Surveyors of the various Counties to the provisions of the River Navigation Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1914. This Act empowers County Councils to undertake, construct, and maintain works for the improvement of the navigation of any river in accordance with schemes prepared by the Council of the County concerned and approved by the Board of Works, to acquire land and borrow money for these purposes, to appoint Committees for the carrying into effect the Act, and to charge and enforce the payment of tolls in cases where works under the Act have been carried out.

General Cattle Diseases Fund.

In accordance with a certificate furnished by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland showing that a sum equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all Irish administrative counties was required for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, we made an Order on the 8th February last assessing the amount certified on the several counties and county boroughs in Ireland according to their respective valuations.

By the Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Act, 1914, the maximum amount which may be levied for the purposes of the Act of 1894, has been increased from a poundage of eight pence to a poundage of one shilling on the valuation of property in the administrative counties.

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898—Section 66.

During the year we issued the usual certificates under this Section of the sums to be paid to us by the Corporation of the City of Dublin, and by the Council of the County of Dublin,

to meet payments in respect of the pensions of the staff of the former Collector-General of Rates in Dublin. The total sum payable by the City during the year was £8,677 17s. 6d., and by the County £816 1s. 8d.

Motor Cars.

Under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act of 1914 the Motor Car Act, 1903, was continued in force until the 31st December, 1915.

Several representations were made during the year by local authorities respecting the danger and annoyance caused by the fast driving of motor cars on public roads in their districts, and in some cases applications were received by us from the authorities concerned for the issue of regulations imposing more stringent restrictions than are laid down in the Act with regard to the speed of motor cars, particularly when passing through towns and villages.

We are willing to consider applications for the imposition of lower speed limits on specific highways or places where, owing to local circumstances, these may be properly imposed, but we require to be satisfied that the provisions of the existing law are not sufficient for the safety of the public without recourse to further restrictions. Apart from the maximum speed limit fixed by the Motor Car Act, 1903, or any regulations made by us thereunder, Section 1 provides that if any person drives a motor car recklessly or negligently or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that person shall be guilty of an offence under the Act. This Section appears to cover most of the cases of improper driving as it applies to all cases of reckless or negligent driving and to driving at any speed which is dangerous to the public. Moreover, the risks attendant on motor traffic have been found in many places to be largely diminished by the erection of sign-posts cautioning motorists against driving at a high rate of speed on roads leading to towns and at sharp curves, cross-roads, etc., where danger may be apprehended. We are of opinion that a steady and systematic enforcement of the powers conferred by Section 1, and the erection of suitable warning notices, would so minimise the risk of accidents arising from motor traffic as to render the imposition of further restrictions by special regulations unnecessary.

The Dublin Corporation considered a proposal to prohibit the driving of heavy motor cars through the streets of the city in view of damage to the walls of old houses by the vibration caused by such traffic, as well as of injury to water-mains, drains, etc. We informed the Corporation of our powers under Section 8 of the Act, and pointed out that we could not make general regulations, but that if they were of opinion that the driving of heavy motor cars on any particular street or streets was a cause of danger to the public, we would be prepared to consider any application for restrictions on such driving on receiving particulars of the traffic, etc., on the streets concerned.

The certified statement furnished to us by the Postmaster General showed that the motor car licence duties levied in Ireland during the year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to £26,157 11s., and as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, five per cent. of this amount was duly paid to the credit of the County and County Borough Councils in proportion to the sums levied in their respective areas. The amount of the duties levied during the year 1913-14 shows an increase of £9,590 11s. 6d., as compared with the amount levied during 1912-13.

County Councils now generally recognise their responsibilities with regard to the collection of the motor licence duties and evince a growing interest in carrying out the work devolving on them in this matter. As stated in our last report free grants from the Road Board funds for road improvements are contingent on satisfactory steps being taken for the collection of the licence duties, and we observe the Councils in most cases are making vigorous efforts to enforce payment of the duties. A satisfactory collection, however, is rendered difficult by the fact that owners need not register their motor cars, or pay duty, in the county in which they reside. Legal proceedings against defaulters have, nevertheless, been taken in numerous cases resulting, where liability has been proved, in the imposition of penalties. In one county the sum realised in penalties during the year 1914 is reported to have reached a total of £175, but in many cases local authorities do not appear to insist on the payment of the full amount of the fines.

A number of Councils have sought our advice as to claims made for exemption from payment of the licence duties, the principal of these being put forward on the ground that cars are not used, or that they are public conveyances, or used for trade purposes. It rests with the person claiming exemption to satisfy the licensing authority that he is not liable for payment of duty, and we are of opinion that in all cases where it appears that a car is being kept, the usual steps for the recovery of the duty should be taken. In order to come under the head of "public conveyance" an owner should give satisfactory evidence that his motor car is kept for hiring purposes, and is constantly in use as a hired carriage, and, in our opinion, persons who do not follow the occupation of hackney carriage owners or drivers cannot, by registering their motors as "public conveyances," evade payment of licence duty. As to the exemption claimed on the ground that the car is used for trade purposes, it must be adapted for use and used solely for the conveyance of goods or of burdens in the course of trade or hushandry, and the name and address of the person or firm keeping the same must be painted thereon in letters not less than an inch in length.

Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 and 1911.

The number of cases referred to us for determination under Section 7 (1) (c) and 7 (1) (d) of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, still continues large, but the number was 903 less than in

the previous year. The particulars are given in the following tables:—

1.—(1) No. of Appeals received from Pension Officers			
during year ended 31st March, 1915	4,778		
(2) No. of Appeals received from other persons	521		
		Total,	5,299
2.—(1) No. of Appeals on claims decided during year			
ended 31st March, 1915	4,495		
(2) No. of Appeals on questions decided	952		
		Total No. of Appeals decided during year,	5,447
3. (1) Number of claims allowed at 5s. a week,	618		
Number of claims allowed at less than			
5s. a week	435	1,053	
(2) No. of claims rejected on Age	1,824		
Means	1,431		
Residence	34		
Nationality	1		
Failure to work	1		
Imprisonment	2		
Relief	39		
		Total,	3,332
(3) Appeals dismissed, late, etc.	110	110	
(on claims)			
		Total,	4,495
Appeals on Questions:—			
Pensions unaltered		308	
Pensions raised		119	
Pensions reduced		53	
Pensions revoked:—Age	30		
Means	127		
Residence	2		
Nationality	nil		
Failure to Work	nil		
Lunatic Asylum	nil		
Imprisonment	2		
Relief	295		
		Total	456
Total	456	456	
Appeals dismissed late, etc.	23	23	
(on questions)			
			952

The total number of appeals received from the passing of the Act of 1908 till the 31st March, 1915, was 75,912, and the total number of cases decided in the same period was 75,258.

The position of claimants and pensioners maintained in Workhouse Infirmaries has again been under consideration, and, in conjunction with the Local Government Boards for England and Scotland an opinion on the matter was obtained from the Law Officers of the Crown. The substance of their opinion was communicated to Local Pension Committees and Sub-Committees, and to Boards of Guardians in a Circular Letter dated 1st April, 1915.

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

At the outbreak of War we intimated to Local Representative Committees the necessity of co-ordinating the work and expenditure of Distress Committees operating under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, with other relief agencies. This was effected, with generally beneficial results, in each Urban area having Representative and Distress Committees. The wide survey of labour conditions undertaken by Representative Committees and the lively public interest in the question of unemployment during the season reacted favourably upon the work of Distress Committees with the result that the latter initiated and carried out many well-considered and specially useful schemes.

As against Government contributions of £5,000, and income from rates and voluntary contributions £2,059 6s. 10d.—in all £7,059 6s. 10d.—the actual amount paid in wages to the unemployed was £5,273. For the previous year the total income was £11,285, of which £8,928 was paid in wages.

The bulk of the Government grants made were, as in previous years, expended in the City of Dublin where many causes combine to accentuate unfavourable conditions of employment during the winter months. We are, therefore, pleased to be in a position to report that both the administrative methods employed and general results of the Dublin Committee's operations indicate a marked improvement upon those of previous years.

During the season under review the Committee made two interesting proposals which we sanctioned. One of these resulted in upwards of 100 young women who were out of employment receiving three months' training in domestic science at the City of Dublin Technical Schools under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. A maintenance allowance of 6s. each weekly, paid by the Distress Committee, was an essential to enable these young women to complete their course of instruction. Apart from the general advantage in improved capacity for house duties which accrues from such instruction, a number of the pupils so maintained have entered paid domestic employment.

The Department of Agriculture also co-operated with the Distress Committee by providing employment for a limited number of men in re-afforestation work at Glendalough, and in

the development of an experimental farm colony at Fairview. The latter scheme was suggested by the existence of a considerable tract of reclaimed land within the city boundary. Its use was granted free for one year by the Borough Council. Unskilled labourers were employed to plant about 12 acres of potatoes and other root crops which, in the event of favourable weather conditions, it is anticipated, will produce a revenue sufficient to repay the outlay upon labour, seed, etc. The experiment will enable us to judge whether this most desirable form of employment may be adopted in future seasons upon any considerable scale.

During the season we requested all Distress Committees to adopt a sliding scale of wages corresponding to the scale prescribed by the Government Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress. Under this scale the number of hours of employment given each week to an applicant varied according to the number of his dependants. This system has proved simple and equitable in operation.

In order to prevent the receipt of relief wages by persons otherwise employable, we have required Distress Committees to insist upon the production by each applicant of a card showing that his, or her, name appeared upon the "live" register of the nearest Labour Exchange. This safeguard, together with the provision that applications for employment should be renewed monthly has, we are satisfied, substantially decreased the number of persons registered by the Distress Committee as being unemployed.

I.—TABLE SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Distress Committee.	Maximum No. of persons employed in any one week.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		From rates.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From Government Contributions.	Wages.	Materials, supervision and administrative expenses.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cork ..	47	—	—	750	363 15 4	(a) 80 12 9	
Drogheda ..	38	—	—	100	97 10 1	1 10 4	
Dublin ..	(b) 270	(c) 1,150	(d) 816 0 10	3,400	4,298 6 6	(e) 1,554 6 10	
Galway ..	52	50	13 0 0	300	284 12 3	78 3 1	
Kingstown	41	30	—	200	238 19 9	(f) 321 2 10	
Londonderry	—	—	—	(g) 250	—	—	

(a) All materials, except those required for repairing the damage to the Athletic ground which cost £58 11s. 9d., were supplied by the Corporation.

(b) Including 74 women.

(c) In addition a sum of £550 was advanced from the rates to the Local Representative Committee.

(d) Recoupment for materials £112; voluntary contributions £111 5s.; contribution from Prince of Wales' Fund £343 1s. 10d.; Recoupment from Board of Works £250.

(e) Materials £654 10s. 6d.; salaries £678 2s. 1d.; postage and printing £97 15s. 10d.; Miscellaneous £123 12s. 6d.

(f) Materials £137 1s. 10d.; wages paid by Urban Council £143 19s. 2d.

(g) Work not started within period under review.

II.—TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF APPLICANTS.

Occupations.	Distress Committees.					
	Cork.	Drogheda,	Dublin,	Galway,	Kingstown,	Londonderry.
Building Trades ...	18	—	752	40	—	—
Tailoring and Clothing Trades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boot and Shoe Trades ...	—	—	12	1	—	—
Furnishing and Wood-working Trades ...	—	—	29	1	—	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal trades ...	—	—	192	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades ...	—	—	37	1	—	—
Printing, Bookbinding and other Paper Trades ...	—	—	47	1	—	—
Textile Trades, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women Workers, ...	57	—	832	—	—	—
Other definite Occupations	—	—	322	—	—	—
General or Casual labour	281	61	1,222	154	183	(a)

(a) See note (g) Table I.

III.—TABLE showing (a) Nature of Work provided by Distress Committees; (b) Average number of men employed; (c) Rates of pay; (d) Hours of labour; (e) Amount of wages paid.

Distress Committee and Nature of work or of several classes of work if more than one.	Average number of men employed on each work.	Weekly rate or rates of pay.	Have wages paid been equal to or below standard rate?	Weekly hours of labour.	Total amount of wages paid.
CORK. Street improvements; laying concrete path; laying down crossings; extending lake in Fitzsimon's Park; clearing children's playground in Coleman's Lane; Making good damage done by Military in Athletic grounds.	20	Mechanics 6s. 3d.—6s. 6d. per day. Labourers, 4s. per hour.	Equal to standard rate. Below standard rate.	29½	£ s. d. 152 15 4
DROGHEDA. Leveling ruinous buildings and clearing sites; leveling dumping ground.	(a)	14s.	Below standard rate.	48	67 16 1
DUBLIN. Cleaning streets and lanes not in charge of Corporation; Roadmaking and repaving; Laying out play ground; concreting; stonecutting; agricultural labouring; quarrying and clearing derelict site at Greek street; sewing for women workers.	From 5 to 27.	Timekeepers 20s. Overseers 20s. to 35s.; Stonecutters 20s. Girls in Domestic Economy class 6s. Women workers on piece work.	Standard rate for skilled workers; below standard rate for unskilled workers and women.	32 to 56	4,598 6 6
GALWAY. Reclamation of bogslands; Improvement of South Park; making concrete footpaths.	6	12s. a week up to 1st March, 1915, 3½d. per hour after 1st March, 1915	Below standard rate.	32 to 40	284 12 5
KINGSTOWN. Sewer construction	26	17s.	Below standard rate.	57	528 19 6
LONDONDERRY. (b)	—	—	—	—	—

(a) All the men employed were placed on these works.

(b) See note (g), Table I.

Markets and Fairs.

On the application of the Galway Urban District Council, we sanctioned a loan of £108 for providing a weighbridge.

II.—POOR RELIEF.

Statistics of Pauperism.

From the weekly returns furnished to us by Clerks of Unions we have compiled a table, which will be found in the Appendices, showing the number of persons in receipt of all forms of poor relief in Ireland on each Saturday during the year. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of the different forms of relief on the last Saturday of March in each of the past five years:—

		1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
In Workhouses.	Sick in workhouse hospitals and infirmaries	14,430	14,960	14,994	14,725	15,030
	Aged and infirm in workhouses ..	9,152	10,032	10,459	10,364	11,291
	Children under 15 in workhouses other than those sick in hospital	3,032	4,031	4,851	6,097	5,218
	Lunatics, idiots, and epileptics other than those sick in hospital	2,024	2,110	2,146	2,313	2,220
	Mothers having infant children ..	475	679	633	634	661
	All other classes	3,199	3,842	4,150	4,365	4,516
In extern Institutions or Homes.	In extern hospitals	324	327	306	285	250
	In institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots and imbeciles	906	980	903	1,509	951
	In Trine and Olin district schools ..	342	337	347	350	353
	Children out at nurse or boarded-out ..	3,565	2,572	2,589	2,569	2,574
	Children in certified schools	76	100	99	53	46
In Outdoor Relief (other than children boarded-out and in certified schools).	Under Sec. 1 of Act 10 Vic., c. 31 ..	34,916	34,515	34,097	36,066	35,692
	Under Sec. 7 of Act 10 Vic., c. 31, and Sec. 4 of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 47 ..	1,023	1,029	1,449	2,114	2,043
	Under Orders pursuant to Sec. 10 of the Local Govt. (I.) Act, 1898 ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of persons in receipt of relief on last Saturday in March,		71,598	70,663	77,723	80,549	80,942
Average daily number.	Indoor (including those in extern institutions)	34,770	31,183	37,435	38,361	40,714
	Outdoor	37,857	39,680	39,907	39,645	50,320
Total daily average number on Indoor and Outdoor relief		72,627	74,283	77,342	78,007	91,034

In previous reports we have called attention to the great decrease which had taken place in the number of persons in receipt of relief since 1910.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there was a further decrease during the year under review as compared with the preceding year, in the number of every class maintained in Workhouses. The decrease in the number of sick was 563; in the aged and infirm, 850; in the children, 619; in the lunatics and idiots (excluding those in hospital), 86; in the case of mothers having infant children, 104; and in all other classes (including the able-bodied), 749.

As regards outdoor relief, while the actual number in receipt of this form of relief at the close of the last week of March, 1915, showed an increase of 401 on the number at the corresponding period in the previous year, yet the daily average number for the whole year, viz., 37,857, showed a decrease of 196 on the average for the year ended March, 1914.

The total average number in receipt of both forms of relief during the year, viz., 72,627, represented a pauperism of 1 in every 60 of the estimated population of the country, as compared with 1 in every 43, ten years ago.

Pauper Children.

As regards the pauper children, for whose relief the Guardians are responsible, 342 were, on the 27th March last, maintained in the two District Schools of Trim and Glin; 635 were located in the Poor Law Schools at Cabra and Pelletstown; 73 were in schools certified by us under the Pauper Children Acts, and 2,565 were boarded out in foster homes throughout the country. In the Appendices* will be found a report from our Inspector, Miss Fitzgerald-Kenney, who has had large experience of the boarding-out system both in the North and South of Ireland.

The number of children maintained in workhouses has decreased from 4,601 to 3,982 since the date of our last Report.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics.

As already stated there has been a decrease in the number of this class, maintained in the workhouse, of 86 as compared with the preceding year, or of 206 as compared with the year 1911. There are, however, still 3,024 of these afflicted persons maintained in Irish workhouses, besides those sick in hospital.

Deaths in Workhouses.

The total number of deaths in workhouses during the year under review was 10,562, being an increase of 214 on the previous year. The deaths included ten centenarians, one of whom was stated to be 112 and another 105 years of age.

On turning to the table in the Appendices† which gives the cause of death, it will be observed that there was a considerable decrease in the mortality from cancer, the number of deaths from this disease being 555 as compared with 650 in 1914.

There were 1,734 deaths in Workhouses from tuberculosis as compared with 1,880 in the preceding year. It should be noted, however, that the Abbey Auxiliary Workhouse of the Belfast Union was transferred from the control of the Board of Guardians to the Belfast Corporation on the 1st October, 1914, and became a municipal sanatorium. Between that date and the end of March following 80 deaths from tuberculosis occurred in the institution. For the purpose of comparison, therefore, the figures for the two years should be taken as 1,814 and 1,830 respectively, showing a decrease of 16 in the year under review.

In our last Report we alluded to the subject of Infant Mortality in Workhouses. We regret to observe that there has been an increase of 39 in the deaths of infants of one year and under, the numbers in 1915 and 1914 being 807 and 768 respectively. There was, however, a decrease from 543 to 527 in the deaths of children

* See page 11, *et seq.*

† See page 233.

from 1 to 5 years of age, and a further decrease from 344 to 340 in the deaths between 5 and 15 years of age, so that the total net increase in deaths of infants and children was 19.

Scarlatina was again prevalent in the country during the past year, and the number of deaths from this cause amongst those treated in Workhouse Hospitals was 179, as compared with 160 in 1914 and 41 in 1911.

Nursing in Workhouse Hospitals.

There was a slight decrease of 4 in the number of trained nurses, owing to the fact that some of these officers have volunteered for service with the troops. There are now 274 trained nurses in 148 workhouses.

In addition there are 247 "qualified" nurses (being an increase of 8), 360 nursing sisters (nuns), and 167 probationary nurses. We are glad to observe that the number of pauper attendants in these hospitals was still further reduced during the year by the appointment of eleven paid attendants.

Dietaries.

In our previous Reports we referred fully to the new dietary system promulgated by our Circular Letter of 3rd February, 1913, and to the fact that about one half of the entire Workhouse population of this country was dieted in accordance with our new scheme. Since the date of last report several additional Boards of Guardians have adopted the system, and we continue to receive reports as to its satisfactory working, especially from a financial point of view. In several Unions it has been shown that notwithstanding the great increase which has taken place in the price of provisions, the cost per head of the inmates has not increased over what it was under the old system when the prices of commodities were very much lower. At a time like the present, when economy in every branch of administration is essential, it is hoped that Boards of Guardians who have not already drawn up dietaries for their workhouses on the lines laid down, will not longer delay in doing so, and thus introduce into their workhouses a reform which has been shown to be beneficial both to the inmates and to the ratepayers.

Emigration.

We issued 17 consent orders authorizing assisted emigration of 29 persons during the year ended 31st March, 1915, the expenditure incurred being £108 12s. 6d. This assistance was given by the Guardians out of the rates towards defraying the cost of the outfits, &c., of persons emigrating to relatives who were in a position to maintain them and to provide them with employment.

Expenditure on Poor Relief.

The usual detailed statement of expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1914, as compiled from the abstracts of union accounts, will be found in the Appendices.* The following summary gives the main figures of interest in connection with

* See page 260, *et seq.*

poor law expenditure from revenue during that and the preceding year, ended 30th September :—

	1914.	1913.
Poor Relief, other than Dispensary Medical Relief under the Medical Charities Act :—	£	£
In-maintenance,	446,567	456,346
Out relief,	133,196	132,669
Salaries and rations of officers,	231,339	225,841
Children boarded out,	22,660	22,250
Children maintained in Trus and Glin district schools	8,304	8,623
Cost of maintenance of paupers sent to extero hospitals, asylums for the blind, &c., by Guardians	26,607	25,974
Cost of medicines in workhouses,	13,163	12,644
Other expenses	151,211	136,373
Total,	1,032,679	1,033,693
Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act, and other Acts administered by the Guardians	275,920	273,257
Total poor relief expenditure,	1,308,600	1,307,120

It will be observed that there was an increase of £1,779 in the total poor relief expenditure during the year.

Dispensary Medical Relief.

The following is a summary of the cases in which medical relief was afforded, and of the expenditure under the Medical Charities Act during the year in question, and the previous year, arranged under the usual headings :—

	Year ended 31st March, 1915.	Previous year.
Number of new cases attended and registered during the Year :—		
1. At Dispensaries	476,775	505,683
2. At Patients' houses	173,380	174,679
Total number of new cases	650,155	680,362
Number of Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed	64,843	62,338
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers	107,342	106,502
Remuneration of temporary Dispensary Medical Officers	15,717	15,682
Total payment in respect of salaries of permanent and remuneration of temporary Medical Officers	123,059	122,184
Salaries of Compounders of Medicine	3,957	4,088
Salaries of Midwives	19,830	19,634
Cost of medicines and appliances	20,121	21,582
Expenditure from Loans under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879	0,386	5,216
Other expenses	26,727	25,860
Amount of fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879,	6,173	6,241
Total expenses of Dispensary Districts	206,243	205,684

Medical Relief Cases.

The number of cases attended at the Dispensaries was 476,775 in the past year as compared with 505,683 in the previous year, and 476,931 in year ended 31st March, 1913. 173,380 patients were attended at their own homes in the past year, 174,679 in the previous year, and 171,793 in year ended 31st March, 1913. The figures for 1914-15 go to indicate that the state of public health was normal during the year.

Salaries of Medical Officers.

The Boards of Guardians of 104 Unions had up to the end of March last, adopted, with our sanction, scales of increased salaries for their Medical Officers, and a list of such scales is printed in the Appendices.*

The total salaries of the Dispensary Medical Officers amounted during the past year to the sum of £107,342, being an advance of £790 on the previous year's salaries, due to the increments which accrued under the graded scales.

Medical Officers.

Owing to the unprecedented demands of the Army and Navy for Doctors since the outbreak of the War there has been a dearth of candidates for Dispensary Districts, and especially so in poor localities, where it has been found impossible to make permanent appointments to vacancies. A number of Medical Officers, with the permission of the Guardians and our assent, accepted temporary service with His Majesty's Forces, and their withdrawal has diminished the ranks of the Dispensary Medical Staff.

Furthermore, as many as eighty Dispensary Medical Officers have undertaken duties as part time Medical Certifiers under the National Insurance Acts. The Certification District in seventeen instances coincided with the Medical Officer's own Dispensary District, but, with these exceptions, it extended over a larger area, and in some cases comprised as many as five or six Dispensary Districts. For example, one of the certification districts in County Galway had the enormous area of 168,148 acres, and a population of 24,788.

We may here point out that the sick poor have the first claim on the services of the Dispensary Medical Officer, and it is essential for the due and effectual administration of the Medical Charities Act that he should be available at any time, day or night, when required on ticket for a midwifery, accident, or other urgent case.

The employment of a Medical Officer on official duties requiring him to travel long distances outside his Dispensary District, and necessitating his frequent and protracted absence from home, is opposed to the guiding principle embodied in the Medical Charities Act, and would, we think, be a serious blow to the efficiency of our present Medical Relief system, and be fraught with grave consequences to the poor, who, in their hour of sickness, have no choice of doctor; and, in these circumstances, we have requested the Insurance Commissioners to confine the appointment of Dispensary Medical Officers as Certifiers to their respective districts.

* See page 22, *et seq.*

Midwives of Dispensary Districts.

The staff of Midwives authorised for service in the Dispensary Districts was increased by ten during the year, thereby bringing the total number of such officers employed at the end of March last up to 787. Some further appointments are needed.

Midwives Practising in the City of Belfast.

The provisions contained in the Belfast Corporation Act of 1911 for the better control of midwives practising in that City and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder by the Corporation and confirmed by us, have been in force in the County Borough since the 1st January, 1913. A report on the administrative action of the Corporation under the Statute and Rules during the past year, received from our Medical Inspector, Dr. Brian O'Brien, is printed in the Appendices.*

Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.

The competition for the medicine contracts of 1914-15 was mainly confined to a couple of large firms.

The rate of discount allowed off the prescribed prices was slightly less than in the previous year and averaged 27·88 per cent.

There was considerable competition for the appliances contracts, and the rate of discount averaged 34·4 per cent off the prescribed prices.

The drugs and instruments supplied under the contracts were up to the usual high standard.

In August last our attention was drawn to the fact that, owing to the European War, the Medicine Contractors experienced difficulty in replenishing their stocks of imported drugs, and that the available stocks of surgical dressings had been largely drawn on by the military authorities; and we addressed a Circular Letter on the 20th August to the Poor Law Medical Officers pointing out the necessity for the exercise of strict economy on their part in the ordering of their medical supplies.

The prices of certain drugs began at once to advance, and we received a communication, dated the 21st September last, from Messrs. Boileau and Boyd, of Dublin, who held a large number of Union contracts, in which they explained their inability to supply as heretofore, the required quantities of drugs usually imported from one or other of the belligerent States. Messrs. Boileau and Boyd also urged that it would be unfair to contractors that they should bear the very considerable loss that the carrying out of the contracts at the contract terms would entail, and they requested us to revise, as from the 1st October, the prescribed prices of those drugs that had advanced so materially in cost. We were not empowered to accede to this application, and we so informed the contractors, but added, that if, at the expiration of the contracts it could be shown that the contractors had suffered excessive loss owing to the war, we would be prepared to consider favourably any proposals adopted by the Boards of Guardians for the recoupment of a portion or the whole of the ascertained loss. We may here mention that proposals on this subject were submitted immediately after the 31st March last, from a number of Boards of Guardians, and we have

* See page 9, *seq.*

intimated our intention to state in each case so submitted the amount in respect of increased prices that in our opinion might equitably be allowed; and also informed the Guardians that the extra payments would be taken into account for recoupment purposes as portion of the medicine expenditure.

A revised edition of the British Pharmacopœia was published at the beginning of January last, and contained a number of changes in the formulæ for drugs on our then current Prescribed List. The Union drug contracts had been in force for a period of 9 months, and would terminate in the ordinary course on the 31st March, 1915; and, having regard to all the circumstances and to the terms of the official contract and bond, we were of opinion that for the final three months of the contracts, the drugs should be supplied according to the standards of the old Pharmacopœia, and that the annual contracts for 1915-16 should be taken on a List based on the New Pharmacopœia, and we so informed the contractors, the Medicine Analysts, and the Poor Law Medical Officers. The new Prescribed Lists of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, were issued in February last, and contracts for the year beginning on the 1st April, 1915, were entered into in March by the several Boards of Guardians.

The changes in strength and dosage made by the recent Pharmacopœia in certain drugs on our Prescribed List were of so important a character that we deemed it prudent to bring the facts, by means of a Circular Letter, under the special notice of the Medical Officers lest any serious result might arise from want of due recognition of the alterations. A revision of our schedule of standards for pharmacopœial preparations issued in 1905 is now necessary, and is under consideration, as well as the question of the adoption in full of the analytical methods of the new Pharmacopœia.

A report from our Advising Pharmacist upon the year's medical supplies is printed in the Appendices.

VACCINATIONS.

(i) Number of Operations.

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses, and by Dr. Montgomery at our Vaccine Institute in Dublin.

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total Vaccinations.
By Dispensary Medical Officers, ..	62,225	2,618	64,843
By Workhouse Medical Officers, ..	463	291	754
At the Vaccine Institute,	470	15	485
Total,	63,158	2,924	66,082

During the past four or five years a section of the Boards of Guardians, including North Dublin and South Dublin, in-

fluenced by the representations of a local Anti-Vaccination Society, had passed resolutions expressing disapproval of the Irish Vaccination Code. In each Union where a resolution of this kind had been adopted, a large percentage of parents resident therein concluded that the law had become optional, and they, therefore, neglected to present their children for vaccination. We repeatedly addressed the Boards of Guardians concerned and pointed out the legal position, and warned them that they should fulfil their duties under the Statutes and safeguard in that way the community against the risk of an epidemic of Small-Pox.

Although the number of children unprotected by vaccination had, at the beginning of the year 1914, assumed large proportions in the City of Dublin, and also in some Rural Union Districts, notably those in the County Wexford, we still persisted, in the absence of any cases of Small-Pox, in adopting methods of persuasion and refrained from instituting proceedings in the High Court against those Boards of Guardians who were not enforcing the Acts. In October last, however, we considered that there was an imminent danger of Small-Pox being conveyed to this country, should it, unfortunately, break out in one of the belligerent States on the Continent, and, after anxious deliberation, we decided that effective measures were urgently required and should be taken at once to put this country into a state of preparedness to cope with an epidemic of Small-Pox. We, accordingly, issued a Circular Letter on the subject to the several Boards of Guardians, and urged them to devote special attention to the administration of Vaccination.

The Enniscorthy Board of Guardians returned a positive refusal to discharge their statutory duty under the Acts, and, thereupon, we instructed our Solicitors to apply to the Court of King's Bench for a Writ of Mandamus directing them to enforce the law. A Conditional Order was obtained, but the Guardians, on reconsideration, agreed to carry out the Acts, and asked us to stay further proceedings, and we assented to that course. We are happy to report that the North Dublin and South Dublin and other important Boards have, as the result of correspondence with them, altered their attitude, and made arrangements to promote the vaccination of the people, and we may add that there is now a general disposition to carry out the law.

An increase of over 3,800 has been reported in the total number of primary vaccinations performed by Poor Law Medical Officers and at the Vaccine Institute in the year ended the 31st March last, as compared with the previous twelve months, and progress is at present being made towards reducing the excessive number of defaulters.

(ii.) *Vaccine Department.*

The supplies of glycerinated calf lymph have, as in previous years, been obtained under contract from Dr. Knox Denham, of the National Vaccine Institute, Sandymount Green, Dublin, and issued as usual to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses on application.

The following table shows the number of tubes issued :—

Issued to	Year ended 31st March, 1915.	Previous Year.
Dispensaries ..	... 108,425	92,480
Workhouses ...	... 1,319	802

The glycerinated calf lymph has been of excellent quality, and wholly satisfactory in its results.

A report on the subject from Dr. Montgomery, Secretary of the Board's Vaccine Department, and one from our Bacteriologist, Professor McWeeney, are printed in the Appendices,* together with the Report of Dr. Knox Denham, of the National Vaccine Institute.

DISPENSARY HOUSES (IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (42 AND 43 VIC., c. 25).

We issued certificates under Section 4 of the Act during the past year to enable loans to be obtained in the following cases :—

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which Certificates were granted.
Balrothery, ...	Kilsallaghan, ...	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Castles, ...	Frenchpark, ...	do. do.
Ennis, ...	Kilbanniv, ...	Medical Officer's Residence.
Galway, ...	Moycullen, ...	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Lisburn ...	Lisburn, ...	do, do,
Ros-drum, ...	Avoca, ...	Medical Officer's Residence.
Tipperary ...	Tipperary, ...	Dispensary.

We are fully alive to the great need that still exists for new Dispensaries and Medical Officers' Residences, but having regard to the limitations now placed on borrowing owing to the exigencies of the War, we have decided that further undertakings under the Act must be postponed.

WAR RELIEF.

(1) Distress among the Civil Population.

As Your Excellency is aware, the Government on the outbreak of the War appointed a Committee to deal with the prevention and relief of distress, which it was anticipated would be caused throughout the Kingdom.

The measures recommended from time to time by the Government Committee in so far as they are applicable to Ireland, are set forth in Circular Letters issued by us, copies of which are printed in the Appendices.†

These measures had for their object the prevention of distress rather than the encouragement of immediate provision of relief. It was urged that every effort should be made to keep labour in the normal channels, and employers were recommended to do all in their power to avert the sudden closing of works.

Where the demands of the normal labour market were inadequate, the Local Authorities were recommended, in addition to

* See Page 15, *et seq.*

† See page 33, *et seq.*

proceeding with all works already in progress, to expedite any scheme of public utility that might not otherwise be undertaken at the moment.

Further, it was intimated that, where necessary, the Government spending departments, the Road Board, the Development Commissioners, etc., would assist in providing schemes that would afford employment for persons thrown out of work, and that grants would be available from the Parliamentary Fund under the Unemployed Workmen Act.

Should these and any other available resources prove insufficient, the National Relief Fund, specially organised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, might in the last resort be called upon. The authorities controlling the Fund constituted as their agents for the distribution of the Fund in Ireland, a step which was deemed advisable in order to secure effective co-ordination with the other relief agencies in the country. The principles governing the administration of relief from the Fund in this country were explained in Circular Letters issued by us, copies of which are printed in the Appendices.*

It was laid down that assistance from this Fund should only be afforded to such persons as lost their employment in consequence of the War. Distress from other causes was left to the Poor Law Authorities and other relief agencies to be dealt with. The giving of relief by way of doles was discouraged, and it was provided that assistance should, wherever possible, take the form of wages for work done. No assistance was to be afforded to any persons for whom other suitable work was available. Definite principles upon which relief might be given in each locality were to be formulated, and a maximum scale, subsequently raised owing to the increased cost of living, was prescribed by the Authorities of the Fund.

There was also placed at our disposal, for the relief of distress in Ireland, portion of the munificent gifts of flour and cheeses presented by the Canadian and Quebec Governments.

For the local administration of these relief measures, the establishment of representative committees in each locality was recommended by the Government Committee. It was laid down that these committees were to be appointed by the Lord Mayor, or Mayor, of a Corporation, and by the Chairman of a County or Urban District Council, as the case might be. The Committees were to be representative in character, and to include members of the Local Authorities, employers of labour, representatives of trade unions, and voluntary charitable agencies in the different localities, and it was specially provided that some of the members should be women.

The administration expenses of the Committees were not authorised to be charged to the National Relief Fund, but, following the course adopted in England, we intimated that we would not object to these expenses being defrayed from the local rates.

The main functions of these Committees may be summarised as follows:—

- (1). Making a survey of the conditions of employment in the locality, and devising schemes for the prevention of distress caused by lack of employment.

* See page 15, *et seq.*

(2). The co-ordination of all relief agencies in the locality whether official or voluntary, in order to avoid overlapping, and to discriminate readily between applicants for assistance.

(3). The local distribution of the National Relief Fund organised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The operations of these Committees were primarily confined to distress amongst the civilian population, the duty of attending to the needs of dependants of soldiers and sailors being entrusted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. In any locality, however, where no effective branch of the Association existed, this duty was entrusted to the Local Representative Relief Committee, pending the establishment of such branch.

As recommended by the Government Committee, we invited the Chairmen of the various County Councils, County Borough Councils, and Urban District Councils in Ireland to take into consideration the establishment of local committees in their respective areas. In issuing this invitation we stated that it was not apprehended that there would be any immediate danger of distress in the Rural Districts, though we expressed the view that it might be desirable, as a matter of precaution, to have an organisation in existence in the counties to meet any emergency which might arise. The necessity of establishing a committee in any area was, however, left for local consideration.

While recognising the desirability of avoiding the multiplicity of committees we did not consider it advisable in the case of towns to make any stringent condition as to the limit of population for which separate committees might be formed, but we expressed the opinion that it might be preferable that each of the larger Urban Districts with a population of 5,000 or over, should have a Committee of its own. In most of the cities and large towns, and of the counties containing industrial centres, Committees were at once formed, and additions to the list of Committees were made from time to time during the year. A full list of the districts in which the formation of Committees was notified up to the end of the year is printed in the Appendices.*

With a view to enlisting the assistance of the statutory relief agencies we acquainted the Boards of Guardians and the Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act with the measures laid down by the Government Committee, and requested their co-operation with the representative relief committees that might be formed in their areas.

The task entrusted to the Local Relief Committees by these somewhat novel measures, especially when they required to be put at once into operation, was by no means a light one, and in the varying circumstances of the numerous applications for assistance which came before them, the general governing principles laid down did not admit of immediate application in all cases. For example, in the midst of the dislocation of trade which occurred shortly after the outbreak of the War, it was impossible to avoid entirely the giving of relief by way of doles in urgent cases, while the formulation of suitable relief works, a matter which necessarily requires mature consideration, presented considerable difficulties.

Disturbance of employment first made itself felt in the industrial centres where some employers unfortunately found

* See page 63.

themselves unable to keep on their full staffs, or were obliged to curtail their working hours. In the North this shortage of ordinary employment, especially among the female operatives in the linen and shirt factories, continued over a good portion of the year, and for a time the situation in the linen factories was somewhat discouraging owing to the uncertainty, which fortunately proved to be temporary, of obtaining flax from Russia. In Dublin, trade generally was adversely affected, and the labour market was much dislocated.

Owing to the commandeering of boats for War purposes, the transport arrangements for ordinary trade were for a time disorganised, and a number of men employed on the quays and docks, more especially in the smaller ports not used for War traffic, were thrown out of work. Later, the fishing industry was to some extent affected by the menace of enemy submarines. Almost all the tourist places suffered considerably owing to the interruption of the holiday season. Throughout the country generally, employment in tailoring, dressmaking, lacemaking and other kindred trades, especially amongst women, was considerably reduced owing to the economies practised by the public.

The employees in the building trade were at first kept going by the contracts in hands at the outbreak of the War, but private enterprise in undertaking further work was considerably curtailed.

The increased cost of living also tended generally to produce unemployment owing to the general tendency to retrench expenditure, while, at the same time, it imposed considerable hardship on those poorer class families who, even in normal times, find it difficult to make ends meet.

On the other hand in rural districts the increased prices for live stock and farm produce generally benefited very considerably the farming population, and also indirectly the surrounding towns and villages.

But while this interference with the ordinary course of trade took place, the Local Relief Committees were soon relieved of much anxiety so far as distress amongst men was concerned, as it became apparent that, owing to the large numbers of men who joined His Majesty's Forces, unemployment throughout the United Kingdom would be considerably reduced. The situation was further eased by the growing demand of the Government for labour in varied forms for war work, making munitions, transport work, hut making, etc. Later a great demand for agricultural labourers arose, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland, which removed any anxiety as to the prospects of the able-bodied working classes in rural districts in this country.

So insistent did the demand for labour on Government work become that the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress in a Circular Letter of the 10th March, copy of which was issued to each Local Relief Committee in Ireland, stated as follows:—

"The Government Committee are anxious that all cases of distress due to the War shall be promptly and sympathetically dealt with, but they cannot countenance, and they are confident that the Local Representative Committee would not desire to

pursue, any policy involving the grant of relief without work at a time when there is a marked shortage of labour in many trades and districts.

"The transference of unemployed labour to those branches of industry which are engaged in Government work, including the provision of materials of war, is of the highest national importance. The Government Committee are in possession of information showing that there is at the present time a very considerable demand for labour by Government Departments, by firms engaged on Government contracts, and by other private firms, and so long as this demand remains unsatisfied it is impossible to regard without grave anxiety the continued reliance of working men or women on assistance from the Relief Funds."

It was not, however, possible to dispense altogether with the giving of relief to men from the National Relief Fund, as in the interval between disemployment and finding new work, the working men and their families in some cases found themselves in distress. The number of men receiving relief from the National Relief Fund was at its biggest at the end of the month of October when there were 1,117 men on the different Committees' lists. This number gradually diminished till at the end of March it reached 201.

But while the danger of extensive distress occurring amongst the male workers was averted by these compensating influences, the unemployment which was caused amongst women was not relieved to the same degree. The general curtailment of work available for women in the factories and elsewhere continued throughout most of the war period dealt with in this Report. While no doubt some women secured positions which had been vacated by men, unemployed female labour was not absorbed by Government work with the same rapidity as in the case of men, and a larger number of women remained on the lists of the National Relief Fund throughout the year. The formulation of suitable schemes of employment for these women presented a problem of some difficulty, and following the course adopted in England, arrangements were made for obtaining special advice on this problem in Ireland. Accordingly, two Central Committees on Women's Employment were established, one for the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, under the presidency of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen (now the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair), and the second under the presidency of the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, for the Province of Ulster, where the industrial conditions differ very largely from the rest of the country. To these bodies was entrusted the consideration of the general principles which should govern the employment of women, and the character and scope of the schemes for women workers which Local Relief Committees should prepare, as well as the suitability of schemes actually proposed to be put in operation by Local Relief Committees. Both these Central Committees prepared memoranda for the guidance of the Local Relief Committees in their respective areas, copies of which are printed in full in the Appendices.*

The schemes of employment proposed by the Local Relief Committees for women necessarily varied considerably according to the particular circumstances of employment in the areas con-

* See page 50, *et seq.*

cerned. As a general principle, however, it was laid down that any relief works which might be set up should not compete with the existing industries, and the tendency of workers to drift away from their ordinary work was to be avoided. In some instances relief works took the form of training in new industries or the establishment of classes in domestic science, or some approved handicraft, and the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in such cases was secured. In one centre, where some of the women were working at their ordinary employment on short time, it was found impracticable to put in force supplementary schemes of relief employment for them, and the system of relief payments without requiring services to be rendered therefor had perforce to be adopted.

With the revival, however, of ordinary trade in spring, and the growing numbers who were able to obtain employment on war work there were indications at the close of the year that unemployment amongst women would be substantially decreased, the number of women receiving relief at the end of March being 1,895, as against 3,053 at the end of December, when the number on relief was at its highest.

On the whole, though the War has unquestionably caused much hardship to the poorer class families with restricted incomes, owing to the increased prices of foodstuffs, its effects in producing acute distress among the population of the country have not been considerable, and have not strained the resources of the organizations which have been constituted for the relief of distress caused by the War.

Indeed, the cattle and other live stock industry, on which so large a proportion of the population in Ireland depend for their livelihood, has benefited by the War, and it has only been a small section of the agricultural population that the War has adversely affected. At the time of making this Report, among the small holders considerable privation has been experienced, owing to the prohibitive prices of foodstuffs, by the older people who have no live stock, and are without able-bodied unmarried sons to work for them, more especially as they have, generally speaking, used all their potato supply for seed. In such cases the Canadian gift flour has proved most opportune.

In the Urban areas it may fairly be said that any unemployment which has occurred has been merely of a transient character, and has been due not to actual shortage of work but to the disturbance of a long-settled course of employment, and the delay in the process of adjustment to the new conditions.

The demands on the resources ordinarily available for the relief of distress have been in no way abnormal. The Poor Law Relief figures, despite the shrinkage of the incomes of charitable associations for the relief of the poor, show a considerable decrease. While at times during the period of the War the number on outdoor relief in the country exceeded the corresponding figure of last year, on the whole the average figure is slightly less. Indoor relief, which at the outbreak of the War stood at the same level as at the corresponding period last year, fell almost at once, and a decrease of a substantial amount was steadily maintained throughout the whole war period up to the end of March.

As revealed by the following statistics the advances required

from the National Relief Fund, which is specially applicable to the relief of distress caused by the War, were not considerable, though, no doubt, they would have been much larger but for the gifts of flour and cheeses from the Canadian people, particulars of the distribution of which are given later. The total amount of grants from the Fund for the relief of distress among the civilian population in Ireland was £10,676, of which £8,781 was allotted to the County Boroughs, and £1,260 to the Urban Districts. Only £604 was applied through County Relief Committees, the remainder being absorbed in miscellaneous grants for isolated cases in areas where no committees were formed.

The total number of persons relieved from the Fund by these Committees representing heads of families or single persons was 7,214, of which 1,925 were men, and 5,289 women.

So far as it is possible to judge at present, it is not anticipated that there is any danger of acute or widespread distress during the continuance of the War, but after its termination, when the war contracts cease, and large numbers of men return to civil life, there is every reason to believe that the resources available for the relief of distress will be called upon to their fullest extent.

Canadian Flour and Quebec Cheeses.

The munificent gifts of flour and cheeses presented by the Canadian and Quebec Governments, respectively, proved a valuable and timely help in the prevention of distress in this country.

The increased prices of food stuffs coupled with the disturbances of employment imposed considerable hardship on the poorer class families with restricted incomes and to these the flour and cheeses proved a most welcome boon.

Up to the end of March, 47,729 bags of flour (each containing 7 stone), and 1,532 rolls of cheese (each containing 80 lbs.) were placed at the disposal of the local agencies entrusted with the relief of distress. In a number of districts the local bakers turned the flour into bread, free of charge, and reports reached us from all quarters as to the good and nourishing quality of the flour, as well as its suitability for domestic use. The cheeses, though this article of food does not form part of the staple diet of the Irish people, were much appreciated, as was evidenced by the repeated applications made for a share of this gift. We received numerous communications expressing a deep feeling of gratitude to the Canadian people generally for their liberality.

Storage space for these gifts was afforded by the Dublin Port and Docks Board, the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, and the Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, Dublin. Facilities for transport were granted by Messrs. Thompson and Company of Dublin, while the following railway companies carried these gifts over their lines either free of charge or at reduced rates:—The Great Northern Railway Company of Ireland, the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, the Dublin South Eastern Railway Company, the Midland (Northern Counties) Railway Company, the Belfast and County Down

Railway Company, the West Clare Railway Company, the Cavan and Leitrim Railway Company, the County Donegal Railway Company, the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway Company, and the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramways Company. We take this opportunity of publicly expressing our thanks to these Companies and Firms for their generosity.

Scheme for Supplying Coal to Necessitous Persons in Dublin.

The great increase in the price of coal during the winter and spring added to the enhanced prices of food-stuffs caused considerable suffering to the poorer classes in certain districts, and this was especially felt in Dublin, where there are an unusually large number of working class families with very small incomes. So marked was the effect of this increase in the price of coal that our Medical Inspector found it necessary to draw attention to the fact in a report, in which he indicated that the inability of the poorer classes in Dublin to procure fuel at a reasonable rate was, to a great extent, responsible for the large increase in the death-rate in the city which prevailed during the severe weather conditions of the winter and spring months.

We represented the circumstances to the authorities controlling the National Relief Fund, and suggested that a grant might be made from the Fund for the purpose of assisting in providing coal in necessitous cases at a cheap rate in the city. Our suggestion met with approval, and the Authorities of the Fund authorised us to spend up to £500 for the purpose, laying down the conditions that the coal should only be distributed to families whose incomes did not exceed 20/- a week, and that the poorest should have the first claim to the benefits of the scheme. The coal was supplied at the rate of 1/- per bag of ten stone, and we were fortunate in securing a supply of good coal much below the prevailing market rate. The full accounts dealing with the scheme have not yet been received, and we are not at present in a position to give complete particulars of the coal supplied under the scheme.

Dependants of Soldiers and Sailors.

The arrangements for attending to the needs of the dependants of soldiers and sailors are mainly administered by other Government Departments and voluntary agencies, but there are some matters arising in this connection with which we are called upon to deal.

As already explained, the duty of providing assistance from the National Relief Fund to such dependants pending the receipt of the Government separation allowance was entrusted generally to the Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association, but in districts where an effective branch of the Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association did not exist, this duty devolved on the Local Representative Relief Committee.

In the early stages of the War a few branches of the Association which had been for a long time dormant were not able to deal effectively with the cases arising in their areas, and

accordingly we had to make a number of small emergency grants out of a special sum entrusted to us for the purpose from the Fund to enable assistance to be granted in necessitous cases in these areas. There remained at the close of the year one Local Relief Committee discharging these functions, and the total of the grants made by us under this head amounted to £1,251.

In order to prevent the families and other dependants of soldiers and sailors from being obliged to have recourse to poor law relief, we requested the Guardians throughout the country, on the instruction of the authorities controlling the National Relief Fund, to take every precaution to secure that such persons who applied for poor law relief should be referred to the local branch of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association, or the Local Relief Committee. It was subsequently decided that in any case in which it had been found impossible to deal with urgent cases otherwise than by affording poor law relief the cost of such relief should be refunded to the Guardians out of the National Relief Fund, if the person had not been on a previous occasion relieved by the poor law authorities, and all entries identifying the names of such persons with the receipt of poor law relief should be erased from the records kept by the Guardians.

We are happy to be able to state that the number of such cases for the entire country in which refunds became necessary only affected seven families in all, the total amount refunded being slightly under £5.

In order to remove any hardship which might be caused to the dependants of soldiers and sailors on active service requiring marriage or birth certificates in Ireland for the purpose of claiming allowances, an arrangement was made whereby if a local registrar felt himself unable to supply the certificate free of charge, the person desiring the certificate might apply to the Registrar-General who undertook to verify the particulars supplied by the applicant, and such verification, though not having the legal value of a formal certificate, was accepted by the Army and Navy Authorities.

Local Committees and other persons concerned in administration of relief measures in Ireland found themselves at some disadvantage in securing information readily as to the extent of Government allowances to dependants of soldiers and sailors, and we accordingly prepared and issued memoranda setting forth such allowances in a summarised form.

For the purpose of determining the allowances that might be made to the dependants of soldiers and sailors (other than wives and children) the Government decided to use the machinery of the local Old Age Pension Committees with a view to conducting the necessary local investigation of claims. Under the normal procedure it is contemplated that cases should come before the Pension Committee with a report from the Pension Officer. Frequent complaints had, however, reached us, of the hardship which was being experienced by such dependants owing to delay in the payment of separation allowances, and for the purpose of expediting the consideration of the initial claims under

the Government arrangements, it was arranged, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Admiralty and the War Office authorities, that cases in which the Pension Officer agreed with the claimants might be referred forthwith to the Admiralty or the War Office, as the case might be, without awaiting formal ratification by the Pension Committee. Special arrangements were subsequently made for the reconsideration of any cases in which there were reasonable grounds for supposing that a claim to a separation allowance was wrongly disallowed. Precise details of these arrangements are set forth in our Circular Letters of the 30th November last and 18th March, copies of which are printed in full in the Appendix.

Employees of Local Authorities joining His Majesty's Forces.

In the early stages of the War inquiries were addressed to us by some local authorities asking what arrangements they might adopt towards the support of the dependants of their employees who had been summoned for Naval or Military service. On the 9th September we issued a Circular Letter to all Local Authorities stating that not alone in the case of an employee who had previously joined His Majesty's Forces, but also in the case of those who might wish to do so in future, we would raise no objection to leave of absence being given to such employees, and to the Local Authorities making a reasonable payment in respect of the wages or salaries to persons authorised by such employees to receive money. We also intimated that we would be prepared to assent, where necessary, to local authorities employing and paying temporary substitutes for such officers. It was later represented to us that further measures were necessary to safeguard the prospects of promotion of men who had joined His Majesty's Forces, and that any vacancy which might occur in a Local Authority's service offering such men an opportunity of advancement should not be permanently filled during their absence with the colours. We, accordingly, decided that if any local authority desired to adopt this course we would raise no objection to their making temporary arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the vacant office until the conclusion of the war.

Christmas Gifts from the Children of the United States for Children of Soldiers and Sailors.

The arrangements for the distribution of the Irish share of the Christmas gifts which were so generously presented by the children of the United States were placed in our hands. As a preliminary step we obtained through the Local Relief Committees, the Local Authorities, and branches of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association, by whom it was arranged the local distribution was to be made, lists of the eligible children in the different districts, stating at the same time that we had received information that the gifts were so numerous that not alone would the children of the soldiers and sailors actually engaged in fighting be fully provided for, but that the children of other soldiers

and sailors would be able to share in the liberality of the United States children. The preparation of these lists imposed a considerable amount of work on the different local agencies, but the expedition with which the lists were furnished afforded a striking testimony to the readiness with which all persons co-operated in carrying out the kindly intentions of the American children.

The Irish consignment of the gifts—no less than 63 large packing cases full of warm clothing, boots, toys, etc.—was delivered at our office on the night of Friday, the 11th December, or within one fortnight of Christmas Day. We had already made all preparations for the work of sorting and re-packing the gifts in accordance with the demands of the several districts, and we experienced no difficulty in procuring voluntary workers for this task. By the following Tuesday the first batch of the gifts was despatched, and the following Saturday saw the completion of our work.

All the work in connection with the distribution of the gifts was performed free of charge, with the exception of a trifling expenditure. Messrs. Thompson and Company of Dublin generously conveyed the packing cases to the railway stations and elsewhere in Dublin without expense, and all the Railway Companies throughout Ireland carried the gifts gratis over their systems. We gladly record our indebtedness to all the persons and agencies who so willingly assisted in the distribution of these gifts.

As might be expected, numerous communications reached us from the country expressing gratitude on behalf of the recipients of the gifts to the American children for their generosity and their kindness of thought.

British-born Wives and Children of Interned Aliens and other Aliens.

The Government having decided to provide assistance for the British-born wives and children of interned aliens through the agency of Boards of Guardians, we issued instructions to that effect to the Boards of Guardians in this country by Circular Letter, dated 23rd November last. Assistance was authorised to be afforded by the Guardians in the first instance, who were subsequently to be recouped from Treasury funds, at a uniform rate of 8/- a week to the wife, and 1/6 a week in respect of each dependent child, the primary conditions being:—

- (1). That the husband is an interned alien;
- (2). That the wife is of British birth; and
- (3). That she is without sufficient resources.

Such assistance was extended, by a subsequent Circular Letter of the Board issued on the 5th February, to cases in which the wives of interned aliens were by birth of allied or neutral nationality, if assistance from other funds was found not to be available. In the same Circular Letter we intimated the arrangements which had been authorised by the Treasury for recoupment by Exchequer funds of the whole or part of the cost of relief

given to other destitute aliens. The total sum recouped in respect of assistance afforded up to the end of March was £119, and related chiefly to the families of British-born wives.

(2).—HOSPITALITY FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Last August Belgium was invaded by Germany, with the result that tens of thousands of her peaceful and industrious population were driven from home and sought the hospitality of Holland and France, Great Britain and Ireland.

At first the War Refugees Committee in London, a voluntary body, arranged for the reception and care of all those who sought refuge in the United Kingdom; but the influx of Belgians rapidly attained such proportions that the aid of His Majesty's Government was invoked, and the English Local Government Board took the matter in hands. We agreed to assist as regards Ireland, and issued a circular on the 25th September to the Chairmen of the Irish local representative Relief Committees, suggesting the formation of special Belgian Relief Committees for the purpose of securing offers of hospitality. But at the end of three days operations had to be stopped by a further circular, as the accommodation promptly offered in England had proved more than sufficient for the survivors of the massacres at Liège, Louvain, Malines and other towns. Early in October, however, it was estimated that many thousands of other refugees would shortly be reaching England from Antwerp, the fall of which was imminent; and, as the English Local Government Board renewed their application to us for help from Ireland, a third circular asking for the fullest possible hospitality in Ireland was issued by us. We formed a special Belgian Refugees Department to deal with the correspondence relating to offers of hospitality, etc., and appointed a Belgian Refugees Committee, to which reference is made in a subsequent paragraph.

Accommodation was secured in Sheriff Street, Dublin, for the temporary housing of Refugees on their arrival, and arrangements were made with a few Boards of Guardians of Unions within easy reach of Dublin for the use of portions of the workhouse premises as temporary receiving and distributing depôts.

Meanwhile, offers of hospitality were pouring in upon us, and it became a matter of supreme importance to discriminate between those offers which were the outcome of real sympathy, and those which were actuated by other and less praiseworthy motives. Requests for adults without dependants were numerous. Domestic servants or mothers' helps were wanted in very many cases, a large proportion of inquiries being for girls 13 or 14 years old.

Frequently no payment was contemplated in return for services, and one applicant tried to lend a glamour to the position offered by describing the prospective drudge as a "*domestique without pay*." Sometimes accomplished governesses were wanted, with no salary; and one lady required, at a salary of £5 per

annum, a Belgian Refugee girl as mother's help, strong and willing to do the housework in a family with three children; no other servant was to be kept, and it was "essential" that the girl could both speak and read French. But in most cases the offers we received were the outcome of warm and deep sympathy; and the willingness, even the anxiety, to be allowed to shelter and feed orphan refugees, especially little girls, was most marked. Religious and philanthropic institutions also made generous offers of hospitality for numbers of orphans.

All offers, however, such as those just detailed were outside the ambit of our operations, as the Refugees reached the United Kingdom almost invariably in family groups, each comprising at least one adult male. Obvious difficulties, moreover, made it impracticable for us to entertain any offers other than those of complete hospitality, covering house accommodation, food and (where necessary) clothing. People, therefore, who could not take the responsibility of entirely providing for a family of Refugees, through lack of either accommodation or funds, were advised to co-operate with other generous people in their locality to make a joint offer of full hospitality. A local group or Committee was thus enabled by a little trouble and organisation to utilise offers of all kinds of assistance from a given neighbourhood.

The efforts, however, made by ourselves and the Belgian Refugees Committee, by local committees and private individuals, received a disastrous check just when everything was in train, and it seemed likely that Ireland would shortly be supporting such a number of refugees as would be worthy of her reputation for hospitality. On the 26th October, by which date some 400 refugees had come to this country under our auspices, the French refugee ship, "Amiral Ganteaume," was torpedoed by the Germans on her way from Calais to Le Havre. The survivors of the outrage, some 1,900 men, women and children, arrived at the Alexandra Palace, London, early next morning, and their experiences of risks at sea, during the war, spread terror among the hundreds of Belgian refugees in that depôt. For several weeks hardly a Belgian who had safely arrived in England would face the further crossing to Ireland. The length of the proposed additional journey, the care and attention received in England, and ignorance of Ireland, were also factors in producing reluctance in the minds of the refugees to move further away from their homeland and take advantage of the proffered Irish hospitality. This reluctance was at length overcome; but, in the meantime, a proposal to ship refugees direct from Holland to Ireland having proved impracticable, the attitude of this country had greatly changed. Urgent appeals had been issued for help and the help extended had not been availed of; plans had been laid down, schemes of collection devised, funds collected, houses furnished, and arrangements made, all under the impulse of strong sympathy, yet no Belgians came to occupy the houses and be welcomed by the waiting hosts. Public interest in the refugees was chilled and annoyance sometimes felt; and houses intended for refugees were turned to other purposes.

When at last Belgians were willing to come to Ireland in a full and steady stream all endeavours to revive the former keen and practical interest proved futile, and we were quite unable to meet the request of the War Refugees Committee in London that refugees at the rate of at least 200 a week might be provided with hospitality in this country. After December few fresh offers of hospitality were forthcoming, many of the earlier ones could not be renewed, and the only development was the fitting up and utilisation of portion of Dunshaughlin Workhouse for refugees, to which further reference is made later.

The net result numerically is that 1,646 Belgian Refugees had been provided with hospitality in Ireland up to the 31st March, under the auspices of the Belgian Refugees Committee; but the interest shown and work actually initiated would probably have sufficed for at least twice that number, had it not been for the difficulties and disappointments detailed above.

The Belgian Refugees Committee.

When we were requested to arrange for hospitality in Ireland, we considered it desirable to have a Committee, with functions similar to those of the War Refugees Committee in London, which would receive refugees in Dublin, attend to their immediate comfort, allocate them to persons and committees whose offers of hospitality we had accepted, and see to their reaching their several destinations without avoidable delay. A nucleus for the desired Committee was found ready to our hand in a group of ladies and gentlemen who had already interested themselves in collecting money and clothing for the Belgians; and this nucleus, along with certain other ladies and gentlemen, was constituted by us a Belgian Refugees Committee for Ireland, under the presidency of Mrs. Fowle. Later on one of the members of our Board sat on the Committee, as a certain proportion of the expenditure incurred by the latter was chargeable to public funds. The necessary trained staff was drawn from our Department and lent to the Committee, whose work is fully described in their Report which is printed in the Appendices.* Lacking the aid of such a Committee we could not have accomplished the task before us without extreme difficulty, and we desire to place on record our high appreciation of the value of the unwearied services rendered by the President and members of the Committee and by the ladies who assisted them.

Distribution of Refugees.

The counties in which 50 or more refugees were located on the 31st March were Antrim, Armagh, Donegal, Dublin, Londonderry, Meath, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wicklow; Dublin, with 336, having received most, followed by Meath (including the Dunshaughlin colony) with 156, Londonderry with 93, and Antrim with 90.

* See page 306, of esp.

Use of Workhouses.

Our work and the anxieties of the Belgian Refugees Committee were much lightened in the early stages by being able to send parties of refugees to accommodation in portions of certain workhouses near Dublin, as already mentioned. We highly appreciate the willingness of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions of Ardee, Balrothery, Celbridge, Dunshaughlin, Gorey and Rathdrum to co-operate in this matter, the promptness and efficiency with which they, their officials, and committees appointed by them, made preparations for the reception—sometimes at short notice—of batches of refugees, and the kindly care taken to secure as much comfort as was reasonably possible for these unhappy victims of war during their sojourn on the premises. The workhouses were only receiving and distributing centres used when a sudden rush of Belgians occurred. Care was taken to avoid any pauper taint, the quarters of the Refugees were kept distinct from those of persons on relief, special dietary was given and the newcomers were treated like guests as much as possible. This accommodation in workhouses, however, was utilised less and less as time wore on, and was abandoned altogether early in the New Year, except in the following instance.

The case of Dunshaughlin demands special notice. This Workhouse had been commandeered by the Military Authorities, and had been promptly cleared of paupers. Being found, however, to be unsuitable for soldiers, portions of the premises were altered and fitted up so as to afford accommodation for some 126 refugees, privacy being obtained for separate families as far as possible. From the inception of the scheme on a practical footing at the end of January, the workhouse was the main *dépôt* for receiving and distributing Belgians, and soon it became the only one, as the refugees in other workhouses were either provided with private hospitality or sent to Dunshaughlin. The number of the Belgians in the little colony was frequently fluctuating, as families were drafted to the care of local Committees or private individuals, or as fresh parties arrived; the lowest figure being 61, and the highest 122. All the arrangements were made under the direction or suggestion of the Belgian Refugees Committee and one of our Inspectors, and were so successful that difficulties were experienced in inducing refugees to leave Dunshaughlin for private hospitality. Altogether the number received up to the 31st March was 304, but this has since been considerably exceeded. The refugees in the *dépôt* at the time of writing total 100.

Railway Companies.

The ready co-operation of the several Railway Companies was most valuable. Every facility was given when parties of refugees were being received in or despatched from Dublin; and meals were prepared and extra rolling-stock made available whenever occasion demanded, sometimes at short notice. The Midland

Great Western Railway Company also made the generous concession of charging only half-fares for Belgian Refugees travelling over their system.

Employment.

The number of industries common to Ireland and Belgium is very small, in such industries the terms and conditions of employment differ widely, and in this country there is not that capacity to absorb extra labour which is found in great industrial communities. The occupations, moreover, in which members of the middle classes chiefly engage are already full in Ireland. In these circumstances it proved difficult to find suitable employment for a large proportion of the male adult refugees. Men such as clerks, architects, massours, sculptors, motor experts, carpenters and grooms could only obtain work in exceptional cases; whilst weavers, flax-scutchers, intensive cultivators, lace-makers and other classes of workers whose services were in demand did not figure to any extent among the refugees. Agricultural labourers were asked for occasionally and were supplied. But the general problem had not assumed as satisfactory a shape as we desired, when the whole question of the employment of war refugees was handed over by the Government to the Board of Trade, acting through the Labour Exchanges.

It will, however, be clear from the figures given already that the scale on which the refugees came to Ireland did not afford adequate scope for organising workshops, to each of which craftsmen of a particular industry could be gradually collected, and in which (*e. g.*) bootmaking or furniture-making or the manufacture of clothing could be carried on, as was the case in England at Hyde, Leeds, Bradford, and elsewhere. The nearest approach to any thing of the sort in Ireland was carried out at Bray, where the local Belgian Relief Committee had a little colony of 50 or 60 refugees in three houses. A systematic house-to-house collection by some twenty lady collectors was bringing in ample funds for complete hospitality; but the Committee, being desirous of finding employment for the adult males and having the offer of a field, gradually trained a group of men in the simpler branches of agricultural work, and have met with such encouraging results that they have decided to carry out the experiment on a larger scale.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS.

We print in the Appendices* reports which we have received from our Medical Inspectors in relation to the public health of the districts under their charge. These reports give details as to the general state of the sanitation of their respective districts, and also full particulars respecting any serious outbreaks of infectious disease which have occurred therein during the year.

* See page 74, *et seq.*

Particulars of the mortality in the principal town districts in Ireland, as published in the Annual Summaries of the Registrar-General, are set out in the several reports of the Medical Inspectors.

The death-rate of the principal town districts in Ireland in 1914 remained unaltered at 19·1 per thousand. Diarrhoeal Diseases were less prevalent than in 1913, but Measles, Diseases of the Respiratory System, Whooping Cough and Phthisis were accountable for an increased number of deaths. The death-rate in the Irish towns continues to be much in excess of that of the great towns of England and Wales (14·7 per thousand in 1914) and of the principal towns of Scotland (16·2 per thousand in 1914). The highest death-rates recorded for the year 1914 occurred in Dublin County Borough (22·3 per thousand), Waterford County Borough (20·4 per thousand), Galway Urban District (20·0 per thousand), and Cork County Borough (19·9 per thousand).

For the first quarter of the year 1915 the death-rate in the principal Irish towns was exceptionally high, being 13 per cent. in excess of the average for the corresponding period of the three preceding years. This increase is to be mainly attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions, and specially affected persons of advanced age. The mortality from the principal epidemic diseases during the quarter in question was normal.

In the course of last autumn, we drew the attention of the Sanitary Authorities and of Medical Officers of Health to the need for co-operation between the Civil and Military Authorities, having regard to the formation of camps for the training of large bodies of troops. We requested the local authorities to place the assistance of the Public Health Service at the disposal of the Military Authorities in connection with the sanitary condition of the districts in which the Military were quartered, with a view to preventing the spread of infectious disease among either the troops or the general community. Medical Officers of Health were asked to keep the Military Sanitary Officers informed of cases of infectious disease which might injuriously affect the health of the troops. We at the same time recommended the Sanitary Authorities to improve the sanitary condition of their districts by every means in their power.

In view of the greatly increased number of contractors and other persons engaged in the supply of food materials to the troops, and the serious pressure which additional work of this kind has brought about in many of the food-preparing places concerned, we decided, in conformity with corresponding arrangements made in England and Scotland, to make provision for special supervision over the preparation of food stuffs for the Army as regards both the wholesomeness of the materials and processes employed, and the sanitary condition of the premises where they are prepared or stored.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

On the 31st March, 1915, the provisions of this Act had been adopted in 153 Rural and 88 Urban Districts. During the year there were 3,814 and 8,115 cases of infectious disease notified in Rural and Urban Districts, respectively, being an increase of 638 in the total number of cases notified the previous year. Tables showing the number of cases notified in each district will be found in the Appendices.*

Small-Pox.

The number of deaths in workhouses from Small-Pox, and the number of cases of the disease treated by Dispensary Medical Officers during each of the last nine years are given in the following table :—

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.			
Year ended.	Number of Deaths.	Year ended.			Number of Cases.
30th March, 1907,	-	31st March, 1907,	..	..	1
28th " 1908,	1	" " 1908,	..	..	5
27th " 1909,	-	" " 1909,	..	..	-
26th " 1910,	-	" " 1910,	..	..	-
25th " 1911,	-	" " 1911,	..	..	-
23rd " 1912,	-	" " 1912,	..	..	-
22nd " 1913,	-	" " 1913,	..	..	1
28th " 1914,	-	" " 1914,	..	..	-
27th " 1915,	-	" " 1915,	..	..	-

*FEVER.**(a) Typhus Fever.*

The cases of Typhus Fever notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, numbered 189, as compared with 183 in the preceding year. These figures, however, do not fully disclose the incidence of the disease, partly because notification of infectious diseases has not been universally adopted, and partly because, as investigation not infrequently shows, the initial cases in outbreaks of Typhus Fever are liable to escape recognition.

The prevalence of Typhus Fever appears to have been about the same as in the preceding year. The districts most affected were the Rural Districts of Ballina and Caherciveen, and the County Boroughs of Belfast and Dublin. In the last-mentioned districts, outbreaks of Typhus Fever tend to recur at intervals, although by prompt administrative action the spread of infection is kept within limits. In Dublin the preventive measures adopted by the Sanitary Authority are as follows: The patient is immediately removed to hospital. All contacts are promptly transferred to a special Refuge, having first been conveyed to the disinfecting station, where they get a bath and have their clothing disinfected. They are kept at the Refuge during the incubation period of the disease, and visited daily by the Assistant Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

* See page 230, *et seq.*

The disinfecting staff proceed at once to disinfect the infected dwelling. The hall, passages, stairs and floor of the building are sprinkled with a liquid disinfectant, Jeyes' fluid or corrosive sublimate, to keep down dust; all articles of bedding, clothing, etc., are removed to the disinfecting chamber and thoroughly disinfected; the rooms are hermetically sealed and fumigated with sulphur or Formalin for 8 or 10 hours. The windows and doors are then opened, and the floors and walls washed with a disinfecting mixture, also the stairs and passages. The yard is also cleansed and disinfected, and the water closets and drains flushed with disinfectants.

When these operations have been carried out, the walls of the passages and rooms are limewashed and the contacts permitted to return to the house when the period of incubation has passed.

Many of the houses when first visited are infested with vermin, and steps are taken to destroy them.

The appearance of this disease is commonly associated with gross insanitary conditions and domestic overcrowding, and its prompt recognition is desirable in order to permit effective steps to be taken to prevent its spread. Recent scientific investigation has called attention to the instrumentality of vermin, more particularly the body louse, in the dissemination of Typhus Fever, and to the consequent importance of a thorough cleansing of the body and destruction by fire or effective-sterilisation of all clothing and bedding which has been in contact with patients.

(b) *Enteric Fever.*

The year has not been marked by any widespread outbreak of Enteric Fever, but local epidemics of limited extent have appeared in several urban and rural districts. Contaminated water supplies were suspected as the source of outbreaks which occurred in Ballymena Urban District, Carrick-on-Suir Urban District, and Kinsale Urban District. An outbreak of Enteric Fever which took place in Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District appeared to be connected with the consumption of ice-cream.

Cases of Fever Treated in Dispensary Districts.

The following table shows the number of cases of fever (other than scarlet fever) reported to us by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts as having been attended by them in each of the last nine years:—

Year.	Number of cases.	Decrease compared with last preceding year.	Increase compared with last preceding year.
1907	1,249	557	—
1908	1,150	99	—
1909	1,170	—	20
1910	1,041	129	—
1911	1,039	2	—
1912	1,004	—	25
1913	785	279	—
1914	932	—	147
1915	890	42	—

On examination of these figures it will be seen that the number of fever cases in Ireland reported by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts during the past year shows a decrease of 49 on the preceding year, and, with the exception of the year 1912-13, is the lowest on record. There has been a remarkable diminution of fever since 1878, the year in which the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, became law, when nearly 11,000 cases were reported.

Scarlatina.

Scarlatina has been widely prevalent throughout the country, both Urban and Rural Districts being affected by it to an unusual extent. The incidence of the disease was particularly noticeable in Belfast County Borough and the neighbouring districts, and the matter has been dealt with in a special report of our Medical Inspector, Dr. Brian O'Brien.*

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever (2,902) treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the year ended the 31st March, 1915, was 583 greater than the number treated in the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Towards the end of the winter some sporadic cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis came under notice, and with a view to guarding against an extensive invasion of the disease, we deemed it advisable to circulate among Medical Officers of Health a memorandum describing the symptoms of the disease. At the same time we requested the Medical Officers of districts in which troops were quartered to give the Military Authorities the earliest information of any cases of the disease occurring among the civil population.

We are pleased to state that, although occasional cases of the disease have continued to arise, no outbreak of serious dimensions has occurred.

Tuberculosis.

The notification of Tuberculosis, in pursuance of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, has made steady progress, and now extends to sixty-nine Sanitary Districts containing over a third of the entire population of Ireland. Particulars are given in the following table.

Urban Districts.	Date of Commencement.	Rural Districts.	Date of Commencement.
Belfast Co. Borough	2nd Nov., 1909	Antrim ...	1st Jan., 1915
Dublin Co. Borough	1st Oct., 1909	Ardee, No. 1 ...	1st May, 1914
Waterford Co. Borough	1st March, 1914	Ardee, No. 2 ...	1st Nov., 1909
Armagh ...	1st Feb., 1910	Armagh ...	3rd July, 1911
Abby ...	1st Feb., 1910	Athlone, No. 1 ...	1st Oct., 1909
Ballymena ...	1st Nov., 1909	Ashy, No. 1 ...	1st May, 1913
Banbridge ...	9th Jan., 1910	Ballymena ...	1st April, 1910
Bangor ...	1st Jan., 1910	Ballymore ...	1st Jan., 1910
Blackrock ...	14th Dec., 1914	Ballyshannon ...	1st Jan., 1915
Carrickfergus ...	1st Oct., 1911	Balrothery ...	1st Jan., 1910

* See page 113, et seq.

Urban Districts.	Date of Commencement.	Rural Districts.	Date of Commencement.
Chanel ...	1st March, 1910	Belfast ...	1st Jan., 1910
Coleraine ...	1st Jan., 1910	Bollock ...	1st Jan., 1915
Cookstown ...	1st Dec., 1914	Carrickmacross ...	1st Oct., 1913
Dalkey ...	1st Jan., 1911	Castlereagh ...	1st Feb., 1910
Drogheda ...	8th Aug., 1910	Celbridge No. 1 ...	1st Feb., 1913
Kingstown ...	21st Nov., 1909	Celbridge No. 2 ...	1st Feb., 1910
Larne ...	1st Dec., 1914	Clones No. 1 ...	1st Jan., 1913
Lisnavady ...	1st Jan., 1910	Cookstown ...	1st Jan., 1915
Lurgan ...	1st Nov., 1909	Croom ...	1st Nov., 1912
Nans ...	1st March, 1910	Dublin, North ...	27th Nov., 1909
Navan ...	1st May, 1910	Dublin, South ...	7th Jan., 1910
New Ross ...	1st July, 1910	Dungannon ...	1st Jan., 1913
Newtownards ...	1st Jan., 1910	Edenderry No. 2 ...	1st March, 1913
Pembroke ...	1st July, 1910	Ennis ...	1st Aug., 1913
Portadown ...	1st Nov., 1909	Kennmare ...	1st March, 1910
Portrush ...	1st Jan., 1910	Lisnavady ...	1st Jan., 1915
Trillick ...	1st Aug., 1914	Limerick No. 1 ...	1st March, 1912
Westport ...	1st March, 1915	Lismore ...	1st July, 1913
		Lisnakea ...	10th Dec., 1914
		Londonderry No. 2 ...	1st Feb., 1915
		Manorhamilton ...	1st Feb., 1915
		Mullingar ...	1st Jan., 1910
		Nans No. 1 ...	1st Dec., 1912
		Navan ...	26th April, 1910
		Newcastle ...	7th Dec., 1912
		Newry No. 1 ...	15th Dec., 1909
		Newry No. 2 ...	1st Nov., 1909
		Newtownards ...	1st Jan., 1910
		Rathdown No. 1 ...	15th Feb., 1913
		Sligo ...	9th Aug., 1913
		Trim ...	30th Oct., 1909

We have again addressed all Sanitary Authorities who had not adopted Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, pointing out the advantages to the community to be derived from the notification of Tuberculosis, and explaining the means by which the information obtained might be utilised in connection with the administration of County schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis for the benefit of patients, and for the early diagnosis of the disease among contacts.

It would appear that notification is not infrequently delayed until the later stages of the disease. In the interests alike of patients and of the general community, it is important that notification should take place before the disease has reached an advanced stage, and it is to be hoped that Sanitary Authorities will bear this consideration in mind in connection with their administration of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908.

We append a summary of notifications received in the County Boroughs of Belfast and Dublin, classified according to age and sex.

BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH.

Notifications of Tuberculosis for year ended 31st March, 1915.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years,	1	-	1
5 years and under 10,	-	-	-
10 years and under 15,	1	5	6
15 years and under 25,	21	43	64
25 years and under 35,	15	37	52
35 years and under 45,	20	37	57
45 years and upwards,	14	10	24
Total,	72	132	204

DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH.

Notifications of Tuberculosis for year ended 31st March, 1915.

Age periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years,	10	7	17
5 years and under 10,	33	33	66
10 years and under 15,	55	61	116
15 years and under 25,	145	236	381
25 years and under 35,	144	192	336
35 years and under 45,	171	117	288
45 years and upwards,	160	79	239
Age not stated,	-	2	2
Total,	718	727	1,445

The total number of notifications in Dublin County Borough again shows a considerable increase over the preceding year in consequence, we understand, of the patients treated at the Charles Street Dispensary being included in the notification returns. A different practice, it appears, obtains in Belfast County Borough, where it is considered sufficient for the purposes of the Sanitary Authority to record particulars of the Tuberculosis Dispensary patients in the Dispensary registers without proceeding with a formal notification. To this cause, we believe, the marked decrease of notifications in Belfast County Borough is to be attributed.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

I. Appointment and Work of Tuberculosis Officers.

In twenty-eight counties and three County Boroughs appointments of Tuberculosis Officers have been made. These officers have been engaged in organising a system of administration, assisting in the selection and arrangement of Central Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and in discharging the functions of Medical

Advisers to the County Insurance Committees for the purposes of Sanatorium Benefit. Pending the opening of the permanent Central Dispensary in each County, temporary accommodation has been secured, while in many Counties the premises of the Medical Charities Dispensaries have, by arrangement with the Boards of Guardians, and subject to the convenience of the Dispensary Medical Officers, been placed at the disposal of the Tuberculosis Officer as branch depôts for the examination and treatment of tuberculous patients. In this way an organisation covering the area of each County is being established. It is evident from the reports that have reached us that the Tuberculosis Officers are performing very useful work, and have come in touch with a large number of cases of Tuberculosis. Their services will, no doubt, be still more generally availed of when the Central Dispensaries have been established and the public become more familiar with the operation of the Dispensary system. Much depends on the activity and resource of the individual Tuberculosis Officer.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officers have been appointed in the County Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast and in County Down.

2. *Approval of Institutions.*

Under the provisions of Section 16 (1) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, our approval is required to sanatoria and other institutions with which Insurance Committees make arrangements for the reception of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Intimation of each approval is furnished to the Insurance Commissioners.

A list of approved institutions appears in the Appendices.*

In expressing approval of institutions, we have stipulated that proper records of cases shall be kept, that the institution shall be open to our inspection at any time, and that we reserve the right to withdraw our approval at any time should circumstances arise which would warrant such a course.

3. *Approval of Domiciliary Treatment.*

Under Section 16 (1) (b) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, our approval is required to the manner in which the treatment of tuberculous insured persons (otherwise than in sanatoria and other institutions) is undertaken by persons and local authorities. For the reasons set out in a previous report, we decided at the outset to deal with each case according to its merits and circumstances. Under this arrangement we have approved the manner of treatment proposed to be undertaken in connection with cases submitted by the following Insurance Committees:—

Counties.—Cork, Londonderry, Meath, Roscommon.

While there seems to be some improvement in the arrangements made for the accommodation of patients treated at home by providing isolation in a separate sleeping apartment or in a

* See page 394, *et seq.*

shelter, the question of the suitability of the domestic environment continues to present difficulties. We could not regard the domiciliary treatment of insured persons as being undertaken in a satisfactory manner unless effective means are adopted for protecting the occupants of the house against the spread of infection. The character of the precautions will largely depend upon the patient's symptoms and condition; for instance, an advanced case will necessarily constitute a more serious danger. In all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, accompanied by expectoration, we would recommend the provision of a separate sleeping apartment for the patient's use. A shelter will frequently be found of much assistance in affording the patient the requisite means of segregation. Where, however, the house, either on account of its limited size or by reason of the number of inmates, will not admit of separate sleeping accommodation for the patient, it appears to us that an Insurance Committee would be well advised to withhold sanatorium benefit in the form of domiciliary treatment, as a patient, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of an advanced stage, will be treated at once more suitably and more safely in an institution.

In view of the fact that in a large number of Counties the Tuberculosis Officers had taken up duty, and having regard to the experience gained in dealing with individual applications, we found ourselves in a position to draw up general conditions of approval, and, after consultation with the Insurance Commissioners, we promulgated those conditions in our Circular Letter of the 30th November, 1913. The conditions are framed to secure that the suitability of the home surroundings in which treatment is undertaken, as well as the course of treatment carried out by a medical practitioner, shall be under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer. In the case of Counties in which no appointment of a Tuberculosis Officer has been made, we continue to deal with the matter of domiciliary treatment according to the lines laid down in our Circular Letter of the 17th January, 1913.

4. Distribution of the Sanatorium Grant.

Under the provisions of Section 16 (1) (b) of the Finance Act, 1911, and Section 64 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, a sum of £1,500,000 was made available for the purposes of the provision of or making grants in aid to Sanatoria and other institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and was divisible among the constituent countries of the United Kingdom on the basis of population. The share accruing to Ireland was certified to be £145,628, and its distribution devolves upon us subject to the consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. As previously explained, the bulk of the Grant has been allocated to county areas on the basis of population.

Instalments from the Sanatorium Grant have been issued to Armagh County Council for the establishment of a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary with beds at Armagh, Clare County Council for the establishment of a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary at Ennis, Dublin County Council for the establishment of a Central

Tuberculosis Dispensary on the grounds of the Meath Hospital, Dublin, Kerry County Council for the establishment of Dispensaries at Tralee and Killarney, Sligo County Council for the establishment of a Sanatorium near Collooney, Tipperary (North Riding) County Council for the establishment of a Central Dispensary and Tuberculosis Hospital at Roscrea, and to Dublin County Borough Council for the extension of Crooksling Sanatorium.

We have under consideration applications for grants received from the Councils of the Counties of Carlow, Clare, Galway, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Queen's County, and Tyrone, and of the County Borough of Waterford.

The total issues out of the Irish portion of the Sanatorium Grant to the 31st March, 1915, amounted to £41,145.

5. *Exchequer Grant in Aid of the Treatment of Tuberculosis.*

A Grant in aid of the net cost of the treatment of Tuberculosis has been included by Parliament in the Civil Service Estimates, and is applicable to—

- (1) Half the net expenditure, after deducting receipts from Insurance Committees or other sources, incurred by a County or County Borough Council, under a scheme of treatment approved by us, and
- (2) Half the excess expenditure of an Insurance Committee, over and above the amount of the Committee's fund available for Sanatorium Benefit, incurred in affording Sanatorium Benefit to insured persons and their dependants, and sanctioned by the County or County Borough Council and the Treasury.

The distribution of the Grant has been entrusted to us on behalf of the Treasury. The detailed conditions governing the disbursement of the Grant are set out in our Circular Letter of the 5th December, 1913.

Sums to a total of £28,001 5s. 9d. were issued by us from the Grant to the Councils of 27 Counties and of three County Boroughs. Particulars will be found in the Appendices.*

No application has as yet been received from an Insurance Committee.

6. *Progress of County Schemes.*

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that a considerable advance has been made in the organisation of County Schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and that in over three-fourths of the Counties and County Boroughs in Ireland arrangements are in operation for placing expert medical advice and treatment at the disposal of persons suffering from the disease.

At the same time difficulties, partly of an administrative and partly of a local character, have been encountered, and have caused delay. The schemes of several County Councils were ripe for the commencement of building operations at the time of the outbreak of the War, but in some instances the rapid rise in the cost of materials has led to postponement, while generally the financial pressure has proved an adverse factor.

* See page 397.

The Belfast County Borough Council have taken over the management of the Abhey Sanatorium. This institution was established by the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union about ten years ago, and contains well-equipped accommodation for 265 patients. The transfer of the Sanatorium will tend to uniformity and efficiency of administration by concentrating in the hands of the County Borough Council the control of the Dispensary and institutional branches of the scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis in Belfast. It has also rendered available for the administration of Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Acts a large and up-to-date Institution which was previously excluded in consequence of the statutory bar against Poor Law establishments. The terms of transfer include the assumption by the Belfast County Borough Council of the outstanding capital liabilities connected with the Sanatorium, and also a provision for the protection of existing officers.

At the close of the year Crooksling Sanatorium was transferred to the Dublin County Borough Council in pursuance of an agreement between the Dublin Joint Hospital Board and the County Borough Council, which was confirmed by an Order made by us. This institution was established by the Dublin Joint Hospital Board, constituted under a Provisional Order under the Public Health Acts by a combination of the Corporation of Dublin with five Sanitary Authorities in County Dublin. In view of the organisation of schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the basis of administrative County areas in conformity with the provisions of Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and with the recommendations of the Inter-departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, the position of Crooksling Sanatorium became somewhat anomalous, and the difficulty was increased by the distribution of the Exchequer Maintenance Grant in aid of Tuberculosis to County Authorities, with the result that the expenditure of the five Sanitary districts in County Dublin in respect of the upkeep of Crooksling Sanatorium could not be taken into account for purposes of recoupment.

The possibility of Joint Management of the Sanatorium by the Dublin County Borough Council and Dublin County Council was considered, but did not commend itself to the local authorities. The alternative arrangement of the transfer of the Institution to the Dublin County Borough Council singly was accordingly proceeded with. Our Order, dated the 25th March, 1915, provided for the dissolution of the Dublin Joint Hospital Board, for the retention or compensation of existing officers, and for the determination of the necessary financial adjustments by a subsequent Order. The last-mentioned matter is under consideration.

We have issued an Order under the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Acts, 1908 and 1913, for regulating the financial business of Committees of Management appointed for the purposes of those Acts. The provisions of the Union Accounts Order, 1905, have been applied to the accounts of such Committees, subject to the necessary modifications.

In connection with the provision of institutional accommodation for advanced cases of Tuberculosis, we have brought under the

notice of the several County Councils, the possibility of the conversion of some of the existing Union Fever Hospitals into District Isolation Hospitals with additional pavilions or chalets for tuberculous patients, but until the general County arrangements are further developed, it has not been thought advisable to press the matter. An extension of the Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House Road, Dublin, for the reception of advanced cases of Tuberculosis, has been undertaken by the Corporation of Dublin. Having regard to the housing conditions in Dublin, and to the impossibility of securing isolation for tuberculous patients when located in tenement rooms, we have no doubt that this Hospital will form the most valuable portion of the Corporation scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis.

We referred in our last Report to the negotiations which had taken place between County and County Borough Councils and Insurance Committees in regard to the terms of agreement whereby the former bodies would undertake to provide treatment for persons entitled to Sanatorium benefit in consideration of the transfer of the fund available for such benefit under the National Insurance Act. We also mentioned that we prepared a model form of agreement on the same lines, as regards the services of the Tuberculosis Officer, Dispensary treatment, and accommodation in Hospitals and Sanatoria, as that issued by the English Insurance Commission and the English Local Government Board. The Irish Insurance Commission, however, are unwilling to admit this form as a basis of arrangement between the bodies concerned, and have suggested the insertion of a clause in the agreement which we have been hitherto unable to accept believing it to be *ultra vires*.

In these circumstances, in the absence of a comprehensive agreement on the lines of that adopted in England, Wales and Scotland, the first essential which should be arranged in every County Area is that there should be a properly qualified Tuberculosis Officer with expert knowledge to advise the County Tuberculosis Committee and the County Insurance Committee as to the kind of treatment, whether Sanatorium, Dispensary, or domiciliary, which would be best suited to the requirements of each applicant.

We have encouraged the County Councils to place the services of their Tuberculosis Officers at the disposal of the Insurance Committees with a view to co-operative action between the County Council and Insurance Committee. Such an arrangement is absolutely necessary if overlapping is to be avoided, as every person applying for treatment, whether insured or uninsured, would come before the Tuberculosis Officer. Of course, it should be understood that the Insurance Committees should contribute a fair proportion of the salary and expenses of these Officers, as otherwise an unduly large burden would be thrown on the County rates and the Exchequer Maintenance Grant. The contribution from the Insurance Committee to the County Council might include the provision of shelters and the services of the nurses provided by the County Council, for the home treatment of insured patients. Arrangements between the two bodies on

the lines indicated present no difficulty, and yet in the absence of a comprehensive agreement they would go a long way to co-ordinate the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis in County areas. As regards residential treatment Insurance Committees could make satisfactory arrangements either with the County Council of their areas or otherwise. There is no reason why domiciliary treatment of insured patients might not be left in the hands of the Insurance Committee in this country as it is in England and Scotland. The Tuberculosis Officer could be consulted in any case where the patient's Medical Attendant considered his advice would be desirable.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts of 1878 and 1886, and the Order thereunder, Local Authorities, i.e., the District Councils of Urban and Rural Districts, are empowered to make Regulations for any or all of the following purposes:—

- (a) For the registration of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk;
- (b) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen;
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milkstores, of milkshops, and of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons;
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

Considerable progress has been made in arranging for the execution by local authorities of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1908. We have strongly recommended District Councils, where the dairying industry is extensively carried on, to appoint Veterinary Surgeons as Chief Inspectors to superintend the work of the ordinary inspector. The number of districts in which Veterinary Surgeons have, up to the present, been employed for the administration of the Order is 106, while in 99 further districts other inspectors have been appointed. It will thus be seen that provision for the control of the sources of the public milk supply has been made in 295 out of a total of 311 sanitary districts.

From a return which we recently obtained from the clerks of local authorities, it appears that 46,759 persons are now registered as carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk. No doubt, with a more extended enforcement of the Order, this number is capable of being increased, but the supervision over dairy premises, even as at present exercised, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to public health. The information which has reached us goes to show that the Order is working well, and is steadily effecting an improvement in the conditions under which the milk supply is produced.

Alleged Default of Sanitary Authorities.

Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, provides that, where complaint is made to us that a Sanitary Authority has made default in providing their district with a proper supply of water, or with sufficient sewers, or in enforcing any provisions of the Public Health Acts which it is their duty to enforce, we may, if satisfied after due inquiry of the alleged default, make an Order limiting a time for the performance by the Sanitary Authority of their duty in the matter of the complaint. Such Order may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*, or we may appoint a person to perform such duty at the expense of the defaulting authority. During the year under review we made Orders under this enactment in respect of default in the following cases:—Newry (No. 2) Rural District Council (water supply of Forkhill), Tobercurry Rural District Council (water supply of Tobercurry), Westport Rural District Council (water supply of Newport), Tanderagee Urban District Council (water supply of Tanderagee), Tanderagee Rural District Council (water supply of Laurelvale District).

Investment of Rural Sanitary Authorities with Powers of Urban Authorities under the Public Health Acts.

Under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, we are enabled, on the application of the Sanitary Authority of any rural district, or of persons rated to the extent of at least one-tenth of the net rateable value of such district, or of any contributory place therein, to declare any provision of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts in force in urban districts to be in force in such rural district or contributory place, and to invest the Rural Authority concerned with all the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an Urban Authority under those Acts. Particulars of the several Orders made by us during the year in pursuance of this enactment, are given in the Appendices.*

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, we are empowered, upon the application of a local authority, to declare the provisions of Parts II., III., IV., V., VI. and X., or any Section contained therein, to be in force in the district of such authority, or in the case of a Rural District, in any contributory place. An application was received from the Dundalk Rural District Council under this Act, and an Order, dated 17th September, 1914, was made declaring Section 47 in Part III., and Section 93 in Part X. to be in force in the Rural District.

We made an Order under Section 95 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, empowering the Clonmel Urban District Council to appropriate for the purpose of an open space under the Open Spaces Act, 1906, certain lands acquired by the Council, and not required for the purposes originally contemplated.

* See page 247.

An Order fixing the limit of expenditure in respect of bands in Herbert, Ringsend and Sandymount Parks was made in the case of the Pembroke Urban District. A similar Order in respect of bands in the Public Parks of the district was made in the case of the Athlone Urban District.

In pursuance of Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, we confirmed an Order made by the Corporation of Belfast declaring the trade or business of the manufacture of Fish Oil and Guano from fish offal to be an offensive trade.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The adoption by local authorities of this Act, which provides for a notification of birth being furnished to the Medical Officer of the district within thirty-six hours after the birth, is subject to our consent. Belfast County Borough and Dublin County Borough have, up to the present, been the only districts in which the Act has been put into operation in Ireland. It appears to us that in the Urban Districts the Act might be adopted with advantage.

Closing of Burial Grounds.

Under Sections 162 to 164 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, we are empowered to order that burials in any city or town, or within any other limits, or in any burial ground or places of burial, shall be wholly discontinued, or shall be discontinued subject to any exception or qualification, where upon representation made to us or otherwise, it shall appear, after due local inquiry, that an order is necessary for the protection of public health, or for the maintenance of public decency, or to prevent a violation of the respect due to the remains of deceased persons. We are also authorised by Section 168 to grant licences for interment in closed burial grounds; and in pursuance of this authority we issued thirty-four such licences during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.

In connection with the above the following Orders were made during the same year:—

Date of Order.	Description of Burial Ground.	Purpose of Order.
21st April, 1914 ...	The Old Burial Ground at Drumconrath in the Rural District of Ardee, No. 2.	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st June, 1914, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.
20th May, 1914 ...	The Banagher Burial Ground in the Rural District of Birr, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st November, 1914, the time appointed by our Order of the 26th day of February, 1914, for the discontinuance of burials.
8th July, 1914 ...	The Burial Ground known as the Churchyard at Clane, in the Rural District of Naas, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st April, 1915, the time appointed by our Order of the 14th day of October, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials.

Date of Order.	Description of Burial Ground.	Purpose of Order.
8th July, 1914 ...	The Abbey Burial Ground, Clane, in the Rural District of Naas, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st April, 1915, the time appointed by our Order of the 14th day of October, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials.
8th July, 1914 ...	The Timahoe Burial Ground in the Rural District of Naas, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st April, 1915, the time appointed by our Order of the 14th day of October, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials.
8th July, 1914 ...	The Bodinstown Burial Ground in the Rural District of Naas, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st April, 1915, the time appointed by our Order of the 14th day of October, 1913, for the discontinuance of burials.
21st Sept., 1914 ...	The Burial Ground attached to the Protestant Church at Clondalkin in the Rural District of South Dublin.	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st May, 1915.
7th Oct., 1914 ...	The Burial Ground known as the Old Graveyard at Allen in the Rural District of Naas, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st May, 1915, the time appointed by our Order of the 12th day of January, 1914, for the discontinuance of burials.
13th Oct., 1914 ...	The Anghrim Burial Ground in the Rural District of Ballinasloe, No. 1.	Postponing to the 1st March, 1915, the time appointed by our Order of the 23rd day of March, 1914, for the discontinuance of burials.
18th Nov., 1914 ...	The Donadee Burial Ground in the Rural District of Celbridge, No. 1.	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 25th July, 1915, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.
1st Dec., 1914 ...	The Rashee (Old) Burial Ground in the Rural District of Antrim.	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st March, 1915, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.
4th Dec., 1914 ...	The Clonown Burial Ground in the Rural District of Athlone, No. 2.	Prohibiting burials on, from and after the 1st May, 1915, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.
1st March, 1915 ...	The Burial Ground attached to St. John's Church, in the Borough of Sligo.	Prohibiting burials, subject to exceptions specified in the Order.

During the year we granted licences for the exhumation and re-interment of three bodies in certain Burial Grounds.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

We have no change to report in the staff of Public Analysts. Our attention has recently been drawn to the fewness of the samples that are usually submitted for analyses by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, and also to the fact that the samples are limited mainly to the following classes of articles:—New

milk, buttermilk, whiskey, brandy, butter, cheese, and margarine. A Circular Letter of instructions on the subject has been drafted and will shortly be issued to the Local Authorities.

Post Office Guarantees.

Under the Post Office Act, 1908, any rural district council may assist in the establishment of any post or telegraph office, or the provision of additional facilities (postal or other) for the benefit of any contributory place or places within the district, by undertaking to pay to the Postmaster-General any loss he may sustain by reason of the establishment or maintenance of such office, or in providing such facilities.

The extent to which guarantees have been given under the provisions of this Act (and of the Post Office Act, 1891, now repealed), will be seen by the following table, in which is set forth the number of Orders made each year in pursuance of Section 232 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, determining areas of charge for the cost of undertakings given to the Postmaster-General:—

Year.				Number of Orders determining areas of charge for this purpose.
1891-2	...	...	...	1
1892-3	...	...	...	7
1893-4	...	...	...	5
1894-5	...	...	...	2
1895-6	...	...	...	6
1896-7	...	...	...	54
1897-8	...	...	...	17
1898-9	...	...	...	12
1899-1900	...	...	...	5
1900-1901	...	...	...	12
1901-1902	...	...	...	8
1902-1903	...	...	...	11
1903-1904	...	...	...	9
1904-1905	...	...	...	13
1905-1906	...	...	...	18
1906-1907	...	...	...	25
1907-1908	...	...	...	17
1908-1909	...	...	...	14
1909-1910	...	...	...	20
1910-1911	...	...	...	7
1911-1912	...	...	...	10
1912-1913	...	...	...	12
1913-1914	...	...	...	20
1914-1915	...	...	...	10
Total,	...	...	...	315

Bye-laws.

A list of the bye-laws made by local authorities under the provisions of the Acts relating to public health and other Statutes, which we confirmed during the year, together with a list of scales of charges for interment in burial grounds, of which we approved, will be found in the Appendices.*

* See page 137, *et seq.*

IV.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 TO 1907, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902, AND THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 TO 1908.

Nineteen Provisional Orders were made during the year under these Acts, nine being under the Public Health Acts, three under the Local Government Acts, and seven under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. A complete list of these Orders will be found in the Appendices.*

We also dealt with Petitions for four other Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, and one under the Housing Acts. Orders were refused in two of these cases; and, in the case of two others, which were under the Public Health Acts, Orders were not necessary, the lands sought being obtained by agreement. In the remaining case, which was also under the Public Health Acts, the Petition was not entertained, the necessary preliminaries not being in order.

During the year we confirmed, wholly or in part, six Provisional Orders which our Inspectors had made under the Housing Acts.

We also made an Order approving of a Scheme proposed by the Corporation of Belfast in pursuance of Section 51 of the Belfast Corporation Act, 1911, in relation to certain houses authorised to be acquired by them under that Act.

V.—LABOURERS ACTS.

Under this head we have to record the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1914, which provided a further million of money for the purposes of the Labourers Acts, on the same terms and conditions as the additional million provided by the Act of 1911, thus bringing the total amount of the advances to be made by the Irish Land Commission to £6,250,000.

During the year ended 31st March last, 19 improvement schemes were received by us from the District Councils of 19 Rural Districts. These schemes proposed to provide 1,311 cottages, to acquire 388 plots of land, and to enlarge two existing houses—the total estimated cost being £256,488.

Within the same period 16 local inquiries were held by our Inspectors, and Orders were made in respect of 23 improvement schemes authorising the Rural District Councils concerned to provide 1,160 cottages and plots, 8 additional allotments to cottages already provided, and 7 allotments for the use of persons living in houses which were not provided by the Council. The Orders, as actually confirmed during the year, including those made, but not confirmed, at the close of the previous year, authorise 1,591 cottages and plots, 11 additional half-acres for cottages already provided, and 7 other allotments. In addition, two allotments were authorised to be acquired by agreement, under Section 5 of the Act of 1906, without any Order. The cost of the schemes so confirmed is estimated at £272,000.

Under the Act of 1906, petitions against Orders made by our

* See page 134, *et seq.*

Inspectors, provisionally confirming improvement schemes, may be presented to us, or to the County Court having jurisdiction where the lands comprised in the schemes are situated. The number of petitions presented to us since the Act came into operation, in respect of cases where the prescribed period for lodgment of petitions against the Orders expired on or before 31st December, 1914, was 353, relating to 441 cottages and 48 allotments, and of these we confirmed the Orders as regards 314 cottages and 31 plots, and disallowed 127 cottages and 17 plots. The corresponding figures in relation to petitions to County Courts were 2,374 appeals, affecting 3,499 cottages and 261 allotments, of which 1,972 cottages and 114 plots were confirmed, and 1,488 cottages and 147 plots disallowed. The petitions as to the remaining 89 cottages are still pending.

We publish in the Appendices* the usual tables (A, B, C and D), setting out the particulars, regarding past and pending operations under the Acts, which are required by Section 30 of the Act of 1906, and Article 65 of the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1912.

Table A gives general statistics as to what has already been done by local authorities under authorised improvement schemes, and as to the rents charged for cottages and plots. It will be seen that 53,868 cottages have been authorised, of which 45,592 have been provided, and 1,968 are in course of construction. The rents paid during the year amounted to £128,862 19s., leaving a balance due on the 31st March of £10,096 3s. 2d.

Table B gives detailed particulars of the latest completed scheme in each Rural District, including the amount of expenses incurred in connection with its preparation and confirmation.

Table C sets forth particulars regarding the financial operations of local authorities under the Acts, including the amount of loans sanctioned and issued, the poundage rates levied, and the further expenditure incurred under the various heads, during the year ended 31st March, 1915.

Table D shows that further improvement schemes have been submitted for approval, or are being framed by District Councils, comprising 7,543 cottages with garden allotments, 857 additional allotments to cottages already authorised, 97 allotments (comprising 73 acres) to be let to labourers who are not tenants of labourers cottages provided by local authorities, and 7 tracts of land containing 89½ acres to be parcelled out in allotments for labourers in villages and towns. The cost of these pending schemes if carried out in their entirety, is estimated at £1,402,809.

A table is also given showing that during the year we sanctioned loans in respect of 71 Rural Districts, amounting to £369,275. This sum, added to the amount of loans previously sanctioned, makes a total authorised to be borrowed since the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, of £8,950,119, of which £5,127,884 will be advanced by the Irish Land Commission out of the fund of £6,250,000, provided for the purposes of the Labourers Acts by Section 16 of the Act of 1906, as amended by the Acts of 1911 and 1914.

* See page 180, of *rep.*

VI.—BORROWING BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) *Treasury restrictions on borrowing.*

On the 20th of February, 1915, we received a copy of a Minute made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury stating that Their Lordships felt it imperative in the national interest that fresh issues of capital should be approved by Them before they were made, and setting forth the conditions governing such approval; and, in reply to our inquiry as to whether Their approval was necessary in the case of borrowing from Banks and sources other than public funds, Their Lordships stated that Their approval should be obtained for all fresh borrowings by local authorities in Ireland.

On the 4th March, 1915, we received a communication from the Under Secretary transmitting a copy of a letter addressed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Lord Chairman of Committees, House of Lords, recommending that a provision should be inserted in all Private Bills and Provisional Orders which empower the raising of any new capital by local authorities and other public bodies (whether by loan or otherwise) requiring that during the continuance of the war, and for one year thereafter, the exercise of such powers should be subject to the consent of the Treasury.

On the 27th of March we received from the Treasury copies of a circular issued by the Local Government Board (England) relating to borrowing by local authorities in England and Wales, asking that a similar circular, adapted to Irish conditions, may be issued by us, and requesting us to take over the duty of restricting within the same limits new borrowings by local authorities in Ireland. The circular will be published in the Appendices to our next Report.

The Housing (No. 2) Act, 1914, and The Housing (No. 2) (Amendment) Act, 1914.

The terms on which the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury would be prepared to agree to advances being made to local authorities for housing schemes under the Housing (No. 2) Act, 1914, and the Housing (No. 2) (Amendment) Act, 1914, are set forth in a Minute of the Treasury dated the 8th December, 1914, the terms of which were communicated to local authorities applying for such advances.

(b) *Loans sanctioned for Schemes under the Housing Acts, and under the Public Health, etc., Acts.*

1. *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1908.*

Under these enactments, Urban Sanitary Authorities and the Commissioners of Towns which are not Urban Sanitary Districts, are empowered to carry out Schemes for the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes.

Since the passing of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908, local authorities have been enabled to borrow for longer periods and at a lower relative rate of interest than had previously been allowed.

The cases are detailed below in which loans have been sanctioned during the year for the purposes of Part I., Part II. or Part III., of the Act of 1890, and Local Authorities are still actively engaged in promoting further schemes under these Acts, seeking to acquire the requisite sites either by compulsory purchase in pursuance of Provisional Orders or by agreement. In particular, the Corporation of Dublin have still in hands several important schemes under Parts I. and III. of the Act.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act of 1908, we ascertained and certified the amounts in respect of which certain local authorities were liable under the Section, and the following table shows the cases in which payments from the Irish Housing Fund have been made during the year. In each case mentioned the annual housing charge, as defined in the Section, was met to the extent of nearly 37 per cent.

Local Authority.	Amount of Grant.		
	£	s.	d.
Arklow Urban District Council ...	23	6	1
Armagh Urban District Council ...	11	6	3
Athlone Urban District Council ...	100	10	9
Athy Urban District Council ...	64	17	6
Ballinasloe Urban District Council ...	72	7	3
Ballymoney Urban District Council ...	45	17	3
Bandon Town Commissioners ...	42	5	8
Bantry Town Commissioners ...	18	19	1
Belfast Corporation ...	1,250	9	4
Birr Urban District Council ...	68	19	1
Blackrock Urban District Council ...	283	1	0
Bray Urban District Council ...	52	12	8
Callan Town Commissioners ...	16	6	5
Carlow Urban District Council ...	39	6	10
Carrickmacross Urban District Council ...	31	8	10
Cashel Urban District Council ...	10	10	7
Castlebar Urban District Council ...	67	3	3
Cavan Urban District Council ...	67	3	3
Clonakilty Urban District Council ...	9	6	7
Clonmel Corporation ...	40	12	0
Coleraine Urban District Council ...	1	10	4
Cookstown Urban District Council ...	8	16	11
Dalkey Urban District Council ...	103	10	3
Drogheda Corporation ...	120	13	4
Dublin Corporation ...	401	7	0
Dundalk Urban District Council ...	48	17	9
Dungarvan Urban District Council ...	73	16	7
Ennis Urban District Council ...	199	16	4
Enniscorthy Urban District Council ...	49	0	10
Fermoy Urban District Council ...	152	7	0
Fethard Town Commissioners ...	12	15	10
Galway Urban District Council ...	228	11	2
Granard Urban District Council ...	12	13	3

Local Authority.	Amount of Grant.		
	£	s.	d.
Kells Urban District Council	29	8	5
Kilkenny Corporation	151	18	2
Killarney Urban District Council	46	2	7
Killiney and Ballybrack Urban District Council	49	6	8
Kingstown Urban District Council	360	15	3
Letterkenny Urban District Council	54	4	5
Limerick Corporation	169	13	2
Longford Urban District Council	45	10	4
Lurgan Urban District Council	21	1	9
Maryborough Town Commissioners	58	2	2
Midleton Urban District Council	26	9	1
Monaghan Urban District Council	7	18	11
Mullingar Town Commissioners	64	19	1
Naas Urban District Council	37	18	7
Navan Urban District Council	153	10	2
Newcastle (Co. Limerick) Town Commissioners	57	11	3
New Ross Urban District Council	27	14	7
Newry Urban District Council	238	15	11
Omagh Urban District Council	29	6	6
Pembroke Urban District Council	346	2	7
Portrush Urban District Council	34	0	7
Queenstown Urban District Council	44	15	10
Roscommon Town Commissioners	43	3	7
Skibbereen Urban District Council	11	2	2
Tipperary Urban District Council	44	8	3
Tralee Urban District Council	116	7	4
Trim Urban District Council	53	14	7
Tullamore Urban District Council	14	8	2
Waterford Corporation	273	4	11
Westport Urban District Council	34	11	8
Wexford Corporation	132	15	4

Part I.

During the year we sanctioned a loan of £36,117 to the Corporation of Belfast for the erection of houses; loans of £12,310, £31,980, and £19,092 for the completion of schemes, and a loan of £12,103 for the acquisition and clearance of a further area to the Corporation of Dublin; and loans of £10,116, and £3,397 to the Urban District Council of Dundalk for an Improvement Scheme under this part of the Act of 1890.

Part II.

A loan of £10,900 was sanctioned during the year to the Corporation of Belfast for Improvement Schemes under this Part of the same Act.

Part III.

We sanctioned loans during the year to the Councils of Urban Districts and the Commissioners of Towns under Municipal Government, under this Part of the Act of 1890, as follows:—Arklow, £13,500; Athy, £7,000; Blackrock, £20,734; Carrickmacross, £700; Dalkey, £10,500; Dundalk, £950; Ennis, £2,855; Enniscorthy, £3,500; Fermoy, £4,780; Granard, £650; Kells,

£12,300; Kilkenny, £275; Kingstown, £7,900; Longford, £700; Lurgan, £1,200; Naas, £400; New Ross, £900; Newry, £150; Queenstown, £3,000 and £280; Roscommon, £180; Skibbereen, £350; Waterford, £23,138, and Wexford, £10,000.

The amount of these loans, added to £1,896,611 mentioned in our last Report, makes a total of £1,522,553 sanctioned for the purposes of this part of the Act. Of this total, £748,341 have been sanctioned since the passing of the Act of 1908.

2. *The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.*

A loan of £3,016, for the purpose of making advances to persons purchasing their houses under the provisions of this Act, was sanctioned during the year to the Shillelagh Rural District Council.

Advances have been made during the year by the Corporations of Belfast and Dublin by means of former loans sanctioned by us to the extent of £10,455 and £4,994, respectively.

3. *Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, etc.*

Schemes for Sewerage, Water Supply and other local improvements are carried out by Sanitary Authorities in Urban, Rural, and United Districts (Urban and Rural), chiefly by means of loans which we sanction in pursuance of Sections 237 and 247 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of local enactments. The loans sanctioned during the year for these purposes amounted to £267,416.

Section 237 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, applies to borrowing under the headings 1 and 2, as well as to that under this head; and the loans under these three heads amounted to £532,389, which, added to similar loans previously sanctioned, gives a total of £11,328,194.

In addition to the loans already specifically referred to, we sanctioned a loan of £1,000 for the purpose of extending the technical school at Ballymena, and also loans of £1,300 and £3,500, respectively, for purchasing premises and adapting them for use as technical schools at Antrim and Lisburn.

4. *Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts and the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Section 61.*

During the year we sanctioned loans amounting to £10,755 for Workhouse buildings and improvements on the applications of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions concerned.

5. *Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, Article 22 of the Schedule thereto.*

Loans amounting to £180,622 under the provisions of this Article have been sanctioned for the purpose of enabling County Councils and the Joint Committees of Lunatic Asylum Districts to carry out works for county improvements, roads, etc., and for the erection of buildings and other works at Asylums.

Detailed lists of all loans sanctioned during the year will be found in the Appendices.*

* See page 142, et seq.

VII.—PAYMENTS FROM THE LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND) ACCOUNT
IN AID OF LOCAL RATES.

1. Grants under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

(a.) In respect of Guardians' Medical and Educational expenditure and of Sanitary Salaries paid in Rural and Urban Districts.

The following statements show the amounts paid under Section 58 (2) (a) (b) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, to county councils, on behalf of boards of guardians and rural district councils, and to urban district councils and the boards of management of Glin and Trim district schools during the year ended the 31st of March, 1915, and the preceding year.

Owing to the insufficiency of the amount paid under Section 58 to the Account during the year under review to meet the payments thereout in the same period Your Excellency deemed it necessary, in pursuance of Sub-section (5) of the Section, to make an Order directing proportionate abatements of the sums so payable having regard to the said insufficiency. A schedule will be found in the Appendices* showing for each local body participating in the Grants the amount payable, the proportionate abatement made, and the amount paid pursuant to Your Order.

Year ended 31st March, 1915.	Amount claimed.	Amount payable	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes { Salaries ..	74,910 2 10		
Educational Purposes { Medicines ..	16,374 12 1		
.. ..	7,976 3 0		
	99,260 17 11	88,031 5 0	78,433 15 7
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—			
Rural District Councils ..	11,472 19 3	10 618 4 11	9,460 12 2
Urban	11,173 3 0	7 689 6 4	6,831 0 0
Total	121,907 0 2	106 338 16 3	94,745 7 9

Year ended 31st March, 1914.	Amount claimed.	Amount payable.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes { Salaries ..	74,636 18 5		
Educational Purposes { Medicines ..	16,179 16 4		
.. ..	8,023 1 6		
	98,838 16 3	88,023 13 1	78,204 10 9
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—			
Rural District Councils ..	11,429 12 6	10,634 11 9	8,448 5 9
Urban	10,926 9 1	7,761 17 1	6,896 0 3
Total	121,195 17 10	106,420 1 11	94,548 16 9

* See page 146, *et seq.*

(h.) *Agricultural Grant.*

Under Section 48 (1) (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, an annual sum of £727,655, known as the Agricultural Grant, is paid from the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in aid of local rates, of which the County Councils receive £727,337 6s. 6d., the balance, £317 18s. 6d., being paid to the Council of the County Borough of Dublin, pursuant to Section 50 (1) (2) of that enactment, in consequence of the extension of the area of the borough by the Act 63 and 64 Vict., ch. cclxiv. Of the total amount, a sum of £316,730 10s. is allocated towards Poor Law purposes, "Union charges," £271,824 10s. towards the expenditure of Rural District Councils, "District charges," and £139,100 towards county expenditure in general, "County at large charges."

2. *Grant under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888 (the Estate or Death Duty Grant).*

Under Section 19 of the Finance Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., chap. 30), the Grant provided by the above enactment which was formerly payable out of probate duties is now payable out of the estate duty derived from personal property, and is known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant.

It forms the first item of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund established under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to meet deficiencies in the land purchase account in respect of dividends on land stock and sinking fund payments, and the sums required for such purposes, in the case of each county, are withdrawn from the Fund under certificates of the Land Commission. By the Irish Land Act, 1903, the Agricultural Grant is added to and made applicable to the purposes of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund next after the Estate or Death Duty Grant, and charges on the Fund resulting from operations under the Act of 1903, are likewise, in the case of each county, withdrawn under certificates of the Commissioners of National Debt; these certificates, and those above-mentioned, also setting forth repayments made to the Fund in respect of sums previously withdrawn. Under the Irish Land Act, 1909, however, local bodies are relieved of all liability in connection with the issue of stock for the purpose of land purchase, but they continue to be liable for purchasers' annuities in arrear, and for sums drawn from the Guarantee Fund under Section 29 of the Act of 1903.

For the purpose of adjusting these withdrawals and repayments in the case of each county, among the public bodies in the county who are entitled to share in the Estate or Death Duty Grant, viz., Boards of Guardians and Road Authorities, we are furnished with copies of the certificates referred to on the occasion of the distribution of the second instalment of the Grant, which is made in the month of March each year. On the recent occasion it appeared from the certificates that £199,516 4s. 11d. had been withdrawn from all the counties, and £183,201 12s. 11d. repaid, and as the repayments in the case of seven counties exceeded the withdrawals by £1,087 8s. 7d., the local bodies in these

counties received their proportionate part of that amount additional to their share in the instalment, while £17,403 Os. 7d. was deducted from the shares of the local bodies in the remaining eight counties.

A schedule will be found in the Appendices,* showing the amount so deducted from, or added to, the share of each local body participating in the Grant, and the full amount paid to, or on behalf of, each during the year ended the 31st of March last.

The total amounts paid during that year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Boards of Guardians	118,706	6	0
Road Authorities	120,951	13	2
	<u>239,757</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>

VIII.—AUDIT.

(a.) Accounts Audited.

The following statement shows the number of Public Bodies whose accounts are audited by our Auditors, from which it may be seen that in the course of a year 1,391 accounts are required to be audited:—

Half-yearly Audits.

- 33 County Councils.
- 213 Rural District Councils.
- 158 Boards of Guardians.
- 23 Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums.
- 20 Drainage Boards or Committees.
- 2 Committees of Management of District Schools.
- 1 Joint Committee of Urban and Rural District Councils for the management of a cemetery and of sewerage and water supply.
- 9 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
- 24 County Joint Committees for Technical Instruction.
- 24 County Committees of Agriculture.
- 3 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 5 Burial Boards or Cemetery Committees.
- 2 Joint Committees of County Councils for the construction of bridges.
- 10 Tuberculosis Committees.

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Yearly Audits.

- 6 County Borough Councils.
- 5 Non-County Borough Councils.
- 86 Urban District Councils.
- 29 Governing Bodies of Towns other than Urban Districts.
- 133 Educational Endowment Accounts under the Endowment Schemes.
- 1 The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
- 3 Committees of Gasworks.
- 2 Waterworks Authorities.
- 4 Harbour Boards.
- 7 Port Sanitary Authorities.

* See page 164, *et seq.*

- 7 Burial Boards or Cemetery Committees.
- 2 Drainage Boards.
- 13 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 1 Board for cleansing of foreshore.
- 6 County Borough Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 31 Urban District Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 2 Joint Urban and Rural Committees of Technical Instruction.

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(b.) *Surcharges, Disallowances, etc.*

The statement required by Statute with regard to the audit of union accounts will be found in the Appendices.*

During the year we decided appeals against 325 charges, disallowances, and surcharges. A table setting forth our decisions is given in the Appendices.†

Other surcharges were made in regard to which there were no appeals against the Auditors' decisions; in some cases the question of appeal did not arise, the various items of expenditure, to which exception was taken, having been lodged before the completion of audit, thus obviating the necessity of formally disallowing them.

IX.—EXAMINATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

Following the usual course, the local and personal Bills introduced into Parliament affecting this country were referred to us for consideration, and we have reported to Parliament such amendments in them as we deemed to be necessary or expedient.

The sub-joined list sets forth the Bills which were deposited at the Irish Office under the Parliamentary Standing Orders and which were examined by us:—

- Friends' Provident Institution Bill.
- Lurgan Urban District Council Bill.
- Methodist Church in Ireland Bill.
- Mullingar and Kells Railway Bill.

We furnished a Report to Parliament upon the Lurgan Urban District Council Bill, which provided for the transfer to the Council of the local gas undertaking, and contained clauses giving various powers in connection with the public health and local government of the Urban District. In deference to the desire expressed in the Session of 1909 by the Select Committee on Local Legislation in their Special Report, we directed our Legal Assistant to represent us before the Committee of the House of Commons dealing with the Bill, for the purpose of affording such information in our possession as the Committee might require.

The Friends' Provident Institution Bill and the Methodist Church in Ireland Bill were found, on examination, not to contain any clauses whose subject-matter was within our jurisdiction. The Mullingar and Kells Railway Bill provided for guarantees out of local rates in aid of a railway undertaking. We did not, however, furnish a report to Parliament in the matter, as the Bill was withdrawn by the promoters in the earliest stages of its progress.

* See page 318, *et seq.*

† See page 327.

X.—DEPUTATIONS RECEIVED.

During the year under review we received deputations from the undermentioned local bodies, associations, etc., on subjects of public interest.

Date.	Local Body, &c.	Subject.
1914.		
1st April ...	Navan Urban District Council	Grants from Road Board.
3rd April ...	Lisdoonvarna Improvements Committee.	Water supply.
12th May ...	Westmeath County Council ...	Accommodation for treatment of advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
10th June ...	Dublin Corporation: Hospital and Dispensary Sub-Committee.	Supply of milk to Tuberculosis patients.
3rd and 6th July	Irish Medical Association ...	Appointment of whole time certifying officers for sickness benefits under National Insurance Act.
24th August ...	Dublin Building Trades' Employers' Association.	Adjustments in Contracts to meet variations in prices of materials, &c., due to the War.
2nd September ...	Pembroke Urban District Council.	Effect of the War on building operations.
4th September ...	Blackrock Urban District Council.	Housing of Working Classes Acts.
5th October ...	Municipal Authorities Association, and others.	Allocation to Ireland, as a grant, of portion of £4,000,000 authorised by Housing of Working Classes Act, 1914.
5th October ...	City of Dublin Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
28th October ...	Dunshaughlin Board of Guardians.	Provision of hospital accommodation.
30th October ...	Tyrone County Council, Tuberculosis Committee.	Plans of proposed Sanatorium &c.
3rd November ...	Naas Urban District Council	Unemployment due to the War.
4th November ...	Dublin County Borough, War Relief Committee.	Unemployment due to the War.
2nd December ...	Dublin-Committee for Prevention and Relief of Distress.	Application for grants to deal with distress.
3rd December ...	Women's National Health Association.	Domestic treatment of Tuberculosis patients.
7th December ...	City of Dublin Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
10th December ...	Kingstown Urban District Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
22nd December ...	Belfast Corporation ...	(a) Accounts of Tuberculosis Hospital; (b) Motor Licence Duties; (c) Increased Borrowing Powers under Belfast Corporation Act, 1911.
29th December ...	Association of Municipal Councils.	Loans under Housing of Working Classes Acts.
1915.		
15th January ...	Drogheda Urban District Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
18th January ...	Wicklow County Council ...	Payments to workmen on Bray-Wicklow Road.
22nd January ...	Dublin Local Representative Relief Committee (Works Committee).	Building operations and the War.
25th March ...	City of Dublin Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

XI.—DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Richard Kelly, one of our General Inspectors, and Dr. Joseph Smyth, a Medical Inspector of Workhouse Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals, retired during the year under the age rule. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by these gentlemen while connected with the Department. Mr. Alfred Tennyson, who had been acting as a temporary Inspector, was appointed to succeed Mr. Kelly, and we appointed Dr. Edward F. Stephenson, Medical Officer of Woodstown Dispensary District of Waterford Union, to the vacancy in the staff of Medical Inspectors.

Mr. F. E. Sparrow, Junior Architect, was selected to fill the vacancy in staff of temporary Inspectors, and Mr. E. A. Aston was appointed an additional temporary Inspector for special work in connection with relief operations, etc.

Mr. Cecil L. Robinson, one of our temporary Architects, was placed on the Establishment as Junior Architect vice Mr. Sparrow.

The following members of the Staff have up to the present joined His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces:—

Inspectors—Messrs. Alfred Tennyson, J. F. MacCabe, and Adrian Robinson.

Clerical Establishment—Messrs. G. A. Harris, Eckersley, Edwards, McCormack, F. Barry, Hutchinson and Ward.

Subordinate Establishment—Messrs. Cuthbertson, John Byrne, James Byrne (since deceased), T. Fallon, and P. Payne.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, *President.*

H. A. ROBINSON, *Vice-President.*

MATTHEW NATHAN,

T. J. STAFFORD,

EDMUND BOURKE,

} *Commissioners*

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

 ORDERS UNDER, AND CONNECTED WITH, THE
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO
 1902.

No. 19,029.—1914.

Appointment of County Surveyors.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Council of each Administrative County in Ireland; and
 to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Sub-section (4) of Section 83 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, it is provided in effect that no County Surveyor in Ireland shall be appointed or removed without the concurrence of the Local Government Board for Ireland, and that every such County Surveyor shall have such qualifications (if any) as may be prescribed by that Board:

And whereas by the County Surveyors Qualification Order, 1907, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, did prescribe that every such County Surveyor should have the qualifications therein set forth, and it is expedient that Our said Order should be revoked and further provision made in that behalf:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of all powers hereunto enabling Us, do hereby revoke Our said Order, and We do hereby prescribe with respect to the qualifications of County Surveyors in Ireland as follows, that is to say:—

1. No person shall be appointed as a County Surveyor in any County in Ireland unless
 - (a) his qualifications have been examined into and certified by the Civil Service Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the County Surveyors (Ireland) Act, 1862;
 - (b) he satisfies Us that he has been regularly trained as a Civil Engineer, is engaged in the practice of his profession, and has for a period of not less than four years had charge of important works in the course of his practice;
 - (c) he produces satisfactory evidence to Us that his health and character are good; and
 - (d) at the date of his appointment by the County Council he is not less than 26 years of age not more than 45 years of age. Provided that the maximum age limit shall not apply to any applicant who is already a County Surveyor.

2. This Order may be cited as "the County Surveyors Qualifications Order, 1914."

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Twenty-first day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

[L.S.]

(Signed) H. A. ROBINSON.

No. 4724.—1915.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Poor Law Unions in Ireland;

To the Committees and Officers of the said Guardians;

And to all others whom it may concern:

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1903, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Article 1.—Article 31 of the Union Accounts Order, 1905, is hereby revoked, and the provisions following shall be in lieu of and in substitution for the said Article, and the Union Accounts Order, 1905, shall from the date hereof be read and construed as if the said provisions were substituted therein for the said Article:—

Article 31.—The Clerk and the Officers of the Guardians who by law are liable to account to the Auditor shall attend at the time and place appointed for the audit of the accounts, and shall submit to him for audit all books and accounts which they are respectively required to keep by this or any other Order of the Local Government Board or by the Guardians, together with all documents and vouchers relating to such books and accounts, and shall in connection with such books and accounts respectively render to the said Auditor all such assistance during the course of the audit as he, the said Auditor, may from time to time require, whether by preparing returns, producing documents, calling back accounts, vouchers, or other documents, or otherwise as to the said Auditor may seem requisite for facilitating or expediting the said Audit.

Article 2.—This Order may be cited as "The Union Accounts Order, 1915," and shall be construed as one with the Union Accounts Order, 1905.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Fifth day of February in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen.

[L.S.]

(Signed) AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

H. A. ROBINSON.

ABERDEEN.

We, JOHN CAMPBELL, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Excellency.

MATTHEW NATHAN.

10th February, 1915.

No. 4,724.—1915.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENERAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1902, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Article I.—Articles 81 and 110 of the Public Bodies Order, 1904, are hereby revoked, and the said Order shall henceforth be read and construed as if the following Articles numbered 81 and 110 were therein inserted as Articles 31 and 110 respectively in lieu of and in substitution for the Articles so numbered therein and hereby revoked:—

Article 81.—(1) The Secretary or Clerk and the Officers of the Council who by law are liable to account to the Auditor shall attend at the time and place appointed for the audit of the accounts, and shall submit to him all Books and Accounts which they are respectively required to keep by this or any other Order of the Local Government Board, or by the Council, together with all documents and vouchers relating to such Books and Accounts.

(2) The Secretary or Clerk shall render to the said Auditor all such assistance during the course of the audit as he, the said Auditor, may from time to time require, whether by preparing returns, producing documents, calling back accounts, vouchers, or other documents, or otherwise as to the said Auditor may seem requisite for facilitating or expediting the said Audit.

Article 110.—(1) The abstract of the accounts of the Asylum Committee and the Superintendent's Half-yearly Statements as required for audit by Article 25 of this Order shall be prepared in accordance with Forms 68 and 69.

(2) The Clerk or Chief Clerk of the Asylum Committee shall attend at the time and place appointed by the Auditor for the audit of the accounts, and shall render to the said Auditor all such assistance during the course of the audit as he, the said Auditor, may from time to time require, whether by preparing returns, producing documents, calling back accounts, vouchers, or other documents, or otherwise as to the said Auditor may seem requisite for facilitating or expediting the said Audit.

Article II.—This Order may be cited as "The Public Bodies Order, 1915," and shall be construed as one with the Public Bodies Order, 1904.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Fifth day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen.

[L.S.]

(Signed), AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

H. A. ROBINSON.

APPENDIX B.

ORDER AND REPORTS UNDER POOR RELIEF ACTS
AND THE MEDICAL CHARITIES, ETC., ACTS.
No. 40 M.—1915.

I.—ORDER.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed; and to all others whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by Section 1 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914, it is enacted as follows:—

1.—(1) The Local Government Board for Ireland may by order modify or repeal the provisions of section nine of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847 (which prohibits the giving of relief from the poor rates of a union to any person not within the union when so relieved), so far as respects any union specified in the order if, in the opinion of the Board, the modification or repeal is necessary or expedient for any purpose in connexion with the present war, and may by the same or any subsequent order make or provide for such adjustments and apportionments of the property, powers, duties, income, liabilities and expenses of any board of guardians or other local authority affected as appear to the Board to be proper for the said purpose.

(2) An order under this section may contain such consequential, incidental, and supplemental provisions as the Board deem necessary, and shall have effect as from any date subsequent to the first day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen which may be specified therein for the purpose.

And whereas the workhouses of the unions, the names of which are set out in column I. of the Schedule to this Order, have been taken, with Our consent, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for War (hereinafter referred to as the "military authority"), for purposes in connexion with the present war, and with the like consent, the inmates of the said workhouses have been removed to, and are maintained in, the workhouses of the unions the names of which are set out in column II. of the said Schedule:

And whereas in Our opinion it is necessary and expedient for the said purposes that the provisions of the said section nine of

the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847, should as respects the unions hereinbefore mentioned be modified in manner hereinafter appearing in so far as such modification is required for the purposes hereof :

And whereas We deem the consequential, incidental, and supplemental provisions hereinafter contained to be necessary :

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914, and by all other powers in this behalf enabling Us, but without prejudice to the power enabling Us to make any subsequent order in this behalf, or to any order made or to be made by Us under the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, do hereby order and provide as respects the unions specified in the Schedule to this Order annexed, in manner following, that is to say :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Poor Relief (Ireland) Order, 1915."

2. This Order shall have effect as from the Second day of August, 1914, unless and until We deem it necessary or expedient otherwise to direct, either as respects all or any of the unions to which this Order relates, or as respects the application to any such union or unions of any particular provision or provisions hereof.

3. In this Order and in the Schedule hereto annexed the expression "transferring union" shall mean a union the workhouse whereof has been taken by the military authority for purposes in connexion with the present war, and the expression "receiving union" shall mean a union to the workhouse whereof inmates have been removed from a transferring union, and in which such inmates are maintained.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section nine of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847, destitute poor persons who, by law, were, or shall be, entitled to relief in a transferring union, may be lawfully relieved in a receiving union as hereinafter provided and until We shall otherwise direct.

5. (a) The cost of the removal from a transferring union of sick and destitute poor persons to be inmates of a receiving union, including the cost of the removal of beds, bedding and furniture, shall be payable out of, and chargeable to, the funds of the transferring union.

(b) If and when a transferring union is no longer required by the military authority, persons who, but for this Order, would have been properly maintainable in such transferring union, shall be re-transferred thereto, and the cost of such retransfer shall be payable out of, and chargeable to, the funds of the transferring union.

6. The cost of any alterations in the workhouse of a receiving union (including provision of any additional beds, bedding, furniture and other requisites), which may be required by reason of the admission of inmates from a transferring union, shall be payable out of, and chargeable to, the funds of the transferring union.

7. The cost of maintenance to be charged by the guardians of a receiving union, in respect of inmates received under the provisions of this Order from a transferring union, shall be calculated as follows:—

(a) The daily average cost of provisions and necessaries shall be ascertained at the close of each week, in respect of all inmates maintained in the workhouse of the receiving union, whether in the infirmary, the fever hospital, or the healthy wards, and the appropriate average cost shall be charged for the proper number of days of maintenance in each month in respect of each inmate belonging to the transferring union. The total amount so ascertained for all the transferred inmates shall be notified monthly to the guardians of the transferring union, and shall be paid by them at their Finance Meeting next following the receipt of the account.

(b) The daily average cost of clothing for the workhouse, as ascertained at the close of each local financial half-year, shall be charged in respect of each transferred inmate for the period of residence, and a statement of the total amount thereof shall be notified to the guardians of the transferring union, within one month after the close of such half-year, and shall be paid by them at their Finance Meeting next following the receipt of the account.

(c) Any increase in the cost of establishment charges in a receiving union (exclusive of the salaries and rations of officers) arising after and consequent upon the removal thereto and maintenance therein of inmates from a transferring union, shall be payable by the transferring union.

The increased cost shall be ascertained by comparing the cost at the end of each half-year after the removal of inmates, with a figure arrived at by taking the cost of establishment charges for each of the six half-years previous to the 31st day of March, 1914.

8. (a) All clothing, beds, bedding, furniture, and other property removed from a transferring union to a receiving union shall be valued and taken into stock at the receiving union at a figure agreed upon by the guardians of the transferring and receiving unions, and credit shall be given to the transferring union in the first payments they have to make to the full amount of the valuation of the same.

(b) When by reason of the workhouse of a transferring union ceasing to be occupied by the military authority, the inmates maintainable therein are sent back thereto, all clothing, beds, bedding, furniture or other property removed from the workhouse of the receiving union to the workhouse of the transferring union shall be valued and taken into stock at the transferring union at a figure agreed upon by the guardians of the transferring and receiving unions, and the amount of the valuation placed on such property shall be paid to the receiving union.

9. The salaries and rations of officers of a transferring union who may be employed in a receiving union shall, in the first instance, be paid by the receiving union, but shall be refunded in full by the transferring union.

10. The salaries and rations of any officers temporarily employed by a receiving union on account of any additional work imposed by the removal thereto of inmates from a transferring union, and for whose employment Our sanction has been obtained, shall be provided, in the first instance, by the guardians of the receiving union, but the cost thereof shall be payable in full out of, and be chargeable to, the funds of the transferring union.

11. Any additional allowances to be made to the officers of a receiving union on account of any increased duties devolving upon them, and to which Our sanction has been obtained, shall be provided, in the first instance, by the guardians of that union, but shall be payable in full out of, and be chargeable to, the funds of the transferring union.

12. The officers of a transferring union shall, if required, and so long as the duties they are called upon to perform are of a like nature to those appertaining to their office in the transferring union, take up similar duty, either in the receiving union, or, under the military authority, at the same salaries and emoluments. In case of any dispute as regards the duties being similar Our decision shall be final.

13. The salaries, rations, and lodging allowances of any officers of a transferring union, who may not be employed in a receiving union, shall, so long as they remain such officers, be payable out of, and chargeable to, the funds of the transferring union, save as hereinafter provided.

14. Where an officer of a transferring union is employed by the military authority, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) If the salary and allowances payable to such officer by the military authority are equal to or greater than the salary and allowances hitherto payable to such officer by the guardians of the transferring union, the last-mentioned salary and allowances shall cease to be payable, so long as the officer remains in the service of the military authority.

(b) If the salary and allowances payable to such officer by the military authority are less than the salary and allowances hitherto payable to such officer by the guardians of the transferring union, the value of the deficiency shall be made good to such officer by the said guardians.

(c) If such officer continues to discharge any part of his duties as an officer of the union, and at the same time is employed in any capacity by the military authority, such officer shall be paid by the guardians for the discharge of his duties as an officer of the union, at such rate as may be determined by Us.

(d) If such officer shall elect to remain in the service of the military authority when that authority cease to occupy the workhouse of the transferring union, he shall thereupon cease to be an officer of the union.

15. The services of persons employed in the workhouse of a transferring union who, in Our opinion, are not entitled to be deemed established officers of the union, shall be dispensed with. Provided that tradesmen who have been constantly employed by

the guardians upon, and paid in respect of, piecework, may, with Our approval, and during such period as We think fit, be paid by the guardians of the transferring union sums not exceeding one-half the average weekly rate of earnings hitherto received by them.

16. Any question, dispute, or difference arising in relation to any purpose of this Order shall be referred to Us for settlement, and Our decision in the matter shall be final.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions to which this Order applies.

COLUMN I. Transferring Unions.	COLUMN II. Receiving Unions.
Antrim, Mallow, Mitchelstown, Oldcastle, Tipperary.	Baileborough, Ballymena, Belfast, Cashel, Clogheen, Cork, Fermoy, Kanturk, Kells, Kilmallock, Millstreet, Limerick, Lismore, Thurles.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Twenty-seventh day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen.

[L.S.]

(Signed) H. A. ROBINSON.

WIMBORNE.

We, Ivor Churchill, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Excellency,

E. O'FARRELL.

29th March, 1915.

II.

REPORT OF DR. BRIAN O'BRIEN, MEDICAL INSPECTOR, ON THE REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit a Report dealing with the working of Sections 53-60, Part VIII., of the Belfast Corporation Act, 1911.

In my previous Report I explained that the Corporation had obtained powers to prohibit any woman, unless certified under the Act of 1911, from attending women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner. Under Section 54 of the Act the Corporation were obliged to keep a roll of the certified midwives, this roll to indicate the conditions under which a certificate was granted, namely, to show

Number of deaths in the puerperal state, 1911, . . .	38
" " " " " 1912, . . .	29
" " " " " 1913, . . .	46
" " " " " 1914, . . .	34

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

BRIAN O'BRIEN, *Medical Inspector.*

III.

REPORT OF MISS FITZGERALD-KENNEY ON BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the working of the Boarding-out System during the year ending March 31st, 1915.

Since my last Annual Report the district I inspect has been slightly altered by the Local Government Board, and now includes all the Poor Law Unions in the County Mayo.

The memorable year of 1914 has brought but few changes in the Boarding-out System, and the numbers of Boarded-out children have changed but little during the period under review.

Two Unions in my district have introduced the Boarding-out System during the year now closed. They are Killala in the County Mayo, and Castlecomer in County Kilkenny. In the latter Union, the children are not Boarded-out within the Union area, but in homes which have been found and arranged for by ladies of the Workhouse Association. Though Castlecomer Union is in my district, the Union in which homes have been found for the children does not lie within its area. I am not, therefore, able to form any opinion as to the suitability of the homes selected or the class of foster-parent who have been secured. I feel assured that both are of a high order, and we may await the future efforts of the Workhouse Association in this departure in confident anticipation of fruitful results. I have often pointed out that Boarding-out beyond the home Union area is the best system of Boarding-out, and have pleaded for its wide adoption. I am convinced, and all experience confirms me in my opinion, that by removing the pauper child from the locality in which its history is known, its chances of happiness are at least doubled. In the home Union their history cannot fail to be heard by the children, and very bitter is the awakening to a knowledge that they are of less account in the social scale than are other children apparently circumstanced almost as they are. Many a foster-mother shields her foster-child with the assertion that "he is respectable because he is an inmate of my home, and, therefore, is as respectable as I am." But she is perfectly powerless to prevent others outside the home, sometimes other children, from casting a reproach prompted, perhaps,

by a fit of temper or urged thereto by a feeling of jealousy when the nurse-child has taken a higher place in class, or has received some coveted recognition. In a strange locality sufficiently remote from the home Union, any painful facts in a child's history are unknown.

I am not, however, concerned here to criticise either of the two Systems, Boarding-out within, or Boarding-out beyond the Union. Both are infinitely superior to the unfortunate system which still condemns young and innocent children to the workhouse as their home. The influences of the workhouse environment are slowly absorbed, and unfailingly affect the character of the child. Even if the one ideal of the workhouse upbringing were to be the production of a man who could earn a good living, the workhouse training must always fail to attain this goal, for in the workhouse the examples are oftenest of those who themselves have failed in life. Moreover, the life of a child inside a workhouse is a life of pure routine. He is never called upon to think for himself, or act for himself, or rely upon himself or his own efforts. He knows nothing of the world outside, and when, with character undeveloped and in total ignorance of the facts of life, he is turned adrift to make his own way, it almost inevitably happens that his feeble efforts end with failure, and he drifts back to the workhouse as his true and only possible home. On the other hand, the Boarded-out child placed in a suitable home is brought up like an ordinary child of the working classes, and has from a very early age to think and act for himself. He starts life on terms of equality with his fellows.

In my Report of the year ended March 31st, 1914, I referred to the inadequate maintenance allowances made for children. These allowances now gravely hinder the advance of the Boarding-out System. With the great increase in the cost of all foods arising from the war, foster-parents who formerly did not greatly mind if the maintenance allowance did not quite cover the general cost of the child's food, are now unable to take children. Formerly it did not greatly matter if the sack of flour or the 2lb. loaf lasted a day more or less; now all this is altered, and economy has become the motto of most house-wives. Nevertheless, I have met no instance where a child has been given back to the Union because of the increased cost of living; but I hear on all sides: "We will not take another child when this one is reared—everything is too dear—we cannot feed a child for what we are paid." I regret to say that, notwithstanding this advance in the price of flour, a bread and tea diet is clung to with a persistence which has to be encountered to be appreciated. Visiting a labourer's cottage some time ago, I explained in detail, and I had hoped with some effect, the superiority of porridge as a food for a growing child. The good woman listened to me attentively, but when it came to exacting a promise that she would give the child porridge once a day, she met me in this way: "Well, indeed," she said, "it's easy to know that you are a country woman's daughter; but I am a town's woman: we never eat stirabout and no ons in my house will ever get it; it's what the poor people in the country used

to eat, we will not put the orphan upon it once a day, or any day." In another case, I called at a labourer's cottage, this time in County Limerick, I found the nurse-child crying angrily. Inquiry disclosed that the kettle had turned on the fire, completely extinguishing it, and she had been compelled to go without tea for her dinner, a mug of milk stood beside her untouched. Her foster-parent was extremely perturbed by my call at such an untimely moment, apologising for the turned kettle, and saying the child got tea every day with her on her return from school. She still feels sorry that I could not have seen the tea, and would not believe that tea should not be given at dinner.

As might be expected, the continuance of the war, apart from its effect on the price of food stuffs, has had a detrimental effect upon the working of the Boarding-out System. The distress and suffering the war has occasioned have claimed the time and absorbed the energies of the majority of our social workers. It is small wonder, in the face of these more urgent calls, that few have time to devote to advancing the welfare of Poor-Law children. In making those remarks, I am not unmindful of the work done by the Workhouse Association to which I have already referred.

During the year a Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Earl of Mayo to enable Boards of Guardians to board-out that class of children inmates of the workhouse, in respect of whom the Boards of Guardians might assume by resolution the rights and powers of parents, under the Poor Law Act of 1899, was not passed by the House of Commons. My own experience led me long since to believe that such an enactment would go very far indeed towards removing children from the workhouses. In this I may have been wrong, for it was stated at the introduction of the Bill that not many children would be affected. But, be that as it may, the loss of the Bill must be a matter for regret to all who are interested in the workhouse child.

During the year, 185 children have been removed from the Boarded-out Registers; of these, 50 have been hired-out to service, 60 have been adopted by their former foster-parents, 14 have been claimed by relations, 2 have been apprenticed, 1 has emigrated, 4 have died, 1 is in the employment of a Railway Company, 1 has been adopted by a clergyman, 1 claimed by father, brought into workhouse and is now there; 1, claimed by mother, is now in workhouse school.

During the year fifty children have been returned to the workhouse in circumstances made clear in the following statement:—

Seven had become too wild (one of these was claimed by an uncle, four were boarded-out in new homes, two were sent to service).

Sixteen owing to illness (ten of these are still in hospital, one is at a union school, five given back to nurse).

Four would not attend school—boarded-out again.

Two for wandering habits; in workhouse at present.

Three owing to death of foster-parents; no action taken.

- Two complained of harsh treatment; boarded-out in another home.
- Two disliked foster-parents; one boarded-out again; no action taken in second case.
- Two ran away; brought into workhouse; no action taken.
- Five incorrigible; no action taken.
- One would not remain with foster-parent; no action taken.
- Two returned by foster-parent; no action taken.
- Two for dirty habits; one boarded-out again.
- One with sore eyes (still in hospital).
- One a young infant; boarded-out again.

HIRED-OUT CHILDREN.

The System of hiring-out is still an unsatisfactory one, and very low wages continue to be paid. I give here in detail some facts collected from various Unions. I have tried, within the year, to form an "Association for Befriending Workhouse Servant-children"; but this Association is still too young to offer any report upon it; but I look forward to its satisfying a pressing need. I hope to be in a position at the close of my next annual report to lay before the Board in detail the work of the Association.

The following are the particulars to which I have referred, taken from four Unions selected at random:—

South Dublin.—Sixteen boys—average age, 14 years 3 months; rate of wages paid to 15 of these is £4 a year; one receives £5 a year; three have been given a small increase.

Four girls—average age, 14 years 9 months; wages, £4 a year in all cases.

Waterford.—Two boys—average age, 14 years 10 months; wages, £6 per annum.

Nine girls—average age, 14 years 10 months. Six receive £5 a year; one £4 a year; one £6 10s. a year.

Killarney.—Three boys, one girl—wages are £3 a year and clothes.

Ballinasloe.—One boy; £2 for the first year, to be increased by £1 a year for subsequent years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANNETTE FITZGERALD-KENNEY.

March 31st, 1915.

IV.

REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1915.

(i.) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY of the Vaccine Department.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the year ended 31st March, 1915, the Glycerinated Calf Lymph used by me at the Vaccine Department, and issued to the Public Vaccinators in Ireland, has proved to be very good, and active in my hands, and absolutely pure. I had only to return some tubes of one lymph, owing to its vaccinal activity being slightly diminished.

During the year five children failed to take at the first attempt, three were successful on being again vaccinated, one case was postponed, and one did not return after the second operation, although the mother was written to to bring the child back for inspection; one case I postponed for some time as the child was not very strong. I consider that the failures to take vaccination in the first instance were due either to the lymph having been accidentally rubbed off before the A.V. Pad was applied, or that some of these children were difficult to vaccinate with Glycerinated Calf Lymph.

My methods of testing the various lymphs are the same as formerly.

With reference to the cases I vaccinated with Calf Lymph, treated by Dr. McWeeney with Clove Oil, the first experiments were not satisfactory, as although some children had natural or normal vesicles on the eighth day, others had slow vesicles, with some insertion failures.

However my latter experiments have been much more satisfactory, as the Clove Oil cases, as a rule, presented just as good vesicles as those vaccinated with the same Calf Lymph prepared in the usual manner.

As Dr. McWeeney has pointed out, the chief advantage of this new method is that the Glycerinated Calf Lymph could be used at an earlier date after collection than by the old method, this, of course, would be useful in case of an epidemic of Smallpox.

During the year I have received very few complaints of failure with our lymph from the various Public Vaccinators, and in most cases they have reported successful results at the second attempt, even with lymph from the same sources as had at first failed to produce any effect.

From April, 1914, to the end of December, 1914, very few children were brought to this department for vaccination; how-

ever, since January, 1915, the children are coming here in increasing numbers, although a considerable number are over two years of age.

During the year ended 31st March, 1915, tubes of lymph were distributed as shown in following Summary.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. NIXON MONTGOMERY, F.R.C.P.I.,
Secretary.

Calf Lymph issued to Applicants.	Number of Applicants.	Number of Tubes
(1) Dispensary,	10,425	103,025
(2) Workhouse,	186	1,319
Total,	10,611	104,344

VACCINATIONS AND RE VACCINATIONS AT VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations.	Total.
Under four months.	Over four months, under one year.	Over one year		
129	236	105	15	485

(ii.) REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST to the Local Government Board.
To the Local Government for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the year ended March 31st, 1915, the bacteriological control of the vaccine lymph issued through the Board for use in Ireland has been systematically carried out by the same methods and with the same results as those recorded in former years.

My continued attention has been devoted to the effect of clove oil on the extraneous germs contained in the lymph-pulp. From the product of each calf a certain fraction has been set apart and treated with dilute glycerine containing 5 per cent. of clove oil. Plate-cultures have been made at regular intervals from the lymph so treated and the results compared with those obtained from the portion prepared in the ordinary way.

When kept at ordinary room temperature, the lymph treated with clove oil has been found to lose its extraneous germs with remarkable rapidity, the numbers present at the end of a fortnight being only about one-tenth of those present in the same quantity of the ordinary product. On lymph stored according to our usual practice, at a temperature of—2 or—3 C, the diminution of the extraneous germs in the clove-oil-treated lymph takes place at a much slower rate, but is nevertheless quite perceptible at the end of a fortnight. Thereafter one can always distinguish the lymphs so treated from the others though the diminution is never so well marked in cold storage as it is at ordinary temperatures.

With regard to the all-important question as to how this mode of preparation affects the vaccinal properties of the lymph, our earlier experiences were not quite favourable, Dr. Montgomery having reported a certain number of insertional failures and weak vesicles with the vaccine prepared according to the new method. The impression produced on our minds by these preliminary tests was that the clove-oil-lymph loses its efficacy some weeks earlier than that prepared in the ordinary way. Subsequent tests on a larger scale made with lymph treated with a pure sample of clove-oil (for which I have to thank Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher and Webb of Liverpool) gave most excellent results, and this experience holds good of clove-oil-lymph that has been in cold storage for nearly eleven months.

The bearing of these observations on the utility of the new method is obvious. When there is no special demand for lymph and the glycerinated pulp is allowed to remain in cold storage for many months the vast majority of the extraneous germs are either killed or deprived of their power to produce undue local reaction. Under these circumstances the customary mode of preparation would appear to meet the requirements. When, however, owing to an outbreak of small-pox, or a severer enforcement of the Law, there is a sudden demand for lymph, then the addition of clove-oil causing as it does an extremely rapid diminution of the extraneous germs during the first weeks after collection constitutes an important and valuable improvement in technique.

E. J. McWEBNEY.

(iii.) Report on the preparation and storage of the glycerinated calf lymph used by the Vaccine Department.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31st, 1915, 96,400 tubes were supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland as shown in the table which is appended. It will be noticed that although the number of tubes supplied is practically the same as last year, there was in the early part of this year a very considerable falling off. There was, however, in the later months an increased demand. In the last four months of this year the number of tubes supplied amounted to 24,000,

showing an increase of 25 per cent. on the number supplied during the corresponding period of the previous year. This amount, however, is in no way proportionate to the population, and must still leave a great and increasing number of defaulters.

The methods of cultivation and storage of the calf lymph supplied to the Board have not been altered during the past year. A series of experiments in reference to the addition of clove-oil to the glycerine in which the lymph is stored, with a view to the more rapid elimination of extraneous germs than is effected by the action of glycerine alone, has been carefully carried out by Professor McWeeney and myself, and the lymph thus prepared has been tested vaccinally by Dr. Montgomery. We have obtained eminently satisfactory results, and although we have not deemed it necessary to make any change in our *technique* so far, we are fully convinced of the great value of this method of preparation when lymph is required for use shortly after collection. A fuller account of this matter will be found in Professor McWeeney's Report.

The Tuberculin test has been carried out by Professor McWeeney on every calf which has been admitted to the Institute throughout the year, in no case has a calf been rejected as reacting to the test.

One lymph during the year was withdrawn from distribution on account of a lessening of its vaccinal activity.

Owing to the absence of Dr. C. Holmes Denham, who has accepted a temporary commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps for the duration of the war, I have obtained the assistance of Dr. Richard Hatch, who has for some years past frequently acted as my assistant, and has taken charge of the Institute during my absence.

J. KNOX DENHAM, F.R.C.S.

TABLE showing the number of tubes of glycerinated calf lymph supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland during years ending March 31st:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
April	10,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
May,	16,000	14,000	12,000	12,000
June,	10,000	8,000	12,000	8,000
July,	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,000
August	10,000	10,000	6,000	5,500
September	14,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
October	12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000
November	8,000	8,000	6,000	8,000
December	4,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
January	8,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
February	6,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
To 26th March	6,000	5,000	6,000	9,000
	112,000	99,000	96,000	95,000
March 30, 1911	1,000	—	—	—
March 28-30, 1912	—	1,000	—	—
March 31, 1913	—	—	200	—
March 31, 1914	—	—	—	400
Totals	113,000	100,000	96,200	95,400

V.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACIST TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ON THE ANALYSIS OF DRUGS, ETC.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my report upon the working of my department for the year ended 31st March, 1915.

The number of certificates of analysis received and examined during the year was :—

From Workhouses,	...	...	519
From Dispensaries,	...	...	2,205
			<hr/>
			2,724

In these certificates 8,314 samples were dealt with. The quality of the drugs supplied was up to the usual high standard.

PRESCRIBED LISTS.

The lists have been revised for the coming year in accordance with the market prices current in February last.

Owing to the great disturbance of the drug trade caused by the war, and the extreme difficulty of obtaining not only many drugs which have been hitherto only manufactured abroad, but also many others on which the Government has made a first claim, it has been found necessary to omit from the list for the year some drugs which have been the subject of extreme advances.

Prices have been generally increased to meet the abnormal condition of the drug trade.

CONTRACTORS.

The competition for the medicine contracts for the year 1914-15 has been further restricted by the withdrawal of firms which formerly tendered, but the average discounts allowed by the successful firms only shows a slight reduction from that of the previous year; the average being 27·88% as compared with 28·27%.

During the first half of the year contractors were able to continue their supplies under ordinary conditions, notwithstanding the serious disturbance of their trade early in August; but the Board found it necessary to permit them from 1st October to limit their supplies of certain specified drugs, which they had a difficulty in obtaining in ordinary quantities.

Applications were received from Contractors in October for a general revision of contract prices, in consideration of their difficult position.

Such applications the Board were not in a position to accede to, as the contracts are entered into with each Board of Guardians, with whom alone it rests to take the claims of Contractors into consideration.

The Board have informed Contractors that should it be found, at the termination of their contracts, that they had suffered

serious loss in carrying out their obligations, the Board will entertain favourably any proposal that may be made to them by Boards of Guardians for the recoupment of the ascertained loss.

There was considerable competition for the contracts for Medical and Surgical appliances, which were placed at an average discount of 34·4% as compared with 33·6% in the preceding year. These contracts were carried out satisfactorily.

ANALYSTS.

No changes occurred in the staff of Analysts. Having regard to the fact that a very large number of supplies of drugs are received from a single contractor, and, as a consequence, numerous samples are examined which represent the same batch of medicine, I would expect to find the results of analysis to be more uniform than they have proved to be.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In the first half of the year there was a satisfactory return to the system of ordering drugs quarterly; but owing probably to the difficulty experienced in supplying many drugs, the orders given in the second half-year have fallen off considerably.

There is still considerable delay on the part of many officers in forwarding samples for analyses, a fact frequently commented on.

RECOUPMENT CLAIMS.

The claims for recoupment from the Local Taxation Account (Ireland) on foot of expenditure for Medicines and Medical and Surgical appliances were examined as usual.

The cost of the half-year ended March, 1914, was exceptionally high. This was in some degree due to the resumption of quarterly orders, which took effect in the last two months of the half-year.

Twenty-four special reports were made regarding high expenditure in thirty-three dispensary districts and fourteen workhouse infirmaries.

Recoupment was disallowed for three dispensaries in the absence of analysts' certificates.

The expenditure for the half-year ended September, 1914, was somewhat lower than in the same period of 1913; but attention was again specially directed to twenty-three dispensary districts and twelve workhouse infirmaries, in which the cost per patient was much higher than what might be regarded as a fair average.

The amount of the claims for recoupment, after revision, was :—

For half-year ended 31st March, 1914 :—			
For Dispensaries, ...	£11,146	14	11
„ Workhouses, ...	6,068	4	10
			<u>£17,214 19 9</u>
For half-year ended 30th September, 1914 :—			
For Dispensaries, ...	£9,891	17	8
„ Workhouses, ...	5,751	9	1
			<u>£15,643 0 9</u>
			<u>£32,858 0 6</u>

The totals for the corresponding period of 1913 were :—

For Dispensaries, ...	£20,776	12	1	
„ Workhouses, ...	11,782	17	9	
				<u>£32,559 19 10</u>

The reduction of rates of discount in the half-year ended March, 1914, would account for a sum of about £600, so that practically the cost of the year does not indicate a higher expenditure.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BRUNNER, M.A.; Dub.,
Pharmacist to the Board.

**LIST OF APPROVED SCALES OF SALARIES OF
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.**

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
ANNKYLEIX : Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	Increase of £10 each granted in the year 1907, and a further increase of £20 each granted in 1912 to the six Medical Officers.
ANTRIM : Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Initial salary of £100 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £8 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
ATHLONE : Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each. Applied retrospectively for half the period of service of each Officer.
APHY : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each and two at £130 a year each.	Each Medical Officer is to receive an increment of £10 on completion of ten years' service, and afterwards increments of £5 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £165 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BALLINBOROUGH : Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each; one at £92 and one at £100 a year.	Salaries increased to £110 a year in each case, to rise by £10 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
BALLINASCLOE : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, one at £130 a year, and one at £60 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year, with triennial increments of £7 10s. to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. One Medical Officer at £60 a year, rising by triennial increments of £7 10s. to £90 a year. (This latter Medical Officer holds a small-sized dispensary district in Ballinascloe Union, and another dispensary district in the adjoining Union.) Applied retrospectively.
BALLYCASTLE : Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £155 a year.	Increase from £155 to £177 10s. a year to one Medical Officer, and a further increase of £7 10s. on his completing twenty years' service. Increase from £120 to £135 a year to another Medical Officer, with a further increase of £5 on his completing twenty years' service. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from an initial salary of £120 a year by quinquennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £140 a year.
BALLYMORON : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120.	Salaries in each case to rise by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. One Medical Officer to get an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year.
BALLYMENA : Seven Medical Officers at £90 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £90 a year for each of seven Medical Officers, rising by increments of £8 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year each, and an initial salary of £100 a year for remaining Medical Officer, rising by increments of £8 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
BALLYMONEY : One Medical Officer at £80 a year ; one Medical Officer at £90 a year ; three Medical Officers at £100 a year each ; and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	Initial Salary of £80 a year, rising to a maximum of £90 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £90 a year, rising to a maximum of £120 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £100 a year rising to a maximum of £130 a year to three Medical Officers. Initial salary of £120 a year, rising to a maximum of £150 a year to one Medical Officer. Increment in each case £5 quinquennially. Applied retrospectively.
BALLYVAHAN : One Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £100 a year, rising by increments of £11 13s 4d. triennially to a maximum salary of £135 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BALROBERTY : Five Medical Officers at £125 a year each, and one at £167 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by triennial increments of £5 to the maximum salary of £180 a year each ; and one Medical Officer at £165 a year, rising by triennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £5 for each quinquennial period served.
BALTINGLASS : Two Medical Officers at £173 a year each, and two at £120 a year each.	Medical Officers to get increments of £10 quinquennially until a maximum salary of £200 a year is reached in each case. Applied retrospectively. Initial salary was subsequently raised in one case from £120 to £150 a year.
BANKRIDGE : Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each ; one at £150 a year ; and one at £80 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by quinquennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £150 a year each ; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by quinquennial increments of £15 to a maximum salary of £225 a year.
BANDON : Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £150 a year each. An immediate increase of £20 to each of the existing officers granted.
BELFAST : Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each, three at £110 a year each ; two at £115 a year each ; two at £125 a year each ; and one at £135 a year.	Nine Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer. Six Medical Officers at £115 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively. An additional Medical Officer was subsequently appointed at £100, by £10 every four years to £130 a year. Scale subsequently revised as follows : Ten Medical Officers at an initial salary of £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every two years to a maximum salary of £160 a year each, and six Medical Officers at an initial salary of £130 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every two years to a maximum salary of £170 a year each.
BORRISOLEIGH : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year granted to each Medical Officer, salaries to rise thenceforward by £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year each.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
CARRICKVEEN : One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; two at £90 a year each; one at £104 a year and one at £150 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer.
CALLAN : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CARRICK-ON-SUEB : One Medical Officer at £115 a year; one at £110; one at £100; and two at £80 a year each.	One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £140 a year, rising to a maximum salary of £170 a year; one at £135, rising to £165; one at £125, rising to £155; and two at £105 a year each, rising to £135 a year each. Increment in each case £10 quinquennially. Applied retrospectively.
CARREL : Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 to each Medical Officer; salaries to increase afterwards by triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CASTLECOMER : One Medical Officer at £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £120 a year, and one Medical Officer at £130 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CASTLEREA : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £122 a year; and one at £140 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year to each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
CHELBIDGE : Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years, to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLOCKHEEN : Three Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £160 a year each. Initial salary in future to be £150 a year for each Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £15 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLOGHER : One Medical Officer at £70 a year; one at £80 a year; one at £100 a year; and one at £110 a year.	Initial salary of £70 a year, rising to £100 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £80 a year, rising to £130 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £90 a year, rising to £140 a year to one Medical Officer. Initial salary of £100 a year, rising to £150 a year, to one Medical Officer. Increments £5 quinquennially in each case. Applied retrospectively.
CLONARILTY : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £110 a year each.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
CLONES : One Medical Officer at £94 a year: one at £104 a year: and one at £133 a year.	Increase of salary of £15 granted to each Medical Officer
CLONMEL : One Medical Officer at £50 a year: one at £100 a year: one at £136 a year, and three at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £50 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £80 a year; one Medical Officer at £180 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £330 a year: and three Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
COLERAINE : Varied—One Medical Officer had £130 a year: one £125 a year: one £115 a year: one £114 a year: one £100 a year: and one £75 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
COOKSTOWN : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £125 a year.	One Medical Officer at £115 a year, rising by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £90 a year rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
CORK : Thirteen Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and eight Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Ten Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Nine Medical Officers at £105 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £175 a year: two Medical Officers at £100 a year each rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £170 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £10 for each quinquennial period of service.
CORROFFY : One Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Salary raised to £160 a year.
CROOM : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Retrospectively applied.
DELVIN : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DINGLE : Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Immediate increase of £15 each granted to three existing officers.
DROGHEDA : Six Medical Officers at £110 a year each: one at £115 a year.	The Medical Officers' salaries were increased to £125 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £165 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
DROMORE WEST : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
NORTH DUBLIN : Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each: one at £120 a year: one at £00 a year: and eight at £145 a year each.	Thirteen Medical Officers at £145 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SOUTH DUBLIN : Salary £110 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year.	Sixteen Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £4 annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DUNDALK : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each: three at £115 a year each: and one at £125 a year.	Salary £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Applied retrospectively.
DUNMAYWAY : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £145 a year each, and scale subsequently fixed as follows, two Medical Officers at £145 a year each, and one at £120 a year rising by £5 every two years to £145 a year.
DUNSLAUGHELIN : One Medical Officer at £101 a year, and two at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer's salary increased from £161 to £181 a year. One Medical Officer's salary increased from £140 to £170 a year.
EDUNDERRY : Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	One Medical Officer's salary increased from £140 to £150 a year, with triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year in each case. Applied retrospectively.
ENNIS : Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each.	The Medical Officers with 8vo years' service got £10 increase, those with 10 years' and under twenty years' service got £15 increase, those with over twenty years' and under forty years' service got £25 increase. The increased salaries were:—One Medical Officer at £120 a year, three at £135 a year each, and two at £145 a year each.
FERRYMOY : Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of twenty years in the cases of existing officers.
GLENNAMADDY : One Medical Officer at £55 a year, one Medical Officer at £100 a year, and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year each. An immediate increment of £20 granted to each Medical Officer.
	An immediate increase of salary from £55 to £90 a year granted to one Medical Officer, to rise in future by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. An immediate increase of salary from £100 to £120 a year granted to second Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from £120 a year by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
GOREY : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each Medical Officer. Applied retrospectively. £25 a year additional granted to one Medical Officer for attendance at new Dispensary Depot.
GORT : Three Medical Officers at £140 a year each.	Initial salary of £140 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each Medical Officer. Applied retrospectively.
KANTURK : One Medical Officer at £110 a year; one at £120 a year, and two at £130 a year each.	Four Medical Officers received an immediate increase of £15 each. Salaries then to increase by £3 a year to a maximum of £170 a year each.
KELLS : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one at £105 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £13 6s. 8d. every four years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £105 a year, rising by increments of £11 13s. 4d. every four years to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.
KILKENNY : Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The six Medical Officers received an immediate increase to £130 a year each. Salaries then to increase by increments of £5 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each Medical Officer. One Medical Officer was subsequently allowed £12 a year for additional duties.
KILLADYSERT : One Medical Officer at £100 a year, and one at £120 a year.	Salaries to increase by increments of £7 10s. after each quinquennial period of approved good service to a maximum of £160 a year in each case.
KILLARNEY : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £125 a year, and two at £150 a year each.	Two Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £185 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £225 a year for each officer. Final increment of £5 to be granted to each Medical Officer after twenty years' service. Applied retrospectively.
KILMACTHOMAS : One Medical Officer at £100 a year and one at £110 a year.	The salary of each Medical Officer increased to £150 a year.
KILMALLOCK : One Medical Officer at £112 a year; two at £115 a year each; two at £130 a year each; and one at £155 a year.	Five Medical Officers received increases;—Three £15, one £22 10s., and one £30, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
KINSALE : Four Medical Officers at £100 a year and one at £115 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £20 granted to each of four Medical Officers and £5 to one Medical Officer.
LEMERICK : Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each : one at £117 a year : one at £125 a year : two at £130 a year each, and one at £150 a year.	£150 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £13 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LEMONE : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each	Immediate increase granted to each Medical Officer from £120 to £150 a year to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
LESTOWEL : Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each : one at £121 17s. 5d. a year.	£130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LONGFORD : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 each granted to two and £40 to one. Salaries then to rise by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Scale in future to commence at £120 each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
LOUGHERA : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each : one at £125 a year	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MACROOM : One Medical Officer at £135 a year : four at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MALLOW : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each : two at £130 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Four of these who had over five years' service granted an increase of £20 each.
MIDDLETON : Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
MIRAMBLESTOWN : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year.	Immediate increase of salary to £150 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £15 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each.
MOUNT BELLEVU : Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £7 10s. granted to each Medical Officer.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
MOLLENGAR : Two Medical Officers at £130 a year each and five at £120 a year each.	Seven Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
NAAS : One Medical Officer at £100 a year and eight at £125 a year each.	One Medical Officer received increase from £100 a year to £125 a year rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year. Eight Medical Officers received increases from £125 a year each to £150 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
NAYAN : One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £125 a year and one at £130 a year.	Salary of one Medical Officer increased from £120 to £135 a year, to rise by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Salary of another Medical Officer increased from £125 to £175 a year, to rise by increments of £12 10s. annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Salary of the third Medical Officer increased from £130 to £160 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year.
NEMAGH : One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; four at £100 a year each, and one at £115 a year.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Applied retrospectively for a period of fifteen years in cases of existing officers.
NEUCAVLE : Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each and one at £110 a year.	An immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer in addition to an allowance of 10s. a year for the time each officer has been in office, rising by increments of £3 annually to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer.
NEW ROSS : One Medical Officer at £70 a year; three at £100 a year each; one at £125 a year, and two at £150 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £70 increased to £87 10s. and rising by £7 10s. quinquennially to £110 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 increased to £125, and rising by £10 quinquennially to £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 increased to £145, and rising by £10 quinquennially to £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 increased to the maximum salary of £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £125 increased to £130, and rising by £10 quinquennially to £160 a year. One Medical Officer at £150 increased to £202 10s., and rising by £15 quinquennially to £232 10s. a year. One Medical Officer at £150. Scale fixed at £125 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £155 a year in this case. Scales applied retrospectively.
NEWTOWNS : One Medical Officer at £150 a year; one at £125 a year; one at £110 a year; three at £100 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £130 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.--continued.

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
OLDCASTLE : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each Officer rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
OSWESTER : One Medical Officer at £90 a year; one at £120 a year; one at £130 a year; and one at £132 a year.	Salaries in each case to be increased by £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively. The initial salary for one Medical Officer was subsequently increased from £90 to £100 a year, and in another case the initial salary was increased from £130 to £150 a year, rising by £10 a year to £230 a year, and afterwards the initial salary in this case was increased to £200 a year rising by £5 a year to £230.
POWUNNA : One Medical Officer at £60 a year; one at £100 a year; and one at £125 a year.	An initial salary of £60 a year to one Medical Officer, with increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year, and an immediate increase from £60 to £67 10s. a year. One Medical Officer granted an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year, with increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180. The salary of the remaining Medical Officer increased from £125 to £147 10s. a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to £180 a year.
RATHDOWN : One Medical Officer at £165 a year; one at £145 a year; two at £130 a year each; four at £125 a year each; two at £120 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	Eleven Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £4 triennially to a maximum salary of £165 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
RATHFRUM : Eight Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The Medical Officers with over five years' service, got an immediate increase of £20 each, and those having less than five years' service got an immediate increase of £10 each. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
RATHFRILE : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; two at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively. Rate of increment subsequently altered to £2 a year.
SOARIFF : Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £140 a year.	An immediate increase of £25 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase further by increments of £7 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £162 10s. a year each, in cases of five Medical Officers, and of £208 10s. a year in the case of the sixth Medical Officer. This latter maximum to be regarded as personal to existing Medical Officer, and subject to revision on the occurrence of a vacancy. Increments applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

Union and Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
SHILLBACH : One Medical Officer at £130 a year, and one at £150 a year.	Initial salary of £150 a year each, rising by increments of 20 <i>lis.</i> quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
SHIMMEREN : One Medical Officer at £135 a year; one at £125 a year; and two at £120 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SKULL : Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SLEGO : Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
THOMASTOWN : Three Medical Officers at £85 a year each, and one at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £125 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Salary of one of existing officers increased to £145 a year, and of another to £150 a year.
TRUBLES : Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of ten years.
TIPPERARY : One Medical Officer at £95 a year; two at £100 a year each; two at £110 a year each; and one at £140 a year.	Immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, these rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
TOSBERCUNRY : Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Increase of £7 10s. granted to each officer for each triennial period of past service Initial salary of £125 a year subsequently fixed for two Medical Officers, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
TRALEH : One Medical Officer at £70 a year; three at £80 a year each; one at £90 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £120 a year; and one at £125 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £130 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year; two Medical Officers at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £75 a year, rising by increments of £3 15s. triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £85 a year, rising by increments of £3 15s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. Applied retrospectively.

LIST OF SALARIES, &c.—continued.

Union and Old Salaries	New Salaries
TRIM : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
TUAN : Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £180 a year.	Salaries to be increased by increments of £7 10s. triennially until each Medical Officer has received a maximum increase of £60.
TULLAMORE : One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £110 a year; two at £100 a year each; one at £90 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year each. Applied retrospectively. Scale subsequently revised as follows:—Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each.
WATERFORD : One Medical Officer at £113 a year; five Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £145 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Officer, rising by increments of £10 every five years, to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. All Medical Officers having ten years' service, or over, got immediate increase of £20. The initial salary in one district subsequently fixed at £150 a year.
WEXFORD : One Medical Officer at £90 a year; four at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £90 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Four Medical Officers at an initial salary of £100 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £120 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year. Applied retrospectively.
YOUGHAL : Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one Medical Officer at £100 a year; and one Medical Officer at £155 a year.	Two Medical Officers at an initial salary of £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £100 a year rising by increments of £5 every five years to a maximum salary of £175 a year. One Medical Officer at an initial salary of £155 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The two last-mentioned salaries to be considered personal to the present officers, and subject to revision on the occurrence of vacancies.

APPENDIX C.

CIRCULARS AND MEMORANDA, &c., CONNECTED
WITH THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS CAUSED BY
THE WAR.

I.—CIRCULARS,

No. 42142/1914 :Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

DUBLIN, 10th August, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to inform you that the Government have constituted a Committee, of which the President of the English Local Government Board is acting as Chairman, to advise on the measures necessary to deal with any distress that may arise in consequence of the war.

It is proposed that there should be a local Committee in each Borough or large Urban District, and in each County exclusive of those areas.

The Board do not apprehend that in the Rural Districts of Ireland there will be any immediate danger of distress arising from a shortage of the food supply, as the harvest promises well; but the working population in the Urban Districts will be in the same position as those in the cities and towns of England in the event of the war continuing for a long period. The interests of town and country are, however, to a great extent bound up together, and on these grounds it is desirable that in the counties, as well as in the cities and towns, there should be an organization in existence to meet any emergency which may arise.

The Board, accordingly, suggest that you should take immediate steps to establish such a Committee, of which you will be Chairman. The Committee should comprise representatives of local authorities, trades unions and philanthropic organizations. It is important that some of the members should be women.

The Board consider it would be desirable, especially in the Urban Districts, that schemes for employment should be prepared in advance, which could be put into execution in the event of a serious lack of employment arising.

The Local Government Board will be happy to facilitate the local authorities in the matter, and they understand that the Road Board and the Development Commissioners will be prepared to aid suitable schemes within the scope of their powers.

A national relief fund is about to be organised, and it is intended, should distress arise, that the local distribution of the sums thus made available shall be entrusted to the Committees over which the Mayors and Chairmen of Councils will preside.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. DEVLIN,

Assistant Secretary.

To the Chairman of each County Council,
Borough Council, and
Urban District Council in Ireland.

No. 42642/14—Misc.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
August 12, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to refer to the Circular which they addressed to you on the 10th instant with regard to the formation of a Local Representative Committee for dealing with any distress which may arise in consequence of the war, and to state that they will feel obliged if you will forward to them as soon as possible particulars on the enclosed form of the constitution of the Committee.

It will be noticed that in the previous circular no definite limit has been placed upon the population of the urban districts for which Local Committees should be formed. In England the Committees are to be formed for towns of 20,000 and over, and in the remaining towns, the work is to be left in the hands of the County Councils. The Board are inclined to the opinion that in Ireland from the point of view both of the County Councils and the Urban District Councils, it would be preferable that each Urban District in which distress may be apprehended should have a Committee of its own, and for this reason the circular letter of the 10th inst. was addressed to the Chairmen of all Urban District Councils. The necessity for constituting a separate Committee is one for special consideration by each urban authority, but the Board hope that, at all events, separate Committees will be formed for all urban areas of say, over 5,000 in population.

The Cabinet Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress have had under consideration questions relating to the organisation of the work and the procedure of the local Committee, and I am directed to acquaint you with their views in regard to these matters.

The primary duty of the Local Committee will be to survey the existing conditions of employment in the locality and to consider what measures might be adopted with a view to preventing distress through lack of employment and alleviating such distress should it unhappily occur.

It is in the highest degree desirable that employers should do all in their power to avert the sudden closing of works, and also that temporary appointments should be made to fill all vacancies caused by the mobilisation of His Majesty's forces.

The Local Committee, including as it will, representatives of Local Authorities, public bodies and philanthropic agencies, will comprise amongst its members persons who are intimately acquainted with local industrial conditions, as well as those who have experience in matters such as those with which the Committee will be called upon to deal. It will thus be well equipped for forming an accurate estimate of the situation, and for concerting measures for the prevention and mitigation of distress. When there are indications that local industries are materially affected and that consequent unemployment may occur, the Committee should inform the Local Government Board.

In the event of distress becoming acute, the Local Committee will be responsible for the co-ordination of all relief agencies in the locality, whether official or voluntary, as well as for the distribution of grants made from the National Fund. For this purpose it will be necessary that the Committee should have a register of assistance afforded by all these agencies, which should be kept in such form as to enable the Committee readily to discriminate between applicants for assistance and to avoid overlapping.

The Board are addressing a communication to the Guardians requesting them to provide the Committee with a list of the persons in receipt of poor relief. Where a Distress Committee under the Unemployed Workmen Act has been constituted, and the Distress Committee have opened a register, a copy of this should be made available. The Committee itself should also keep a register of the persons who receive assistance from the National Fund.

It is not intended that the organisation of the Local Committee should be utilised by persons who have been for a continuous period in receipt of relief, and such persons should be referred back to the Guardians. A copy of a circular letter addressed to Boards of Guardians is enclosed.

With regard to other applicants, it is highly desirable that any relief afforded should take the form of work for wages when it is possible to provide work. In this connection the Local Authority will, of course, continue to push on all works already in progress, and it is hoped that where found necessary they will be able to expedite other schemes of public work and thus absorb a considerable amount of labour. In the case of large towns the Distress Committee in co-operation with the Local Authority may also be able to initiate schemes of work by which provision could be made for the more deserving and necessitous cases. Such schemes would qualify for grants made by the Board out of the money provided by Parliament for the purposes of the Unemployed Workmen Act. In areas where there are no distress committees similar schemes of work can, it is hoped, be devised.

The Committee will, of course, take into consideration the powers conferred on urban local authorities by the Act which has just been passed by Parliament for the feeding of school children.

The National Fund will be available for, and generally speaking should be restricted to those cases which for various reasons cannot be dealt with by any of the methods of assistance above indicated. It may be mentioned that the work of the National Relief Fund will be closely co-ordinated with that of the Cabinet Committee.

The Board have no doubt that the Committee will receive many offers of help for the discharge of the duties to be undertaken, and that the Committee will be able to arrange for a sufficient staff for the performance of their clerical work. It would, of course, be very desirable that the services of those persons who are experienced in official work should be

secured, and in many instances, no doubt, the local authorities may be willing to afford the Committees the assistance of their officers.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. E. DEVLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman of the County Council,
The Lord Mayor,
The Mayor,
or
The Chairman of the Urban District Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
24th August, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to advert to their circular letters of the 10th and 12th instant, regarding the functions of the Local Representative Relief Committees which are being appointed to deal with any distress which may arise in consequence of the war.

From queries which have been addressed to the Board it would seem that some misapprehension exists as to the functions of the Local Relief Committees, and the Board therefore deem it right to make the following explanatory statement for the information and guidance of the Committees.

It must not be understood that, because the Cabinet Committee have thought it well to recommend the formation of Local Representative Committees, distress is necessarily certain to occur in all parts of the country and that it is the duty of every Committee to undertake relief works at once. On the contrary in many parts of Ireland there appears to be no reason, as far as can at present be foreseen, to apprehend the occurrence of distress. The primary duty of the Committee is, as stated in the Board's circular letter of the 12th instant, to survey existing conditions of employment in the locality and to ascertain whether those conditions have been actually affected by the war or are likely to be so affected. If they have already been affected it will be the duty of the committees to satisfy themselves by careful inquiries as to the extent and nature of the distress caused and the best means of alleviating it, bearing in mind that in so far as it is possible to do so the relief should take the form of wages for work done. If the industries have, so far, not been affected, but, at the same time, the Committee deem that the prolongation of the war may lead to distress, their duty is to think out and prepare schemes for employing the working population in case the emergency arises.

The Board desire very strongly to impress on Committees the absolute necessity of making full and careful inquiry into all the

circumstances of those applying for relief before making any application for funds, as it must be borne in mind that the period of necessity may be of some duration and that it is therefore essential that the funds available should be administered with the greatest discretion and economy.

As pointed out in the Board's previous circular, the Committee should inform themselves as to all local agencies affording relief in any form and endeavour to co-ordinate their work. This is most necessary in order that there may be no overlapping and that those who subscribe to different aid associations may feel confident that their donations will be applied so as to secure that the maximum amount of good can be done.

It is also absolutely essential that the Committee should discriminate between those applicants whose distress is due entirely to the exceptional conditions existing at present, and those who in normal times are accustomed to avail themselves of Poor Relief, as it is not intended that the Guardians of the different Unions should be relieved of their responsibilities in regard to the latter class of persons.

The Board are informed that it is the intention of the military authorities to provide in equal manner for the wives or families of those called to or serving with the colours, whether married on the strength of their regiments or not.

While the provision thus made will, no doubt, be of material assistance, the Board are aware that in many cases, particularly of those soldiers not on the strength, there may be delay in the necessary formalities and that distress more or less acute will arise.

Where no branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association exists it will be the duty of the Committee to undertake the relief of such cases, and where they are satisfied that there are no local means of relief available they should communicate with the Local Government Board. The Board are aware that in many cases employers have decided to give half-pay towards the support of the dependants of their employees who have been called to the colours. In some cases Local Authorities have adopted this course, and in order to regularize such expenditure it is necessary that they should formally grant leave of absence to the employees and keep their names on their books.

The main sources from which funds will be directly available for the purpose of affording employment and relief are as follows :—

1. The National Relief Fund, of which H.R.H. The Prince of Wales is Treasurer, and which is meant to relieve the general distress that may be caused by the war.

For participation in this fund application should be made to the Board, with an accurate statement as to the extent of the distress and the nature and extent of the relief it is proposed to give.

2. Education (Provision of Meals) (Ireland) Act, 1914, the provisions of which are fully set out in the Board's circular letter of the 14th instant.

3. Grants by the Development Commissioners for schemes of improvement.

The Development Commissioners are about to issue notices as to their intentions in regard to such works.

4. Grants from the Road Board for constructing and improving main roads. Arrangements have been made whereby the Road Board will be notified by the Local Government Board of any districts in which it is desirable that special provision should be made for road work being set in motion in excess of the ordinary work of road maintenance and improvements, and the Board understand that the Road Board are prepared to make grants in those districts towards excess expenditure on general work of road improvement.

5. Grants under the proposed Irish Housing Bill, 1914.

6. Loans obtainable by Local Authorities for housing, paving, lighting, etc. It is most desirable that the Committee should urge the Local Authorities not only not to abandon improvement schemes already on hands, but to carry out further schemes for the improvement of their district which will give work and employment.

7. Works for relief of unemployment by Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

8. Monies raised from the rates by the application of Section 13 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Monies under this Act can be provided by the Poor Law Guardians with the consent of the County Council and Local Government Board.

Although the power as regards the disbursement of the monies so raised is vested in the Guardians, the Board see no reason why the Guardians should not delegate to the Local Committees the organization and management of the works and the recommendation of the applicants. In this manner the co-ordination of the work with the other relief agencies could be arranged.

It would, however, be necessary for the Guardians formally to approve of the persons to whom relief is given in this manner.

Queries have been addressed to the Board as to how establishment and incidental expenses of the Committee are to be paid for. In England the Local Government Board have assented to these being paid out of the rates, and the Board consider that a similar course may be pursued in this country where voluntary assistance has been found insufficient. Local Authorities in considering such applications will, no doubt, bear in mind that the operations of the Local Committee form part of a great national organization for safeguarding the interests of every part of the United Kingdom in a time of great peril, and the success of each Committee's efforts and the amount of the support it will receive from various funds must depend largely upon the

manner in which their work is done. It is, therefore, of primary importance to the ratepayers in every district that the Local Committees should be equipped with a competent staff.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. E. DEVLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

The Chairmen of
each County Council.
The Lord Mayor,
The Mayor, or
The Chairman of
each Urban District Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 9th September, 1914.

Circular.
Local Authorities.
No. 150/M./1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that inquiries continue to be addressed to them by Local Authorities asking what arrangements they may adopt in the case of any of their employees who join His Majesty's Forces.

The Board are aware that some Local Authorities have already decided to give half-pay towards the support of dependants of their employees who have been summoned for Naval or Military Service.

The Board wish it to be understood that not alone in the case of employees who have previously joined His Majesty's Forces, but also in the case of those who now wish to do so, they will raise no objection to leave of absence being given to such employees and to the Local Authorities making a reasonable payment in respect of wages or salaries to persons authorised by such employees to receive money. Further the Board will assent where necessary to Local Authorities employing and paying temporary substitutes for officers who are summoned or volunteer for Naval and for Military Service.

Appended to this letter will be found the arrangements made in the case of Civil Servants on Naval or Military Service.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,
Secretary.

To The Secretary of each County Council.
The Town Clerk of each County Borough.
The Clerk of each Urban District Council.
The Clerk of the Town Commissioners.
The Clerk of each Rural District Council.
The Clerk of each Union.

TREASURY REGULATIONS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Treasury Regulations and Instructions of the 11th and 20th August, 1914, dealing with the case of Civil Servants on Naval or Military Service, provide for the payment to them or to their representatives during their absence from Civil duty of their full Civil Pay, less a deduction on account of Navy or Army Pay and allowances. For all ranks below Commissioned Officer, this deduction will be at the rate of seven shillings a week, together with the actual amount of any Army separation allowance paid to the family of a married man. As regards a Commissioned Officer, the deduction will be equal to his active service pay (allowances being neglected). The Civil posts of these Officers and men will not be permanently filled during their absence on Naval or Military Service, and that service will count for Civil Pension and for increments of Civil Salary.

Circular to Local Relief Committees.

No. 183/M. 1914.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
9th November, 1914.

SCALE OF RELIEF.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that they have been asked by various Local Representative Relief Committees for guidance with respect to the scale of relief to be adopted in administering grants from the National Relief Fund.

The Board, therefore, desire to inform Committees that this matter has been considered at a joint meeting of the Government Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress and the Executive Committee of the Prince of Wales's Fund, and it has been laid down as the first principle to be observed that in every case relief granted should be appreciably lower than the usual rate of wages, and, subject to this principle and to any minor modifications to meet local variations of circumstances, the following scale has been recommended:—

	s.	d.
One adult,	8	0
Two adults,	12	0
Each additional adult,	4	6
Two adults and one child,	13	6*
Two adults and two children,	15	0*
Two adults and three children,	16	6*
Two adults and four children,	18	0*
One adult and one child,	9	6*
Each additional child,	1	6*
Maximum for one household,	18	0

It has been further laid down that in determining the amount of relief to be granted all sources of income at present available

* Less 6d. per week in respect of each child receiving meals at school.

to the household must be taken into consideration and must be deducted from the amount specified in the scale, but it is proposed that for this purpose income from savings (including sickness and unemployment benefit) should not be deducted except in so far as such income exceeds 5s. a week.

The Board request me to call the attention of the Committee to these conditions and to state that it will be necessary for the Board to satisfy the Authorities controlling the Fund when sending forward applications for grants that these conditions are duly observed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

To The Secretary
of each Local Relief Committee.

Old Age Pension Committees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 13th November, 1914.

SIR,—The Government have determined to adopt, for the period of the war, a new scheme of allowances for the dependants of sailors and soldiers engaged in naval and military service. Specified allowances will be made to the wives and dependent children of these sailors and soldiers in accordance with fixed scales. It is also proposed to make allowances to other relatives of men on service who were, at the time the men were enlisted or called up for service, being supported in whole or in part by those men. The Admiralty and the War Office have drawn up rules governing these allowances. It is recognised, however, that some local investigation will be needed in order to establish the validity of claims to these allowances, and it has been considered by the Government that it would be advantageous if the local machinery which was established in connection with the grant of old age pensions were utilised for the purpose of conducting the necessary local investigation of the claims, other than those of wives and children of sailors and soldiers.

The statutory duties of the Old Age Pensions Committees do not extend beyond the consideration of claims and questions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, but the Government are confident that the Committees will, in the present circumstances, be willing to assist in the investigation of cases of doubt which may arise in the granting of the new allowances. As in the case of the old age pensions the services of pension officers will be available.

Copies are enclosed herewith of the Orders issued by the Admiralty and War Office governing the payment of allowances in these cases. It would seem that the only duty which the pension officer and Pension Committee will be asked to undertake is that of making any necessary enquiries to establish the fact and

determine the degree of dependence. Neither the pension officer nor the Committee will have to determine the amount of allowances which are to be made to dependants during the war. The points for determination will usually be two, viz. :—(1) The extent to which the applicant was dependent upon the sailor or soldier at the time of mobilization or enlistment, and (2) the money value of the support which the sailor or the soldier has been accustomed to give to the dependant.

Any claim to an allowance upon which the opinion of the pension authorities is asked will be sent to the pension officer, who will then investigate it. It may be assumed that in a large number of cases the pension officer will be able to pronounce favourably on the claim, or that if he amends it, the claimant will acquiesce in the amendment. In these cases the pension officer will forward the forms direct to the Admiralty, the Paymaster or the Secretary of the County Association, as the case may be. It is understood that the Admiralty and the War Office will agree to this being done.

The cases in which the claimant is stated to be dissatisfied with the finding of the pension officer will be sent by the pension officer to the Clerk of the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee and will be left for the Committee to consider. It is suggested that in these cases the claimant should be invited by the Clerk of the Pension Committee to attend the meeting of the Committee at which the claim will be considered. After investigation of the case, the remarks of the Committee will be written upon the form received from the pension officer and the form will then be sent forward. Cases in which there is disagreement between the pension officer and the Committee will be determined by the Admiralty or the War Office.

In order to deal expeditiously with the rather large number of claims which it may be expected will be made, it will probably be necessary for the local Pension Committees and Sub-Committees to meet at more frequent intervals than is their present custom. The Board suggest that in all cases in which Sub-Committees have been formed under the Old Age Pensions Acts, the claims might be dealt with by the Sub-Committees without any reference to the Pension Committee itself.

A number of copies of this Circular and of the Orders is enclosed and further copies can be supplied if desired.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,
Secretary.

The Clerk to each Pension Committee
and Pension Sub-Committee.

Circular.

Boards of Guardians.
No. 193/M:1914.

BRITISH-BORN WIVES AND CHILDREN OF INTERNED ALIENS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
23rd November, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that the Government have had under consideration the arrangements to be made for affording relief to the distressed wives and children of interned enemy aliens.

It is understood that funds have been placed at the disposal of the American Embassy by the German and Austrian Governments for the benefit of their distressed nationals in this country but that grants from these funds may not continue to be available for the assistance of British-born wives of interned persons and their children.

It is considered that the most effective manner of affording assistance to such persons is to make grants through the agency of the Boards of Guardians, not as poor law relief administered by the Guardians in the ordinary course of their duties, but as allowances made under the authority of the Government and charged upon funds placed at the disposal of the Local Government Board for this purpose.

The Board feel assured that the Guardians and their officers will be willing to co-operate with them in the manner proposed.

The conditions upon which the amounts expended by the Guardians will be refunded are that the husband is an interned alien* and that the wife was of British birth, and is without sufficient resources. In a case of this kind the Board consider that the Guardians will be justified in affording relief to the same extent as in cases where the wives of British husbands are deprived of their support and are without resources.

In cases in which, at the time of his internment, the husband was in regular employment, the Board consider that the Guardians may disregard any scale of relief by which they are usually guided, and should grant assistance at a uniform rate of 8s. a week for the wife and 1s. 6d. in respect of each dependent child.

The Government regard it as important that the women thus assisted should be informed that the relief which they are given is provided from a Government grant and is not poor law relief.

A separate account should be kept of the cost of all grants so made (which should not be recorded in the books of the Guardians as poor law relief), and particulars should be communicated to the Board in a statement to be prepared as early as convenient after the end of the quarter, with a view to repayment to the Guardians of the full cost from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Treasury. It will be necessary that the statement should show the name and address of the wife, the

* This information can be obtained from the Police.

name and age of each child, the maiden name of the wife, the place and date of the husband's internment, and his address immediately prior to internment. A form of statement will be forwarded to the Guardians in due course.

In cases where owing to sickness or other causes reasonable cost is incurred in the provision of institutional or other relief of a special kind, the cost of such relief will also be refunded, and particulars of the nature and cost of any relief so given should be included in the statement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

Circular.
Boards of Guardians.

BRITISH-BORN WIVES AND CHILDREN OF INTERNED
ALIENS.

RELIEF OF OTHER DESTITUTE ALIENS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
5th February, 1915.

I. British-born wives and children of interned aliens.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to advert to their circular letter of the 23rd November last, relative to the arrangements for affording assistance, from funds provided by the British Government, to the British-born wives and children of interned aliens.

In view of inquiries which have been addressed to them, the Board think it right to state that the arrangements indicated by that circular are only applicable in cases where the husband is actually interned, and that, except as provided in the concluding paragraph thereof, they have no authority to make repayments in excess of the scale specified.

Assistance should only be given as from the date on which application is made to the Guardians, but any relief which had already been given before the date of the circular and subsequent to the internment will be repayable up to the amount of the scale.

It must be understood that the circular of the 23rd November only applies during the period of internment. Assistance given by the Guardians to the husband or his family after the man has been released from internment should be dealt with in accordance with Part II. of the present circular.

The Board have now been further authorised to state that the circular of the 23rd November may be regarded as applicable to cases where the wives of interned aliens were by birth of allied

or neutral nationality, if assistance from other funds is found not to be available, in the same manner as if the wives had been of British birth.

The circular is also applicable in cases of children of a British-born wife who is no longer living, and in such cases it may be found desirable that assistance of a special kind, in the nature of boarding-out, should be provided for the children. Such assistance need not be limited to the rate specified in the scale for children living with the mother.

The precise arrangements to be made for administering the assistance given under the provisions of the circular of the 23rd November are left to the discretion of the Guardians, but possibly it may be generally convenient that the payments should be made through the Relieving Officer. If any case coming under this part of this circular arises in the Union special forms to be kept by the Guardians for the purpose will be supplied on application to the Board.

II. Relief of other destitute aliens.

The Board may take this opportunity of communicating to Boards of Guardians generally the arrangements which have been authorised by the Treasury for repayment from Exchequer funds of the whole or part of the cost of relief given to destitute aliens other than those to whom the circular of the 23rd November applies.

The Board have been authorised to repay the whole cost of maintenance in the following cases (Class A) :—

- (1) Destitute alien enemies
 - (a) landed in this country since the beginning of the war owing to warlike operations;
 - (b) being tourists stranded owing to the same cause.
- (2) Destitute alien citizens of countries allied with Great Britain or neutral, belonging to the same categories.
- (3) Destitute aliens who before the outbreak of war were members of the British Mercantile Marine.
- (4) Destitute wives and children continuing to reside in a "prohibited area" in which the husbands are not permitted to reside.

The Board have further been authorised to repay half the cost of maintenance of other destitute aliens and their families resident in this country before the war began, if they have become destitute in consequence of the state of war and cannot be dealt with through the instrumentality of consuls or charitable agencies, or be repatriated (Class B).

The term "maintenance" as used in this part of this circular means relief either administered in the Workhouse, or given as outdoor relief, and in the latter case the relief given must not exceed the ordinary scale in force in the Union.

III. Statements of particulars to be forwarded.

If destitute aliens of either Class A or Class B have been relieved by the Guardians, claim for repayment may be made

after the end of each quarter, and particulars relating to the assistance given up to and including the 31st December should be forwarded to the Board in the accompanying forms of statement marked A and B respectively.

Particulars relating to assistance given in pursuance of the circular of the 23rd November (Class C) should be communicated in the form of statement marked C.

On receipt of the statements, the Board will proceed to make grants in accordance with the authority given to them. It should be understood that the grants made will be provisional, and will be subject to any necessary revision after the accounts have been audited by the Board's Auditor.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

Circular.

Local Pension Committees,
and Sub-Committees.

No. 44/M :1915.

ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDANTS OF SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 18th March, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state, for the information of the Local Pension Committee or Sub-Committee, that the Admiralty and the War Office have had under consideration a scheme for the purpose of enabling any dependant of a sailor or soldier, who may consider that he has reasonable grounds for supposing that his claim to separation allowance was wrongly rejected, that the extent of his dependence on the sailor or soldier was incorrectly estimated, or that the separation allowance granted is less than that to which the extent of his dependence entitles him, to make an application for a reconsideration of the decision on the claim.

The procedure contemplated is that the dependant should make an application for reconsideration upon a form which may be obtained at any Post Office, and that the form should be sent by post by the applicant to the Admiralty or the Paymaster, or Secretary of the Territorial Force Association, to whom the original claim was forwarded by the dependant.

If the application made by the dependant should raise the question of the correctness of the former finding as to the existence of dependence, or as to its amount, the application, together with the previous papers, will be sent to the Pension Officer for re-investigation, who will transmit them, with his report on the

application upon a new form prescribed for the purpose, to the Local Pension Committee or Sub-Committee. The Pension Officer will state whether the applicant is satisfied or is dissatisfied with his finding. It is suggested in order to expedite the decisions on such applications, that where the applicant acquiesces in the finding of the Pension Officer, the Local Pension Committee or Sub-Committee may, if they think fit, direct their clerk at his discretion to mark the forms as "Passed" on behalf of the Committee, and to forward them direct to the Naval or Military Authorities. It will, however, be necessary to bear in mind that the dissatisfaction of the dependant with the previous decision renders it desirable that any such application should receive close scrutiny, and that even where it may be decided to give the Clerk authority to pass cases, it may be expedient to direct him to exercise a discretion in acting under such authority and to reserve for the consideration of the Committee or Sub-Committee any case which is not clearly satisfactory in all respects.

Should the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee be disposed to differ from the finding of the Pension Officer as to the existence or the extent of dependence on an application for reconsideration of the decision on a claim to separation allowance, it would ordinarily be desirable that the application should be further investigated before a conclusion is arrived at, either by means of the attendance of the dependant at a meeting of the Committee or Sub-Committee, or by requesting the Pension Officer to furnish such additional information as may be considered necessary. The Pension Officers have been instructed by the Board of Customs and Excise to assist Pension Committees or Sub-Committees in the consideration of claims to separation allowances by furnishing such necessary additional information as may be requested by the Committee.

Where the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee differ from the finding of the Pension Officer on an application for reconsideration of the decision on a claim, it is particularly desired that the points of divergence should be indicated precisely, and that a clear statement should be given of the reasons which have led the Committee to differ from the Pension Officer's conclusion.

The application for reconsideration, with the papers attached to it, should in all cases be returned by the clerk to the Department or person by whom the application was forwarded to the Pension Officer.

With a view to expediting the disposal of these applications, which it is thought can be facilitated by the discussion at the outset of typical cases, the Board of Customs and Excise propose to direct Pension Officers to attend, where possible, all the early meetings of the Pension Committees or Sub-Committees at which applications for reconsideration are to be considered. The Officers will also subsequently, where practicable, comply with any request for their attendance in connection with the consideration of difficult cases. It will be understood that it will be desirable to consult the convenience of the Officer as far as pos-

sible with regard to the dates to be fixed for the early meetings referred to above, and to give him timely notice of them. It is hoped that these arrangements will bring about a large measure of agreement between the Pension Officer and the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee.

Some difficulty has been experienced in dealing with claims to separation allowance, where the sailor or soldier has made to the dependant a periodical payment and the dependant has provided the sailor or soldier with board and lodging and sometimes clothing, pocket money, or other benefits. It has been decided by the Admiralty and by the War Office that, in such a case, the extent of dependence should be regarded as being governed mainly by the amount by which the periodical payment to the dependant has exceeded the cost of the board and out-of-pocket expenditure upon the sailor or soldier—the value of the lodging provided being ignored. In the consideration of a case of this kind, the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee should also have regard to the recommendation in paragraph 8 of the Special Report recently issued by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Pensions and Grants for officers and men in the Naval and Military Services. The Select Committee point out that in estimating the money value of the support given to a dependant, it is frequently necessary to remember that the absence of one member of a family will increase the household expenditure per individual. Instructions have accordingly been issued to Pension Officers, by the Board of Customs and Excise, at the suggestion of the Select Committee, that the Pension Officers should consider in such cases what sum, within the amount paid to the dependant by the sailor or soldier before entry, mobilisation or enlistment, would place the dependant in approximately the same condition of comfort as obtained before the sailor or soldier left, and that this amount should be taken as the extent of the dependence for the purpose of the award of separation allowance. Copies of the Report of the Select Committee may be purchased (price 1½d) either directly or through any bookseller, from Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin. The enclosed Order, which has recently been issued by the War Office, shows the manner in which effect is being given to the recommendations contained in the other paragraphs of the Report in favour of the alteration of the scheme of separation allowances. Attention is drawn to the important changes embodied in the Order, especially as regards the definition of dependant. The definition in the Admiralty Order of 30th October, 1914, will be similarly amended.

The Admiralty and the War Office desire it to be understood that in all cases of claims or applications relating to separation allowance they rely largely upon the local knowledge of the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee to protect the public funds from abuse. If upon an application for the reconsideration of a decision upon a claim to separation allowance, the Pension Committee or Sub-Committee should find that, in reporting upon the original claim, the extent of dependence at the date of entry, mobilisation or enlistment was over-estimated, the Committee in reporting upon the application should give a finding either

that no dependence existed or that its extent should have been estimated at a lower figure than the sum which was certified when the original claim was dealt with.

The Admiralty have observed that in some instances the Pension Committees have not appreciated that the mode of determining the amount of the separation allowance, payable to the dependant of a sailor, prescribed by the Admiralty Order of 30th October, 1914, differs from that laid down in the Army Order of 27th October, 1914, and their Lordships wish the attention of the Local Pension Committee or Sub-Committee to be drawn to the divergence between the two Orders. A copy of each of these Orders was forwarded to the Local Pension Committee with the Board's circular of the 13th of November last.

The Board direct me to add that the Government are desirous that all claims to separation allowance and applications for reconsideration should be decided with the greatest possible expedition, and the Board trust that, where necessary, arrangements will be made for the holding, at frequent intervals, of meetings of the Local Pension Committee or Sub-Committee in order that any delay in the disposal by the Committee or Sub-Committee, of such claims and applications as may be referred to them, may be avoided.

The Board think that a record of the applications for reconsideration should be kept, and they suggest that for this purpose the form of Register of Claims (N.A.—No. 1) might be used with such adaptations as may be found necessary.

Further copies of this circular may be obtained on application to the Board, and further copies of the Army Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Custom House, Dublin.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Local Pension Committee
or Sub-Committee.

Circular.

Local Authorities.

Employees on Active Service.

No. 46 : M : 1915.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,

29th March, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to advert to their circular letter of the 9th September last (No.

150 M/1914) regarding the arrangements which might be adopted by local authorities in case of any of their employecs who joined His Majesty's Forces.

In the circular letter referred to it was indicated that local authorities might grant leave of absence to any such employecs with a view to keeping open their positions until their return to civil life.

It has now been represented to the Board that, in addition, measures are necessary to safeguard the prospects of promotion of such men, and that any vacancy which may occur in the local authority's service offering them an opportunity of advancement should not be permanently filled during their absence with the Colours.

If any local authority desire to adopt this course, the Local Government Board will raise no objection, when such a vacancy occurs, to the local authority making temporary arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the vacant office until the conclusion of the war.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. BARLAS,

Secretary.

To

- The Secretary of each County Council.
- The Town Clerk of each County Borough.
- The Clerk of each Urban District Council.
- The Clerk of the Town Commissioners.
- The Clerk of each Rural District Council.
- The Clerk of each Union.

II.—MEMORANDA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FOR LEINSTER, MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

OFFICES : 63 DAWSON STREET,
DUBLIN.

MEMORANDUM ON SCHEMES OF WORK FOR WOMEN TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED OWING TO THE WAR.

1. *Introductory.*

This memorandum is issued by the Central Committee on Women's Employment as a guide to Local Representative Committees contemplating the opening of workrooms for the employment of women unemployed as a consequence of the war. Any special schemes of employment should be educational and socially beneficial, and resort should not be had to the special type of workroom here contemplated until every effort has been made to procure employment for the workers in a regular trade. As an example, it may sometimes happen that a local factory is at a standstill where it might be possible to produce some kind of

garment or other article for which there exists an extraordinary demand resulting from the war. In such cases the Central Committee on Women's Employment may be consulted as to the possibility of orders being given for the locality in question.

2. Grants.

Where it is impossible to find work for unemployed women in the ordinary way, it may be desirable to open a special workroom. If a grant is desired from the National Relief Fund* for this purpose, it is necessary to obtain approval in the first instance from the Central Committee on Women's Employment, who will then recommend the scheme as a satisfactory one to the Local Government Board. It should be clearly understood that the Central Committee on Women's Employment acts in this respect only in an advisory capacity, and has no power to make grants.

Where a Local Representative Committee† desires to promote a scheme of employment, application should be made to the Central Committee on Women's Employment‡ for a Scheme Summary Form.

3. Local Representative Committees.

The authority responsible for a workroom is the Local Representative Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress due to the war, which has been formed in Counties, and in Boroughs and Urban Districts with a population of over 5,000. These Committees were formed at the suggestion of the Government Committee to deal with distress due to the war, and they have a general responsibility for dealing with such distress among both men and women in their area, though in the case of women they will, it is hoped, work through a Women's Employment Sub-Committee.

4. Women's Employment Sub-Committees.

Where any scheme of employment is contemplated in a district and a grant is required, it is desirable for the organisation and management to be vested in a Women's Employment Sub-Committee of the Local Representative Committee where such exists. (Where no Local Committee exists, the Central Committee may appoint a Women's Employment Sub-Committee responsible to the Central Committee.) The Sub-Committee need not necessarily consist solely of women members. It must be of a representative character; in particular it should contain a strong representation of working-class women's industrial organisations. For instance, some of the members should be drawn from local women's trades unions, co-operative societies, and other industrial or labour organisations. Representatives of various bodies concerned in the prevention or relief of distress should also be included on the Sub-Committee. For example, important local charities, the Guardians, Industrial and Agricultural Organisations, and the Women's Department of the Labour Exchanges

* The Queen's Work for Women Fund is part of this fund, but is specially earmarked for schemes of employment. † See paragraph 3. ‡ 63 Dawson Street

might usefully be represented. No scheme managed privately by one particular person can be approved by the Central Committee, unless adopted by the Local Relief Committee.

5. *Organisation of Schemes of Work.*

The first point on which the Government Committee and the Central Committee on Women's Employment will need to be satisfied is that there is genuine need for a special employment in the district in question. Only distress caused by the war can be dealt with through the National Relief Fund. It is consequently necessary for the Local Representative Committee to show that the unemployment is abnormal and is caused by the war. It must be emphasized that distress caused by unemployment amongst men should not be relieved by giving employment in special workrooms to women who were not wage-earners before the war broke out. One useful indication, although by no means conclusive, of the extent of extraordinary unemployment in any district may be found by comparing the number of women on the live register of the Labour Exchanges at present with the corresponding number a year ago.

Efforts should be made to obtain and submit to the Central Committee a general idea of the extent and character of distress among women in every district.

6. *Selection of Workers.*

The women to be employed in the workrooms should be selected from the register of applicants at the office of the Local Representative Committee. In all cases workers should be encouraged to keep themselves registered at the Labour Exchange, where such exist, so that they may return to ordinary employment at the first available opportunity. The workers should in no circumstances be taken on direct at the workroom. Suitable applicants should be selected from the register by the Women's Employment Sub-Committee of the Local Representative Committee, and given a card of admission to the workroom.

7. *Wages and Hours of Work.*

The wages should be paid weekly. In the case of women of 18 and over, the rate of wages shall be such as to ensure that for a week's work of 40 hours the wages paid shall be something less than the normal rate paid in the district, and in no case, except in the case of forewomen, shall the weekly wage of 40 hours exceed 10s.

The Central Committee on Women's Employment have recommended that this should be the maximum amount of relief given to women in the form of work. This rule does not prevent the Local Representative Committee from supplementing the wages in particular cases, *e.g.*, where the woman has children dependent upon her, by relief given in other forms, having regard to the scale in the district.

When women are employed part time in their ordinary employment it will be permissible to give them supplementary employment in special workrooms provided that their total weekly receipts do not exceed 10s.

8. Premises.

The first step is to secure suitable premises, if possible, on loan. Halls or other public buildings, club premises, empty houses, or existing workrooms may often be obtained for this purpose. Care is needed in the selection of a workroom. It is specially important that there should be adequate sanitary accommodation and heating apparatus, and that the lighting and ventilation should be suitable.

9. Girls under Eighteen.

Girls between 16 and 18 years of age having previously earned the full normal rate of pay for female labour may be treated as adults. In other cases they should be given a maintenance allowance and not wages. This allowance should ordinarily be at the rate of 1s. per day of 6 hours and the employment given should take the form of instruction and training in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. This would also apply to girls of 14-16 should necessity arise to render them assistance.

10. Supervision.

Supervision should rest with one or more competent forewomen paid at the market rate for such work.

Forewomen and assistant forewomen should be chosen who have had suitable experience, and have been accustomed to the control of workrooms and the supervision of women and girls.

They should be drawn from the ranks of women unemployed as a consequence of the war.

It is of vital importance that thoroughly efficient forewomen, capable of controlling others, should be selected. The number of forewomen required will depend on the class of workers and the kind of work carried on; speaking generally, one forewoman to every 40 or 50 workers should suffice when the workroom is in full operation, but it may be desirable to employ fewer workers in proportion at first.

11. Discipline.

The forewoman in charge should be instructed to report to the Women's Employment Sub-Committee all workers whose conduct is unsatisfactory, or who are otherwise unsuitable. The power of dismissal should rest with the Sub-Committee alone, but the forewoman should be allowed to suspend a worker where absolutely necessary, pending the Sub-Committee's decision.

12. *Other Employees.*

All labour engaged in connection with schemes of employment, *e.g.*, clerks, etc., should be drawn from the ranks of women unemployed through the war. This work should be paid at the recognised local rate of wages.

13. *Number of workers to be employed under a Scheme.*

The number of women to be employed under any scheme must depend largely upon local needs and the premises available. Care should, however, be taken to avoid disproportionate expense in supervision by arranging for the accommodation of too small a number of workers. Standing charges, such as the cost of heating, are often higher per head in a small workroom.

14. *Meals.*

If it is felt to be desirable, arrangements may be made to supply meals. These should not form part of the wages. The cost should be covered by making a small charge. In all cases the women should have the option of taking the meals or not as they prefer. Girls under 18 receiving maintenance allowances may be given part of the allowance in the form of meals. Where possible, training and instruction may be given to unemployed women in the preparation of these meals.

15. *Nature of the Work to be Undertaken.*

The question of what work should be carried on in a special workroom raises an important issue. The essential point is that while it should not compete in any way with ordinary industry, it should be of such a nature as to maintain or improve the efficiency of the unemployed women. The employment provided in special workrooms opened in view of the distress due to the present exceptional circumstances, should in most cases either take the form of educational or technical training or instruction, or of the production of articles which otherwise would not be produced or sold at all. Thus, maternity outfits and all sorts of clothing to be distributed free amongst the very poorest classes, who have no purchasing power, are suitable articles to be made in workrooms of the kind in question. Such articles should be distributed through the Local Representative Committees or other approved sources.

The work should be, as far as possible, such that the particular class of workers to be employed may be reasonably expected to perform it with a fair degree of efficiency, after perhaps a short period of practice under supervision. Where the women are entirely unskilled, they should be taught something which will be of permanent domestic and educational value to them, such as the making, mending, or altering of clothes, or the preparation of simple meals, or the simplest elements of domestic hygiene.

16. *Materials.*

An important consideration is the proportion which the cost of materials will bear to the sum paid in wages. It is obviously

desirable that as large a sum as possible should be paid in wages, and therefore schemes in which the cost of material is low in proportion are more likely to receive favourable consideration.

The aim may be achieved in various ways:—

1. By choosing work in which normally the proportion spent in wages is high.
2. By obtaining gifts of materials.
3. By promoting schemes for the altering, re-making, and mending of garments.

Care is also needed in the selection of materials to be used. For instance, materials such as grey flannel and wool, for which there is a great demand for articles required by the troops, should be avoided. On the other hand the use of cotton materials is not open to this objection. The Central Committee hope to issue shortly a more definite statement on this subject for the guidance of Local Representative Committees.

17. Health Insurance.

Workers in special workrooms must be insured under the Health Insurance provisions of the National Insurance Acts.

In general the following details as to payment of contributions may be found sufficient:—

Forewomen and Assistant Forewomen:

Ordinary (E) Cards.

4½d. Stamps.

2d. should be deducted from wages.

Workwomen:

Low Wage E (L) Cards for those whose remuneration does not exceed 2s. per working day.

3½d. Stamps.

½d. deducted from wages, if remuneration exceeds 1s. 6d. per working day.

Ordinary (E) Cards for those whose remuneration exceeds 2s. per working day.

4½d. Stamps.

2d. deducted from wages.

It is suggested that no deduction should be made from the wages of workwomen engaged upon relief work, the whole contribution being paid by the Local Representative Committee.

Charwomen and others engaged under ordinary conditions and not upon relief work.

Ordinary (E) Cards.

4½d. Stamps.

2d. a week should be deducted from wages.

All women, whether employed on relief work or on ordinary work, should be instructed to bring their Health Insurance cards for stamping at the time when wages are paid.

ULSTER CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

MEMORANDUM ON SCHEMES OF WORK FOR WOMEN TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED OWING TO THE WAR, FOR THE INFORMATION OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEES IN ULSTER.

1. The Government Committee for the relief of distress having decided to assist Local Relief Committees in Ulster by constituting a Central Committee on Women's employment for that province, it becomes necessary to define more particularly than was done in the Local Government Board's Circular Letter of the 16th September last, copy of which is attached, the functions and duties of the Local Relief Committees in regard to Women's employment, and their relationship with this central body.

The several Local Relief Committees are the bodies to whom has been entrusted the duty of providing, as far as possible, employment for those thrown out of work owing to the War, and while this duty will still remain with them they will have the advantage, as regards employment of women, of being able to consult with and obtain the guidance of the central body, who with a knowledge of the conditions of employment in their entire area may, therefore, be able to widen the scope and sphere of employment.

The Local Representative Committees should bear in mind that resort should not be had to special schemes for employment in workrooms or otherwise, until every effort to procure employment for workers in a regular trade has failed. It may happen that a local factory is at a standstill, where it might be possible to produce some kind of garment or other article for which there exists an extraordinary demand resulting from the War. In such cases the help of the Ulster Central Committee should be obtained with a view of their taking action for the purposes of obtaining orders.

2. Where it is impossible to find work for unemployed women in the ordinary way, it may be desirable to open special workrooms, and a scheme should be prepared by the Local Relief Committee. If a Grant is desired from the Prince of Wales's Fund* for this purpose it is essential that the approval of the Ulster Central Committee should be obtained and that they should recommend the scheme as a satisfactory one to the Local Government Board for transmission to the Committee of the Prince of Wales's Fund.

It should be clearly understood that the Ulster Central Committee on Women's Employment acts in this respect only in an advisory capacity and has no power to make grants.

3. The first point on which the Ulster Central Committee will need to be satisfied before recommending a scheme is that there is genuine need for a special workroom in the district in question. Only distress caused by the War can be dealt with by the

* The Queen's Work for Women Fund is part of this Fund, but is specially earmarked for schemes of employment for women.

National Relief Fund. It is consequently necessary for the Local Committee to show that the unemployment is abnormal and is caused by the War.

The Local Committee should, therefore, obtain from all possible sources information which would give a general idea of the distress prevailing, and when procured, submit it to the Ulster Central Committee.

Distress caused by unemployment amongst men should not be relieved by giving employment to their female dependants in special workrooms, unless it can be shown that those dependants were wage-earners before the War and that they are also out of employment on account of the War.

Premises.

4. Premises for workrooms should as far as possible, be secured free of charge. Halls or other public buildings, club premises, empty houses, or existing workrooms may often be obtained for this purpose. Care is needed in the selection of a workroom. It is specially important that there should be adequate sanitary accommodation and heating apparatus, and that the lighting and ventilation should be suitable.

Selection of Workers.

5. The women to be employed in the workrooms should be selected from the register of applicants at the office of the Local Representative Committee. In all cases workers should be required to keep themselves registered at the Labour Exchange where such exists, so that they may return to ordinary employment at the first available opportunity. Suitable applicants should be selected from the register by the Local Relief Committee, and given a card of admission to the workroom. They should be required to produce their Labour Exchange registration cards as proof that they are duly registered. The workers should in no circumstances be taken on direct at the workroom. Care should be taken as far as possible not to send more workers to a workroom than there are places available

Wages and Hours of Work.

6. The wages should be paid weekly. In the case of women of eighteen and over, the rate of wages shall be such as to ensure that for a week's work of 40 hours the wages paid shall be something less than the normal rate paid in the district, and in no case shall the weekly wage for 40 hours exceed 8s. 4d. When women are employed part time in their ordinary employment it will be permissible to give them supplementary employment in special workrooms, provided that their total weekly receipts do not exceed 10s.

Girls between Sixteen and Eighteen.

7. Where girls between 16 and 18 years of age have previously earned the full normal rate of pay for female labour, they may

be treated as adults. In other cases they should be given a maintenance allowance and not wages, the maintenance allowance to be such that together with their other income, if any, it will make up an amount equal to the scale fixed by the Local Relief Committee, and the employment given should take the form of instruction and training in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Nature of Work to be Undertaken.

8. The question of what work should be undertaken can only be arrived at after a careful consideration of the character and ability of the different applicants whose cases are such as to permit of their being given work by the Relief Committee, and in this connection a scheme may contemplate several different classes of employment for distinct groups of workers.

Schemes of employment in which orders would be taken and paid for, or the produce of which would be sold in any way, require very careful consideration. The Local Relief Committee should be in a position to show that they are undertaken as a means of education and technical instruction training, or that they concerned only the production of articles which had hitherto been imported, and which would otherwise not be produced in this country at all.

Ordinary schemes might be framed for the making of maternity outfits and other clothing to be distributed free amongst the very poorest classes who have no purchasing powers, and which could be distributed through the Local Relief Committee or other approved channels.

The work should be, as far as possible, such that the particular class of workers to be employed may be reasonably expected to perform it with a fair degree of efficiency after, perhaps, a short period of practice under supervision. Where the women are entirely unskilled they should be taught something which will be of permanent domestic and educational value to them, such as the making, mending, or altering of clothes, or the preparation of simple meals, or the simplest elements of domestic hygiene. Wherever possible, the work should be done by hand rather than by machine.

Supervision.

9. Supervision should rest with one or more competent forewomen paid at the market rate for such work.

Forewomen and Assistant Forewomen should be chosen who have the experience in the kind of work proposed, and have been accustomed to the control of workrooms and the supervision of women and girls. They should be drawn from the ranks of women unemployed as a consequence of the War.

It is of vital importance that thoroughly efficient Forewomen capable of controlling others should be selected. The number of Forewomen required will depend on the class of workers and the kind of work carried on; speaking generally, one Forewoman to

every 40 or 50 workers should suffice when the workroom is in full operation, but it may be desirable to employ fewer workers in proportion at first.

The Committee have been informed that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are willing to co-operate with Local Committees in the training of workers, and wherever schemes of training or instruction are contemplated the Local Committees should consult the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction with a view to the classes being so formed and controlled as would entitle them to receive a grant in aid from the Department.

Other Employees.

10. All labour engaged in connection with schemes of employment, such as charwomen, etc., should be drawn from the ranks of women unemployed through the War. This work should be paid at the recognised standard rate of wages.

Number of workers to be employed under a Scheme.

11. The number of women to be employed under any scheme must depend largely upon local needs and the premises available. Care should, however, be taken to avoid disproportionate expense in supervision by arranging for the accommodation of too small a number of workers. Standing charges, such as the cost of heating, are often higher per head in a small workroom.

Materials.

12. An important consideration is the proportion which the cost of materials will bear to the sum paid in wages. It is obviously desirable that as large a sum as possible should be paid in wages, and therefore schemes in which the cost of material is low in proportion are more likely to receive favourable consideration. This aim may be achieved by various ways:—

1. By choosing work in which normally the proportion spent in wages is high.
2. By obtaining gifts of materials.
3. By promoting schemes for the altering, re-making and mending of garments.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ulster Committee is Mrs. Mercier Clements, to whom all inquiries should be addressed at 5 College Gardens, Belfast.

IRELAND.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

The National Organisation that has been set up for the purpose of dealing with any distress which may arise in consequence of the war is not intended to deal with cases of ordinary poverty. While it may not always be possible to discriminate between

ordinary distress and distress caused by the war, it is not intended that the local committees which have been constituted should supersede the Poor Law authorities.

2. The Committee is entrusted with the duty of co-ordinating all relief agencies in the locality with a view both to prevent overlapping and to see that cases which require assistance are not overlooked.

3. It is essential for these purposes as stated in the Board's previous circular that a central register of assistance should be kept, and the Board deem it desirable to lay down the broad requirements of this register. The register shall be grouped under the following heads:—

1. Persons in receipt of Poor Relief.
2. Persons registered by the Unemployed Distress Committee, if any.
3. Persons dealt with by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.
4. Dependants of soldiers and sailors dealt with by Local Committee in cases where no effective branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association exists:
5. All other applicants to Committee for assistance.

It will be necessary for the Committees in determining the assistance to be given in any case to have regard to all the circumstances of the applicant, and for this purpose they should ascertain:—

The ordinary occupation of the applicant.

The number of dependants;

In the case of insured persons, the Approved Society to which applicant belongs and number in that Society, or if applicant is a deposit contributor, his number;

Whether applicant is registered at Labour Exchange.

Any special qualification or experience of applicant for any class of work;

Date and place of last employment;

Source of income of applicant from sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, half pay or other assistance from employe, aid from charitable or other funds, meals given to school children, wages earned by any member of the family, etc.

A record must also be kept of how the case has been dealt with.

This information can most conveniently be registered on a card index register system, the different classes enumerated above being kept in separate groups, and different coloured cards being used for each group, except groups 3 and 4, in which the cards are to be red.

Forms of cards applicable to the different groups are attached. Form D is to be used in connection with groups 1, 2 and 5, Form C in connection with group 3, and Form A (being for wives and children), and B (for other dependants), for group 4.

Where the dependants of soldiers and sailors are being dealt with by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, the Association is to furnish the Local Committee with Form C filled in for each case dealt with, and, on the other hand, when the Local Committee have been dealing with Naval and Military cases in

the absence of any organization on the part of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and subsequently the Association sets up an effective branch, the Local Committee are to hand to the Local Branch the cards A and B, and to register the cases on Form C, transferring them to group 3.

The Board feel that it is not necessary for them to prescribe any particular form of accounts to be kept by Local Representative Committees, and they desire to leave this matter within the discretion of the different Committees, who should bear in mind that they will be required to give a strict and accurate statement of the disbursement of all monies received by them. It will also be necessary that an accurate report of the proceedings at each meeting should be kept.

4. The best way to provide for persons thrown out of their usual employment as a result of the War is to provide them with some other work for wages. Wherever possible, such work should be work which is normally required to be taken in hand either by public authorities or private employers. It is only when these fail that recourse should be had to relief works. Accordingly the Committee should co-operate as closely as possible with any Board of Trade Labour Exchange or other agency in its area to which any applicant for assistance for whom suitable work either in his own locality or elsewhere may be available could be referred. The Labour Exchanges have been instructed to co-operate with the Committees in regard to this matter, and will be prepared to take any steps desired to invite notification of vacancies from employers.

5. The Committee will have the advantage of including among its members persons who are well acquainted with the conditions of industry in their area, and, as pointed out in previous circulars, it is one of the first duties of the Committee to make themselves acquainted with the conditions of local trade and industry.

6. For this purpose the Committee should, so far as possible, use the existing agencies, such as the Labour Exchanges (in respect of the conditions of employment) and the Poor Law authorities (in respect of pauperism), and should make further inquiries of their own only in so far as it is found to be necessary to supplement this information. The Labour Exchanges have been instructed to give such general information as is in their possession as to the state of employment.

7. Where the demands of the normal labour market are inadequate the Committee should consult the local authorities as to the possibility of expediting schemes of public utility, which might otherwise not be put in hand at present.

8. Whatever work is undertaken by local authorities, whether it be normal work or expedited work, it should in all possible cases be performed in the ordinary way by men specially suited to that particular class of work and selected as such in the ordinary labour market rather than by men selected from the register of applicants to the Committee. The men engaged should be required to conform to the ordinary standards of competence in that class of work, and should, of course, be paid wages in the ordinary way.

9. Under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, Distress Committees are empowered to provide or contribute to the provision of work for unemployed persons, and in areas where such a Distress Committee has been set up able-bodied men out of employment, for whom no work can be found through a Labour Exchange, should be referred to that Committee. Work so provided would, in suitable cases, be aided out of the Parliamentary grant for the purpose of the Unemployed Workmen Act.

10. Where relief works are provided, each man should only be employed a certain number of days per week.

11. So far as possible, applicants for assistance should be offered work which they can perform efficiently, and no assistance from the Relief Fund should be offered to any person for whom suitable work is available.

12. Single men who are physically fit and within the prescribed ages for enlistment in the army, navy or territorial forces should not ordinarily receive assistance from the local Committee until other applicants have been provided for.

13. Relief without work should only be given when no other means of assistance are available, and so far as it may prove necessary in the last resort to provide relief without work, it must be recognised that the demands upon the funds available will in all probability be such as to make it impossible to do more than to provide relief upon a minimum scale.

14. In cases in which it is necessary to give relief it is essential that the principles upon which such relief shall be given shall be definitely laid down by the Committee in order that persons in similar circumstances may receive similar treatment.

15. For this branch of their work the Committee will doubtless find it desirable to appoint a special sub-committee or sub-committees composed of members who are specially experienced in the relief of distress.

16. So far as practicable, allowances should be made not in money, but by way of food tickets on local shops or stores. These tickets should be given to the women rather than to the men.

17. Applications by Local Representative Committees for grants out of the National Relief Fund may be made through the Local Government Board.

18. Where Local Committees are themselves dealing with Naval or Military distress, they should communicate with the Local Government Board on any question of principle which may arise.

19. The Board enclose, herewith, for the information and guidance of Local Representative Committees, a full statement of the assistance given by the Government for families of men in Naval and Military Service, and they desire to draw particular attention to Article 5 therein dealing with weekly payments.

Where the dependants of soldiers and sailors are being looked after by the Local Committee, the Committee can make the arrangements necessary to give effect to this provision with the Regimental Paymaster or Territorial County Association in the case of any dependants who desire to be paid weekly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
11th September, 1914.

III.—LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE RELIEF COMMITTEES.

List of districts in which notification was received of the appointment of Local Representative Relief Committees in connection with the relief of distress caused by the War.

1.—ULSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Urban Districts.</i>	
Antrim	Armagh	Drumore
Armagh	Ballyolave (joined with Co. Antrim)	Dungannon
Cavan	Ballymena	Holywood
Donegal	Ballymoney (joined with Co. Antrim)	Keady (joined with Co. Armagh)
Down	Banbridge	Larne
Fermanagh	Bangor	Letterkenny
Londonderry	Belturbet	Lisnavey
Monaghan	Carrickfergus	Lisburn (joined with Co. Antrim)
Tyrone	Carrickmacross (joined with Co. Monaghan)	Lurgan
	Castleblayney (joined with Co. Monaghan)	Monaghan (joined with Co. Monaghan)
<i>County Boroughs.</i>		Newcastle (joined with Co. Down)
Belfast	Cavan	Newry
Londonderry	Clones	Omagh
	Coleraine	Portadown
	Cookstown	Portrush (joined with Co. Antrim)
	Donaghadee	Strabane
		Tandragee (joined with Co. Armagh)
		Warrenpoint

2.—MUNSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Urban Districts.</i>	
Clare	Cashel	Listowel
Kerry	Clonmel	Middleton
Limerick	Ennis	Nenagh
Waterford	Fermoy	Slibbercen
<i>County Boroughs.</i>	Killarney	Templemore
Cork	Kilrush	Thurles
Waterford	Kinsale	Tralee
		Youghal

3.—LEINSTER.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Urban Districts.</i>	
Dublin	Arklow	Killiney and Ballybrack
Kildare	Athlone	Kingstown
Kilkenny	Athy	Longford
King's	Birr	Nass
Westmeath	Blackrock	Navan
Wexford	Bray	New Ross
Wicklow	Carlow	Pembroke
<i>County Boroughs.</i>	Drogheda	Rathmines
Dublin	Enniscorthy	Trim
	Granard	Tullamore
	Kilkenny	Wexford
		Wicklow

4.—CONNAUGHT.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Urban Districts.</i>	
Galway	Ballina	Galway
Sligo	Castlebar	Sligo (joined with Co. Sligo)
		Westport

APPENDIX D.

ORDER AND CIRCULARS UNDER, AND CONNECTED WITH, THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACTS, 1908 and 1913, ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY SANITARY SERVICES, AND THE REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC., ACTS.

No. 10817.
1915.

1.—ORDER.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACTS,
1908 AND 1913.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

WHEREAS by sub-sections (1), (2), and (4) of section 3 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1913, it is enacted as follows, that is to say :—

3. (1) Any joint board constituted under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, for the provision of a hospital for the treatment of consumptives, may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, enter into and carry into effect an agreement for the transfer of the hospital and the property held or used in connection therewith to the council of any county borough for the purposes of Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and the Local Government Board may, after due inquiry, make under their seal such orders as may be necessary to enable the agreement to be carried into effect.
- (2). An order of the Local Government Board under this section may, amongst other things, provide for the dissolution of the joint board, and the repeal or amendment of any provisional order relating to that board, and may apportion and adjust any property, income, debts, liabilities and expenses of any area or authority affected by the transfer, and shall contain such consequential provisions with respect to the settlement of differences, payment of sums, and otherwise as to the Local Government Board may seem necessary.
- (4). The provisions of any order made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

And Whereas by section 4 (1) of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, it is enacted in effect that the council of a county borough may, if they think fit, provide hospitals for the treatment

of inhabitants of the county borough suffering from tuberculosis, and for that purpose may themselves establish and maintain such hospitals.

And Whereas by a provisional order entitled the Dublin Sanatorium for Consumptives Order, 1907, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1907, a united district was formed under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, for the purposes of the provision, maintenance, and management, for the use of the inhabitants of the component districts in the said order defined, of a hospital to be used as a sanatorium for consumptives, and a Joint Board was constituted under the said Acts to be the governing body of the said united district by the name of The Dublin Joint Hospital Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Joint Board").

And Whereas the hospital known as the Crooksling Sanatorium (hereinafter referred to as "the Sanatorium") has been provided by the Joint Board to be used as aforesaid :

And Whereas the Joint Board did, with the consent of Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, on the nineteenth day of February, 1915, enter into an agreement (which agreement is set out in the schedule to this Order annexed) with the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, acting by the Town Council, being the Council of the County Borough of Dublin (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") for the transfer to the Corporation of the Sanatorium, and the property held or used in connection therewith, upon the terms set forth in the said agreement :

And Whereas it is necessary, in order to enable the said agreement to be carried into effect, that We should make the provisions hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Acts, 1908 and 1913, and of all other powers in that behalf enabling Us, and after due inquiry, do hereby order and provide as follows :—

1. Save as hereinafter provided, this Order shall have effect from and after the thirty-first day of March, 1915.
2. The Joint Board shall be dissolved and cease to exist.
3. The Dublin Sanatorium for Consumptives Order, 1907, shall be repealed and shall cease to have effect, save in respect of its previous operation or anything duly done or suffered thereunder, or in respect of anything which may be required to be done hereafter for the purpose of compliance with Articles 24 (cost of maintenance of patients), 25 (inspection of accounts) and 26 (audit), so far as concerns any period up to and including the thirty-first day of March, 1915.
4. Officers and servants appointed by the Joint Board who shall be in office on the thirty-first day of March, 1915, shall be entitled either to be continued in some similar em-

ployment by the Corporation, subject to their existing contracts of service, or to receive such compensation as may be fixed by Us in accordance with the terms of the agreement hereinbefore mentioned.

5. (1.) The Sanatorium shall be transferred to and vest in the Corporation, and the provisions of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Acts, 1906 and 1913, shall thereupon apply to the Corporation and the Sanatorium as if such Sanatorium had been established and provided under Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1906.
- (2.) All agreements, contracts, deeds, and other instruments affecting the Joint Board, and in force at the date of the transfer, shall, save as may be otherwise provided by Us in accordance with this Order, be as binding and of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Corporation as if, instead of the Joint Board, the Corporation had been a party thereto.
- (3.) Any action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever commenced either by or against the Joint Board shall not abate or be discontinued, or be prejudicially affected by reason of the making of this Order, but may be maintained, prosecuted or continued by in favour of or against the Corporation in like manner as if the Corporation, instead of the Joint Board, were parties to such action, suit, or proceeding.
6. The apportionment and adjustment of any property, income, debts, liabilities, and expenses of any area or authority affected by the transfer of the Sanatorium shall be determined by such order or orders under our seal as We may hereafter consider necessary.
 Provided always, and it is hereby ordered, as follows.—
 - (a) The cash balances in the hands of the Joint Board or their treasurer, and any securities for money standing in the names of the Joint Board, shall be handed over to the city treasurer of the Corporation to be held by the Corporation for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Order.
 - (b) (i.) Stock shall be taken, and the value ascertained, of all clothing, beds, bed clothes, bedding, furniture, medicines, chattels, and effects (except fixtures) used in connection with the Sanatorium and in existence on the thirty-first day of March, 1915; and the taking and valuing of such stock may be commenced at any time after the making of this Order.
 - (ii.) The person appointed as stocktaker shall, not later than the twelfth day of April, 1915, deliver a full return of such stock and the value thereof to Us.
 - (iii.) The value of such stock as ascertained and returned by the stocktaker shall, on the adjustment of the accounts, be dealt with by Us as to Us may seem equitable, and our decision with reference thereto shall be final and conclusive.

7. If, in relation to any purpose of this Order, or of any Order made by Us as aforesaid, any question or difficulty arises, and We are satisfied that under the provisions of this Order the question or difficulty cannot otherwise be determined or removed, such question or difficulty shall be determined or removed by Us, by Order under our seal, or in such other manner as to Us may seem proper.

[L. s.] Given under our Seal of office, this Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(Signed),

H. A. ROBINSON.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 71 : M. 1914.
Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
24th April, 1914.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that their attention has been frequently drawn to the urgent necessity of making provision for the proper isolation of advanced cases of tuberculosis so as to prevent the spread of infection from such cases.

It is generally recognised that no scheme of administrative action which aims at the prevention and abolition of tuberculosis can be completely effective unless active steps are taken to remove from small and crowded houses patients in an advanced stage of the disease. These patients are a constant source of danger to the other inmates of the dwelling, and their removal to a hospital, where they could receive medical attendance and nursing, would be in the best interests of the patients, their friends and the public.

At the same time it is well known that patients in an advanced stage of the disease will not willingly go to a hospital at any considerable distance from their home, as their friends and relatives could not have ready access to them. This, in itself, constitutes one of the greatest difficulties in dealing with the problem. To suggest the setting up of new institutions for the purpose all over the country would, at least in some counties, meet with opposition on financial and administrative grounds.

The fever hospitals in England, Wales and Scotland are usually called isolation hospitals, and in many of them provision has been made for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis. These hospitals are administered by the sanitary authorities, and as they are not poor law institutions there is no barrier to their being utilised for the treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Board have given this question most careful consideration with a view to making a recommendation which they trust will solve the difficulty without creating new institutions. They are of opinion that a number of the present Union fever hospitals might

be transferred to the District Councils where the latter body are the sanitary authority for the entire Union area served by the hospital.

The name, District Isolation Hospital, might be substituted for that of Union Fever Hospital. The hospital would also be available for the reception and treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis by adding two pavilions or chalets for the purpose, one for male and one for female patients.

If this recommendation meets with the approval of the bodies concerned it will have the advantage of economy in the capital cost and in the cost of administration. It would solve the innumerable difficulties connected with the acquisition of sites for hospitals for tuberculous patients.

The hospitals might also be co-ordinated with the County scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis by arrangement between the County Council and the District Council concerned on the basis of a contribution to be fixed between those bodies. By these means a considerable relief of the poor rate might be effected, seeing that whereas the cost of institutional treatment of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis is now borne in full by the Union rates, the corresponding charge under the arrangements above indicated would rank for reconpment from the Exchequer Grant in aid of tuberculosis. It will thus be obvious that an arrangement on the lines suggested will be to the advantage of the local and County ratepayers, and, at the same time, will have a most important and far-reaching effect upon the eradication of tuberculosis.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BURLAS,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
of each County Council.

108 : M. 1914.
Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,
30th June, 1914.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities to the provisions of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, which deals with Notification and disinfection in what may be called "prescribed" cases of tuberculosis.

This part of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act can only have effect in the districts of such Urban or Rural Sanitary Authorities as may decide to adopt it, subject to the approval of the Council of any County in which the district is situate. Moreover, notification can only apply to such forms of Tuberculosis as

are liable to communicate the disease to other persons by reason of infective discharge.

It is now generally recognised that compulsory notification is a necessary preliminary to the effective administrative control of tuberculosis. In order that active steps may be taken, it is essential that persons suffering from the disease should be located, and through the form of notification provided the important point is gained that the Sanitary Authority will be placed in possession of information of the presence of the disease where conditions likely to foster its spread exist.

Notification will confer a benefit on the individual as well as the community, as patients in the earliest stage of the disease will be brought under notice when the disease is most amenable to treatment, while, at the same time, persons living in the same dwelling can be protected from contracting the disease.

Nearly all County Councils in this country have appointed Tuberculosis Officers whose duty will be to examine contact cases and persons suspected of having the disease with a view to determining whether or not the disease is Tubercular. As County Councils have thus taken steps with the object of placing expert medical advice within the reach of every person in their areas, who are not in a position to pay for such advice, it is incumbent on all Sanitary Authorities to make Tuberculosis a notifiable disease. The information obtained by means of notification can be conveyed to the Tuberculosis Officers, who will regard it as confidential, while at the same time acting upon it, for the benefit not only of the person affected, but also of the other inmates of the dwelling. Sanitary Authorities by doing their duty in this respect will enable the inhabitants of their districts to take full advantage of the services of the expert Medical Advisers appointed by the County Councils.

It might be mentioned that compulsory notification is in force in over fifty sanitary districts, embracing about one-third of the total population of this country, while it is in force in every district in England, Scotland and Wales.

The primary object in requiring notification is to enable the Sanitary Authority to co-operate with the County Council in the eradication of the disease, and the Board desire to take this opportunity of pressing on those authorities which have not yet adopted compulsory notification that they should do so without delay. It is by using the special power which is thus conferred upon them that they can assist in preventing the spread of Tuberculosis and considerably reduce the heavy mortality from the disease. In this way they will best realise the spirit and intention of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908.

The procedure to be followed by the Sanitary Authority in order to adopt notification is contained in Section 3 of the Act, copy of which is appended.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

The Executive Sanitary Officer
of the Urban or Rural Sanitary Authority.

COPY OF SECTION 3 OF THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND)
ACT, 1908.

3. (1) This part of this Act shall extend to any urban or rural sanitary district in Ireland after the adoption thereof.

(2) The sanitary authority of any such urban or rural sanitary district may, subject to the approval of the council of any county in which the district is situated, adopt this part of this Act by a resolution passed at a meeting of the authority.

(3) Fourteen clear days at least before the meeting a summons to attend the meeting, specifying the business to be transacted, and signed by the clerk of the sanitary authority, shall be sent by post to, or delivered at the usual place of abode of, every member of the sanitary authority.

(4) A resolution adopting this part of this Act shall be published by advertisement in a local newspaper and by handbills, and otherwise, in such manner as the sanitary authority think sufficient for giving notice thereof to all persons interested, and shall come into operation at such time (not less than one month) after the first publication of the advertisement of the resolution as the sanitary authority may fix, and, upon its coming into operation, this part of this Act shall extend to the district.

No. 111 : M., 1914.

Miscellaneous.

MEMORANDUM ON ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,

11th July, 1914.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to direct your attention to the recent occurrence of cases of Acute Poliomyelitis in various parts of Ireland. This disease which is better known by the name Infantile Paralysis has been recognised for a long time in its sporadic form, chiefly in children, but also, though less frequently, in adults. It has during recent years become much more serious, on account of it becoming epidemic in its incidence.

As many Medical Officers may not be familiar with the prominent features of the disease, the Board have deemed it advisable to prepare the following brief summary of its chief characteristics, in the hope that it may be of assistance in enabling anyone who has not had an opportunity of studying the disease to recognise such cases as early as possible.

Poliomyelitis has occurred in epidemic form in America, in Australia, and in various parts of Europe. In Sweden 3,520 cases occurred in 1911, while in England the disease appears to have been prevalent in many districts both Urban and Rural during the past few years, in one epidemic the cases numbered 224. The epidemics in this Country have been of smaller dimensions though the mortality has been high in proportion to the number of cases recognised.

The disease is very variable in the severity of the symptoms, in its infectivity, in its incidence, and in its case mortality. It manifests itself in very different forms, and in some cases the symp-

toms are so slight as scarcely to be recognisable, and cases may thus easily escape detection. It will be obvious that the diagnosis will be difficult in those cases in which the most characteristic symptoms are absent. It is important that close watch should be kept for the occurrence of even sporadic cases, in order to take such precautionary measures as may be necessary to prevent it from spreading.

In cases where the meninges, the brain, or special nerves are affected it may be difficult at first sight to determine definitely from the symptoms whether the disease is cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, or tubercular meningitis. The medical history of the patient may be of service in arriving at a correct diagnosis, but in all cases of doubt precautionary measures against the spread of infection should be taken.

The disease has a marked tendency to occur in rural districts which are sparsely populated rather than in towns or thickly populated districts. It is frequently found in remote country places and isolated dwellings, and spreads in one house or village while failing to infect in others somewhat similarly situated. There are often abortive cases in which little or no paralysis occurs, and yet such cases may be highly infectious, and it may be assumed that these cases play an important part in the dissemination of the disease. There is also ground for believing that a healthy person may act directly or indirectly as a "carrier" in conveying the disease to distant and isolated dwellings.

After a careful examination of the circumstances associated with outbreaks of the disease it must be admitted that although the transmissibility by inoculation has been proved, and that the disease occasionally shows a very high degree of infectivity, there is still some doubt as to its means of communication.

The micro-organism which causes the disease has only recently been identified; it is one of the group of bacteria which passes through the finest porcelain filter, and the filtrate inoculated into monkeys produces the disease in them.

The organism attacks the nervous system, causing inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, more particularly of its anterior cornua, microscopically the characteristic lesions found are hyper-æmia, a well-marked exudation of lymphocytes around the blood vessels and degeneration of the large motor cells in the anterior horns. Less frequently the whole cord, both grey and white matter, may become involved. The meninges and the brain may also be affected.

The principal symptoms, which vary with the location of the seat of the infection, are as follows:—

Usually an initial febrile attack occurs, the temperature seldom rising above 102°-103° Fab.; commonly there is malaise and drowsiness, accompanied by headache and occasionally by vomiting. There may be nasal and pharyngeal catarrh. The patient is fretful, and objects to being moved. Rigidity of the muscles of the neck and spine frequently occurs, and the head may be retracted; there may be pain or tenderness over the spine. Kernig's sign is often present. Plantar, patellar or abdominal reflexes are commonly absent; the patellar reflex may, however, be exaggerated in the early stage. Paralysis, mainly of the

flaccid type, supervenes shortly after the appearance of these primary symptoms. It affects one or more groups of muscles, especially of the limbs, but may involve any part of the muscular system."

"This is the common form of the disease, but occasionally a child may go to bed apparently well, and be found in the morning to be suffering from paralysis."

The mortality of Acute Poliomyelitis has varied considerably in the epidemics of the past ten years. Usually 10 to 15 per cent. of the attacks prove fatal, of course in such an estimate much depends on the proportion of mild or abortive cases which have been recognised. What is almost as serious as the mortality is that over half the patients that survive an attack of Poliomyelitis are crippled for life. The disease is most prevalent in the Summer and Autumn. It does not appear to be affected by social conditions.

The incubation period is usually four or five days, though shorter and much longer periods are recorded.

In doubtful cases a bacteriological examination of the spinal fluid should be made so as to enable a differential diagnosis to be made between Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis, the *diplococcus intracellularis* of Weichselbaum is characteristic of the former, and in cases of the latter it is absent, but there is in it an excess of lymphocytes.

It is essential that proper precautionary measures should be taken in all cases or suspected cases. "It has been shown experimentally that the virus is present in the nasal mucous membrane, an antiseptic solution should be applied by means of a spray to the throats and nasal passages, not only of the patients, but of all persons brought in contact with them. The virus can be killed experimentally by a one per cent. solution of peroxide of hydrogen, or by a solution of permanganate of potassium 1 : 500."

All discharges from the patient, particularly those from the mouth and nose, and all articles soiled by such discharges, should be destroyed or thoroughly disinfected. If the sick cannot be properly isolated and nursed at home, they should be removed to a fever hospital. The room and portion of the dwelling occupied by the sick and those in attendance upon them should be thoroughly disinfected. Children living in an infected house should not be allowed to attend school.

It is of the greatest importance that both Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis should be added to the schedule of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, as a first step towards administrative control, and the Board trust you will endeavour to get the Sanitary Authority of your district to adopt this course. The Board consider it is desirable they should have the earliest possible information with regard to every case or suspected case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Poliomyelitis which may occur in your district.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

To each Medical Officer of Health
in Ireland.

No. 56828 : 1914.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
DUBLIN, 5th November, 1914.CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY
SANITARY SERVICES IN IRELAND.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that they have recently been informed by the Military Authorities that, during the present crisis, they anticipate there will be occasions when the military forces will need the assistance of the Public Health Service in various parts of the country, especially in districts in which troops are, or are likely to be, stationed; and the Local Government Board desire to invite the cordial co-operation of the Sanitary Authorities in Ireland in attaining this end.

It has been arranged by the Military Authorities that Medical Officers of Health shall be informed of any proposed billeting in their Districts with a view to obtaining their expert advice and co-operation in billeting the incoming troops under the best sanitary conditions available. Medical Officers of Health are also to be consulted, and their visits encouraged wherever camps are formed and maintained. It is hoped, by these means, to secure the assistance which Sanitary Authorities and their expert Officers can give in connection with the sanitary condition of the districts in which the Military are quartered, with a view of preventing the spread of infectious disease among either the troops or the general community.

The Medical Officer of Health from his knowledge of the sanitary circumstances of his district is the Officer best fitted to give information to the Medical Officers in charge of Military camps, etc.; and the Board desire that Medical Officers of Health will offer their assistance in regard to the selection of suitable water supplies, hospital accommodation, disposal of refuse, the arrangements for drainage, and for disinfection and control in cases of infectious disease. The Medical Officer of Health should keep the Military Sanitary Officer informed of cases of infectious disease occurring in his district which might injuriously affect the health of the troops, and it is desirable that the latter Officer should be asked to give the Medical Officer of Health information, similarly, of infectious disease among the troops.

The maintenance of the public health is the chief duty devolving upon a Sanitary Authority and it is essential, at the present time, that the Civil and Military Authorities should work in the closest co-operation with a view of effectually dealing with all conditions which are favourable to the spread of disease.

The Local Government Board desire to take this opportunity of impressing upon Sanitary Authorities the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of their districts by every means in their power, and of reminding them that the diseases for which a constant look-out should at present be kept are scarlatina, typhus fever, enteric fever, and small-pox. As the war proceeds it is to be borne in mind that a large increase of hospital accommodation

for infectious diseases generally and for small-pox in particular may be needed, and it devolves upon Sanitary Authorities to make the requisite arrangements in preparation for such a contingency.

The Board have already directed their Medical Inspectors to visit places in their Districts where troops are, or are likely to be, stationed, and to promote co-operation between the Military Sanitary Officers and the Medical Officers of Health in any matter affecting the public health, or the health of the troops. The Board's Medical Inspector in each District will, at all times, be available in the event of his advice or assistance being required by the Military or Local Authorities.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

Secretary.

To

Each Sanitary Authority in Ireland.
Each Medical Officer of Health.

III.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS,

- (a) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report dealing with public health matters in the district under my charge during the year 1914-15.

Practically the whole of the Province of Leinster is comprised in the district, including the County Borough of Dublin, twenty-three Urban and fifty-one Rural Districts, the population of which is approximately 1,072,000.

During the year under review there was a considerable number of outbreaks of infectious disease throughout the district, but they were local and did not assume epidemic proportions, with the exception of a few outbreaks of measles and whooping cough.

Influenza of a severe type was very prevalent, particularly in the larger towns. The disease was generally associated with affections of the respiratory organs, and proved fatal in many cases, especially amongst the old and persons of enfeebled constitutions, adding considerably to the death-rate, which was abnormally high during the winter months, particularly in Dublin County Borough, where the poorer classes were the chief sufferers, due doubtless to the very trying climatic conditions which prevailed during the winter months combined with bad housing, poverty and insufficiency of clothing, want of fuel, &c. There was also a widespread epidemic of whooping cough in the city and suburbs

during the winter, which resulted in many deaths amongst the children of the poor. Other contributory causes to the high death-rate were measles, pneumonia, bronchitis and pulmonary Tuberculosis. There was a slight increase in the notifications of enteric fever, but a decline in diphtheria and scarlatina in Dublin County Borough.

In Rathmines Urban District an outbreak of enteric fever occurred amongst families of soldiers stationed at Portobello Barracks. The outbreak was investigated by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health of the District, and was attributed to eating contaminated ice cream.

There was also an outbreak of enteric fever at Palmerstown in the South Dublin Rural District, which was attributed to the use, for dietetic purposes, of contaminated water. In Carlow Urban District, Tullow (Carlow Rural District), and Newbridge (Naas No. 1 Rural District), outbreaks of this disease occurred, and were attributed to the use of contaminated water.

Fifty-four cases of typhus fever were notified during the year, forty-eight of which occurred in Dublin County Borough.

Scarlatina was more or less prevalent during the year. The districts most affected were Dublin County Borough, Pembroke Urban District, Rathmines Urban District, Carlow Rural District, New Ross Rural District, Rathdown No. 1 Rural District, Balrothery Rural District, South Dublin Rural District and North Dublin Rural District.

Diphtheria outbreaks of considerable proportions occurred in Dublin County Borough, Kilkenny Urban District, Rathmines Urban District, Pembroke Urban District, North and South Dublin and Kilkenny Rural Districts.

Twenty cases of Cerebro-spinal fever were reported during the last quarter of the year, chiefly amongst the military, or persons who had been in contact with soldiers returning home on furlough.

Small-pox.

During the past year and for several years past there has not been a case of small-pox notified in the district. There is a large number of unvaccinated children in different parts of the district, notably in the Counties of Dublin, Wexford, Queen's County, Carlow, Kildare and Kilkenny, in which counties some of the Boards of Guardians had refused to enforce the Vaccination Acts. I am glad to say that most of these Boards have now decided on enforcing Vaccination, which will reduce to a minimum the risk of an outbreak of small-pox, should the infective material be unfortunately introduced into the country.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, one each in Bray Urban District, Baltinglass No. 1 Rural District and Edenderry No. 2 Rural District. No definite cause was assigned for the outbreak. Precautionary measures were adopted and there was no extension of the disease.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

Seven cases of Cerebro-spinal fever were notified from Dublin County Borough, five from the Curragh (Naas No. 1 Rural District), four from the Military Barracks, Mullingar; two from Pembroke Urban District, and two from Wicklow Urban District. The majority of the attacks occurred amongst soldiers who had been on furlough in England and developed the disease soon after their return to this country. There was overcrowding at the Military Barracks, Mullingar, which was promptly remedied; with the desired result that no further development of the outbreak occurred.

The civilians attacked were either relatives of soldiers, or persons who had been in contact with the troops. The symptoms of the disease were well marked in all cases, and in some the diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination of the spinal fluid which was found to contain diplococcus intracellularis—a micro-organism which is regarded as the specific cause of this disease.

Prompt preventive measures were adopted in all cases, and there was no extension of the disease in the families of those affected.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified in Dublin County Borough during the year was 321, an increase of 44 as compared with the preceding year. The cases were not confined to any particular locality in the County Borough, but were fairly evenly distributed over the district. The incidence of the disease was greatest during the months of September, October, and November. Efforts were made to trace the probable sources of infection, but beyond the discovery of defective house drains, or other sanitary defects in houses occupied by persons attacked, no definite causes could be assigned for the attack. Milk supplies were carefully inquired into with negative results. The water supply is, of course, above suspicion, and it seems difficult to account for the continued prevalence of the disease in Dublin.

Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.—Sixty-three cases of enteric fever were notified during the year as compared with thirty-five during the preceding year. The large number of cases is due to the fact that an outbreak of the disease occurred in July and August last amongst the families of soldiers stationed at Portobello Barracks. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health who investigated the circumstances connected with the outbreak, is satisfied that the source of infection was ice cream which he believed to have been specifically contaminated. A sample of the ice cream was subsequently submitted for bacteriological examination, but the result proved negative as regards the presence of the bacillus typhosus. The sale of the ice cream was stopped and the outbreak quickly subsided.

South Dublin Rural District.—An outbreak of enteric fever occurred in August last in Palmerstown in this Rural District. In all thirty-two cases occurred in the entire Rural District, over twenty of which occurred at Palmerstown and vicinity. The only

circumstance in common to those attacked was the water supply which was suspected as the cause. Analysis showed the quality of the water to be unsatisfactory, and steps were taken to discontinue its use.

Carlow Rural District.—Sixteen cases of enteric fever were notified, nearly all from the town of Tullow. The water supply and sewerage of the town have frequently been reported by the Medical Officer of Health as very unsatisfactory, and in his opinion were the sources of infection. Although the Sanitary Authority have frequently been urged to take steps to remedy the defects no practical steps have been taken up to the present. In nine of the others an infected dairy was suspected.

Carlow Urban District.—Eleven cases of enteric fever occurred recently in this district, which, it is believed, were due to the use of impure water obtained from old pump wells situated in the town. Although there is a gravitation water supply provided for the district, which is reported to be of good quality, many of the people prefer to use the water from the old pump wells. Since the outbreak occurred the handles have been removed from the pumps, and no further cases of enteric fever have been reported.

Pembroke Urban District.—Fifteen cases of enteric fever were notified in this district during the year. The district is supplied with water from the Vartry system to which no suspicion attaches. There was no other circumstance in common to those attacked, and inquiry failed to elicit any information as to the probable sources of infection.

Other Districts.—Cases of enteric fever were notified as follows :—Rathdrum Rural District, 9 cases; Naas No. 1 Rural District (Newbridge), 8 cases; North Dublin Rural District, 6 cases; Kingstown Urban District and Tullamore Rural District, 5 cases each; Balrothery Rural District, Gorey Rural District, Rathdown No. 1 Rural District, Thomastown Rural District, 3 cases each. In a few other districts one or two cases occurred. Contaminated water was suspected in nearly all of these outbreaks as the probable cause. The required preventive measures were promptly carried out in each case.

Typhus Fever.

Dublin County Borough.—Forty-eight cases of typhus fever were notified in the County Borough during the past year. A considerable number of the persons attacked contracted the infection through attending a wake, the deceased man having doubtless died from typhus fever although the disease was not diagnosed by the Medical attendant. Other cases were traced to contact, and in a few cases the disease apparently originated from filth, overcrowding, and general insanitary conditions, or poverty. A detailed statement of the cases is attached to this report.

One case of typhus fever was notified from each of the following districts :—Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District, Kilkenny Urban District, Wexford Urban District, Castlerahan Rural District, Baltinglass No. 1 Rural District, and Kingstown Urban District. The case from the last-mentioned district was a nurse employed at Cork Street Fever Hospital, Dublin, who was nursing

cases of typhus fever. The sources of infection in the other cases were not definitely traced, but were probably due to insanitary conditions. The requisite preventive measures were adopted, all patients removed to hospital, and contacts kept under observation.

Diphtheria.

Outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in twenty-nine districts, but only in a very few instances did they assume considerable proportions.

Dublin County Borough.—Three hundred and fifty-seven cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, a decrease of forty as compared with the preceding year. The cases were fairly evenly distributed over the year and throughout the district. Children of school age were those principally affected. The sources of infection, with the exception of cases where there was contact with infected persons, were not definitely traced.

Kilkenny Urban District.—During the year 84 cases of diphtheria were notified in this district, as compared with 25 during the preceding year. The sanitation of the district is far from satisfactory. The principal defects are bad housing, defective sewerage, nuisances caused by the keeping of swine on premises unsuited for the purpose, and defective domestic scavenging of the poorer parts of the district. Diphtheria has been more or less prevalent in the district for years past, due no doubt to the insanitary conditions prevailing and to the spread of infection through contact at schools. A considerable number of the affected were found to be attending the same school, which was closed temporarily and thoroughly disinfected. Swabs were taken from several of the pupils throats and submitted for bacteriological examination with negative results. Instructions were given to have the schools periodically disinfected, and any pupils suffering from sore throat medically examined. A sewerage scheme for the district is about to be undertaken; also a housing scheme, which, when completed, should have a beneficial effect on the public health.

Kilkenny Rural District.—Twenty-one cases of diphtheria were notified in this district during the year. The infection was conveyed from the town of Kilkenny.

Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.—Seventy-three cases of diphtheria were notified in this district during the year. The cases were distributed evenly over the year, and were not confined to any particular locality. The sources of infection could not be definitely traced, but it is supposed that in some of the cases the infection was contracted in Dublin County Borough.

Pembroke Urban District.—In this district forty-three cases of diphtheria occurred during the year. The same remarks with regard to the disease apply as in the case of Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.

North and South Dublin Rural Districts.—Twenty-two cases of diphtheria were notified from each of these districts. The sources of infection were not definitely ascertained but it is probable the infection may have been conveyed from Dublin.

Other Districts.—Cases of diphtheria were notified as follows :—Blackrock Urban District, 12 cases; Gorey Rural District, 11 cases; Enniscorthy Rural District, 10 cases; Carlow Rural District, 9 cases; Kingstown Urban District, 9 cases; Trim Rural District, 6 cases; Naas No. 2 Rural District, Athy No. 1 Rural District and Balrothery Rural District, 5 cases in each; New Ross Rural District, Mullingar Rural District, Rathdown No. 1 Rural District, Naas Urban District, Rathdrum Rural and Drogheda Urban, 4 in each district.

On the whole there has been a decline in the number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year as compared with the preceding year.

Scarlatina.

Outbreaks of scarlatina occurred in forty districts under my charge during the year. With very few exceptions the numbers attacked were confined within very moderate limits, and in no instance did the disease assume epidemic proportions. The type of the disease was generally mild.

Dublin County Borough.—In this district 518 cases of scarlatina were notified as compared with 720 during the preceding year, shewing a decrease of over 200 cases. The incidence of the disease was fairly evenly distributed over the district and throughout the year. Inquiries failed to elicit definite information as to the probable sources of infection, but as the great majority of persons attacked were of school age, it is probable the infection may have been contracted whilst attending school. Managers and teachers of schools have been warned to exercise particular care to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of infection by excluding members of affected families, or children with suspicious sore throats, or other symptoms of illness from attending school.

Pembroke Urban District.—Sixty-eight cases of scarlatina were notified in this district during the year. The cases were not confined to any particular locality, and were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. No special cause, beyond possible contact, was assigned for the outbreaks.

Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.—In this district sixty-four cases of scarlatina were notified. Similar remarks as regards the occurrence of the disease apply as in Pembroke Urban District.

New Ross Rural District.—An outbreak of scarlatina occurred in Fethard No. 2 Dispensary District in December last. There were forty-seven seizures. The infection was introduced from Waterford city, where there was a very severe outbreak of the disease, and was spread through the medium of school attendance. The schools were closed, temporarily, and all requisite precautionary measures adopted.

Rathdown No. 1 Rural District.—In the months of October, November and December last, forty-six cases of scarlatina occurred in the Dundrum Dispensary District. The source of infection at the outset of the outbreak was not ascertained, but later on the Medical Officer of Health ascertained that several

children attending a particular school were attacked. The school was closed temporarily.

North and South Dublin Rural Districts.—In the former district 33 cases of scarlatina were notified, and in the latter 29 cases. The cases occurred in different parts of the districts, and were not attributed to any special cause. It is probable the infection may have been conveyed from Dublin County Borough.

Carlow Rural District.—Sixty-six cases of scarlatina occurred in the Fenagh and Tullow Districts during the year. A considerable number of cases of this disease occurred in the Tullow District during the preceding year, and it is supposed the infection was introduced into the Fenagh District from Tullow, which adjoins. No cases have been recently reported from either district. The usual precautionary measures were adopted.

Balrothery Rural District.—Thirty-seven cases of scarlatina were reported from Malahide District. The Medical Officer of Health attributed the spread of infection in several of the cases to contact at school with children either convalescent, or suffering from mild attacks of the disease. The schools were closed and usual preventive measures adopted.

Enniscorthy Rural District.—In this district scarlatina has been more or less prevalent for the past eighteen months, 25 cases were notified during the past year. The type of the disease was very mild. The Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that in some instances, owing to the mildness of the attack, the disease was not recognised, and that the infection was spread through contact.

Naas No. 1 Rural District.—Twenty-seven cases of scarlatina were notified in the district during the year, several of which occurred in connection with a school.

Castlecomer Rural District.—An outbreak of scarlatina occurred in this district in October last resulting in 25 seizures. The infection was spread by contact.

Blackrock Urban District.—Twenty-one cases of scarlatina were notified in this district. The sources of infection were not definitely traced.

Other Districts.—Cases of scarlatina were notified as follows.—Slievemargy Rural District, 17 cases; Rathdrum Rural District, 18 cases; Kingstown Urban, Drogheda Urban, Athy No. 1 Rural and Wexford Rural, Districts, 13 cases in each. Kilkenny Rural, Dunshaughlin Rural, Birr No. 1 Rural, Callan Rural and Celbridge No. 1 Rural, Districts, 10 cases in each.

Minor outbreaks of scarlatina occurred in fifteen other districts, the number of cases ranging from six to two in these districts. The incidence of the disease extended over a wide area, but none of the outbreaks were of very serious dimensions having been kept under control by the adoption of adequate preventive measures.

Measles.

Over twenty districts were visited with epidemics of measles. In the months of April, May and June, Dublin County Borough was visited with a severe epidemic of the disease, resulting in 260 deaths in the Dublin Registration Area. 17 deaths were

registered in the Pembroke Urban District, 10 in Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District, and 3 in Blackrock Urban District during the year, 1914, as due to measles. The disease was of a mild form in other districts affected, and very few deaths resulted.

Whooping-cough.

A severe epidemic of whooping-cough visited Dublin County Borough and adjoining districts during January, February and March last, and caused a large number of deaths. The disease was prevalent in several districts during the year.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

The deaths registered in Dublin Registration area during 1914 as due to diarrhoeal disease were 395, which shows a very considerable decrease as compared with 1913, when 575 deaths were registered as due to this cause.

Table showing the vital statistics of the principal towns in my district.

TOWN DISTRICTS DEATH-RATES.

All Causes.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Dublin Registration Area	20.9	19.9	21.4	20.5	20.1	20.9
Dublin County Borough	22.3	21.2	23.0	22.0	21.3	22.3
Drogheda	15.7	18.6	13.8	14.8	17.4	17.2
Wexford	17.8	19.9	18.5	17.3	23.8	17.0
Kilkenny	18.6	20.8	21.7	19.0	20.0	18.2

Principal Epidemic Diseases.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Dublin Registration Area	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.5
Dublin County Borough	1.7	1.6	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.9
Drogheda ... ..	.3	2.0	1.4	.2	1.3	0.6
Wexford	1.3	.9	1.7	.1	5.1	0.9
Kilkenny	1.0	.4	.8	.7	1.7	1.4

The number of deaths of persons belonging to the Dublin Registration Area, registered during the year 1914, was 8,605 representing a death-rate of 20.9 per 1,000 of the population of the area. The average death-rate for ten years 1904-13 was 21.4 per 1,000, thus the death-rate for last year is 0.5 below the average, a decrease equivalent to 2.3 per cent.

The rate for the City of Dublin—22.3—is slightly above the average for the past five years.

The rate for Drogheda is above the average for the past five years, and for Wexford and Kilkenny under the average.

The deaths registered in Dublin Registration Area from the principal epidemic diseases during the year 1914 totalled 1,029, as compared with 869 in 1913. The number for each disease being as follows:—

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	69
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	386
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	41
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	59
Diphtheria	...	...	...	77
Diarrhoeal Disease	...	...	...	395

In Dublin County Borough the death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was above the average for the previous five years, as also in Kilkenny, but under the average in Drogheda and Wexford.

There was a large increase in the deaths from measles, and a considerable decrease in the deaths from Diarrhoeal diseases in Dublin County Borough. The other districts do not call for any special remarks under this heading.

Tuberculosis.

The total deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease of persons properly belonging to the Dublin Registration Area registered during the year, 1914, numbered 1,373, which shows an increase as compared with the deaths registered during the preceding year, and represents an annual death-rate of 3.33 per 1,000. The period, however, includes the records of 53 weeks for 1914, as compared with the yearly period of 1913. 1,176 deaths from tuberculous diseases occurred in Dublin County Borough, 72 in Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District, 71 in Pembroke Urban District, 20 in Blackrock Urban District and 84 in Kingstown Urban District during the year 1914.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908 is being more carefully administered throughout the district under my charge. With very few exceptions the registration of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk is strictly enforced, and all dairy premises are regularly inspected and reported on. Any defects discovered are remedied.

There is a general marked improvement in the conditions under which the milk supply is produced. The dairy cattle are better housed and groomed and much more attention is paid to cleanliness in the milking operations so as to prevent, as far as possible, contamination of the milk. The Veterinary Inspectors appointed under the Order make regular inspections of the dairy cattle and premises and examine the cattle for any signs of disease, particularly of the udders. The public are becoming more alive to the importance of securing the purity and wholesomeness of the milk supply which will tend to facilitate the administration of the Order.

The administration of the Public Health Acts throughout the district is on the whole carried out in a satisfactory manner,

The housing conditions in the Rural Districts are very much improved and generally satisfactory, but in many of the Urban Districts the working classes are badly housed, notwithstanding that in almost every Urban District housing schemes have been carried out, but not on a sufficiently large scale to provide for the necessity of the district.

I have, etc.,

THOMAS J. BROWNE, *Medical Inspector.*

Typhus Fever.

Particulars of cases of typhus fever notified in Dublin County Borough during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1915.

The first case notified during the above period in Dublin County Borough occurred on the 9th May. D. H., aged 11 years, residing at No. 2 Keane Court, off Church Street. There was no history of contact. The house was an insanitary one, small, badly lighted and badly ventilated, and the family was extremely poor. Prior to the occurrence of this case there had been no case of typhus fever notified in Dublin County Borough since early in February. The case then notified occurred on the south side of the city at St. Kevin's Avenue.

On the 25th June, C., aged 61 years, residing at 31 Gordon's Place, near Charlemont Street, was notified as suffering from typhus fever. The patient was very poor and the apartment in which he lived very filthy. There was no history of contact.

On the 31st October, P., aged 13 years, residing at 65 Corporation Buildings, was notified as suffering from typhus fever. This person attended a wake held on a man named D., who died a short time previously at 7 Lower Gloucester Place. From the nature of D.'s illness, and the fact that his widow suffered from an illness presenting similar symptoms, and that several persons who attended the wake subsequently developed typhus fever there is little doubt that he died from typhus fever. The family (D.'s) occupied an apartment in the basement of No. 7 Lower Gloucester Place, which is a tenement house. The ventilation and lighting of the apartment were very defective, and the place filthy, which doubtless gave rise to the disease, and caused so many of the persons who attended the wake to contract the infection.

On the 2nd November, B. D., aged 21 years, residing at 6 Lower Gloucester Place, was notified. He attended the wake.

On the 3rd November, W. S., aged 31 years, residing at 3 Lower Gloucester Place, was notified. A contact case.

On the 4th November, A. S., aged 20 years, residing at 24 Stafford Street, was notified. A contact case.

On the 4th November, the case of J. B., aged 11 years, residing at 6 Lower Gloucester Place, was notified. He attended the wake and on same date the case of his mother, Mrs. B., was notified; she also attended the wake.

Notified on 7th November, J. M., aged 19 years, residing at 7 Lower Gloucester Place. He attended the wake. K. N.,

10 years of age, residing at 16 Lower Gloucester Place. M. N., aged 40 years, same address. These two cases were contact cases. G., aged 27 years, and M., aged 25 years, residing at 8 Upper Gloucester Street, both of whom attended the wake, were also notified.

On 9th November, four cases—S., aged 45 years, 24 Stafford Street; H., aged 17 years, 9 Lower Gloucester Street; D., aged 20 years, 60 Foley Street; P., aged 33 years, 60 Foley Street, were notified. These people had been in contact with the family of D., who died of typhus fever. On 17th November was notified the case of C. P., aged 52 years, residing at 71 Corporation Buildings, at which address a daughter of D. resided, and was ill at the same time as her father, both presumably suffering from typhus fever, but the disease was not diagnosed as such.

On the 15th December the case of M. P., aged 13 years, residing at 17 Lower Gloucester Place, was reported. The infection was conveyed to this house by a child, N., from 16 Lower Gloucester Place, whose mother and sister were removed to hospital on the 7th November, suffering from typhus fever. The other members of the family were removed to the Refuge, and kept under observation, but this child was surreptitiously removed to the next door house where six cases subsequently occurred.

On 21st December the case of M. L., aged 22 years, a nurse in Cork Street Hospital, was reported.

Notified on 24th December, A. S., aged 2½ years; L. S., aged 5 years; and on 28th December, M. F., aged 40 years; and J. S., aged 6 years, all residing at 17 Lower Gloucester Place; also E. S., aged 15 years, residing at 5 Upper Gloucester Street, the latter person had been in contact with the families affected at 17 Lower Gloucester Place. On the 30th December, C. P., aged 7 months, lately resident at 17 Lower Gloucester Place, was sent to hospital from the Refuge.

Four cases were notified on the 31st December.—S. J., aged 12 years, and D. J., aged 10 years, residing at 3 Farrell's Lane, off Charlemont Street. Two cases of suspicious illness had occurred in the family a short time previously, but were not diagnosed as typhus fever. It is probable the disease originated in this family from overcrowding and filth. On the same date a case was notified from 89 Lower Gloucester Street, E. McD., aged 39 years; and another from 17 Lower Gloucester Place, W. S., aged 7 years. There was contact with the occupants of No. 17 Lower Gloucester Place in both cases. On the 25th January, Nurse J., aged 30 years, Cork Street Hospital, was notified; and on the 29th January four cases were notified, three from 4 Lower Gloucester Place, members of the same family, T. This family had removed some short time previously from 17 Lower Gloucester Place, in which house several cases of typhus fever occurred. On same date S., aged 19 years, residing at 9 Lower Gloucester Place, was notified. This person came a few days previously from 17 Ghorney's Buildings, where there had been cases of sickness the nature of which was not diagnosed.

On the 30th January there were three cases notified.—H., aged 40 years, 18 Glorney's Buildings, and H., aged 10, 18 Glorney's Buildings; O., aged 39 years, 17 Glorney's Buildings. In these cases the infection was conveyed by a girl named H., who had been ill a short time before, and who got infected at Lower Gloucester Place.

On the 27th February, D., aged 15 years, residing at Boys' Home, Abbey Street, was notified. This boy belonged to the vagrant class, and was in a very dirty and half-starved condition. There was no history of contact, but possibly he may have visited the infected area at Gloucester Place. On the 19th March four members of a family named S., residing at 30 Summer-Hill, were removed to hospital suffering from typhus fever. It appears the father of this family died a short time previously. He had been suffering from paralysis for years, but for some time before his death developed febrile symptoms, typhus fever was not suspected.

On the 22nd March M. L., aged 16 years, was removed to hospital from the Refuge, to where she had been sent from 30 Summerhill, for observation. This girl had been in the habit of visiting at 17 Glorney's Buildings, and may have contracted the infection from some of the infected families at that address.

It is evident that the wake held at 7 Lower Gloucester Place was chiefly responsible for the spread of the infection.

On the receipt of notifications prompt preventive measures were adopted in each case. The sick were removed to hospital, and contacts to the Refuge, where they were detained and kept under observation for a fortnight. The Dispensary Medical Officers were warned to be on the look-out for cases of suspicious illness, and inquiries were made daily in the affected localities by the Sanitary Staff as to the cases of illness. Thorough disinfection and cleansing of infected dwellings were carried out, and all sanitary defects remedied. The basement rooms in the tenements which were deficient in lighting and ventilation were closed and will not be again permitted to be occupied as dwellings.

I have, etc.,

THOMAS J. BROWNE, *Medical Inspector.*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(b) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year considerable progress has been made in several of the counties towards perfecting the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis.

Central Tuberculosis Dispensaries have been provided for Dublin and Kilkenny Counties. Arrangements are almost completed for obtaining sites and erecting central Dispensary buildings at Maryborough for Queen's County; at Tullamore for King's County; near Carlow Town for County Carlow; at Wex-

ford for County Wexford; near Mullingar for County Westmeath; at Kildare for County Kildare.

The duties of the Tuberculosis Officers will be greatly facilitated when the central dispensaries are provided. The branch dispensaries, are, however, regularly attended, and fairly availed of by persons requiring advice and treatment, but the services of the Tuberculosis Officer are not availed of to the extent they should be, as many persons in the early stages of Tuberculosis disease appear reluctant to seek advice and treatment owing to the fear of publicity. Sanatorium treatment has been as fully availed of as far as the accommodation available would permit, with results generally favourable. Patients are visited at their homes by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurses, suitable treatment is provided, and steps taken to isolate the affected and prevent the spread of infection to other members of the families. With the exception of Dublin County Borough, satisfactory arrangements have not as yet been made for dealing with advanced cases of Tuberculosis. Arrangements have been made in most counties for the treatment of surgical cases of tuberculosis in the County Infirmaries.

During the year a few additional Sanitary Authorities have adopted Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, but the provisions of the Act as regards notification are not generally complied with, very few notifications having been received, although many deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis have been registered in the districts in which notification is in force. Another matter to which attention should be drawn is the necessity for thorough disinfection of houses in which deaths have occurred from tuberculosis. This, it is stated, is not always done. Instances have occurred in which families who went into occupation of homes previously tenanted by persons who died or suffered from tuberculosis, contracted the disease.

The smooth working of the schemes adopted by County Councils for dealing with Tuberculosis in their respective counties would be greatly facilitated if the Dispensary Medical Officers notified the Tuberculosis Officer of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which come under their notice.

The County Councils of Wicklow and Meath have not as yet adopted schemes for dealing with Tuberculosis.

The following is a statement setting out the arrangements made, or in contemplation, in each county in which schemes have been adopted.

I am, etc.,

THOMAS J. BROWNE, *Medical Inspector.*

DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH.

Tuberculosis Officers:—Dr. Murray, Chief; Dr. Daniel, Assistant.

Nurses:—Five whole-time Nurses appointed in connection with the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary, Charles Street, Dublin.

Central Dispensary:—The Collicr Memorial Dispensary, Charles Street, Dublin, has been purchased by the Corporation as a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary. This Dispensary serves for the whole city.

Sanatorium.—Patients are sent to Crooksling Sanatorium (where there is accommodation for 182 patients), which has been transferred to the Corporation.

Advanced Cases:—Persons in the advanced stage of the disease are sent to the Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House Road; Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross; Rest for the Dying, Camden Street, etc. There is accommodation for over 80 patients at the Tuberculosis Hospital at present, and a large increase of accommodation is proposed. Dr. Conway has been appointed as Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Keating as Visiting Physician.

The scheme in the County Borough is both comprehensive and efficient. The attendances at the Charles Street Dispensary are very numerous, and the nursing staff keep in touch with all cases. At Crooksling Sanatorium where accommodation is provided for early patients, the number of beds is in excess of the requirements laid down in the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis. For advanced cases the Pigeon House Road Hospital is admirably adapted, and the value of such an institution cannot be over-estimated from the point of view of Public Health, especially in Dublin where the housing accommodation of the poorer classes makes efficient isolation in their own homes almost impossible.

DUBLIN COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer:—Dr. Cuffe, Dublin. Nurses:—One whole-time Nurse appointed, and the appointment of part-time Nurses is under consideration by the County Council.

Central Dispensary:—The Central Tuberculosis Dispensary erected in the grounds attached to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, has been completed and is now in operation. 50 patients under treatment.

Branch Dispensaries:—Arrangements are in contemplation for the attendance of the Tuberculosis Officer weekly at Balbriggan, Swords and Kingstown.

Shelters:—Several shelters have been provided.

Sanatorium:—Patients are sent to Peamount and Newcastle Sanatoria. 80 beds at Peamount and 10 beds at Newcastle. 150 patients admitted to sanatoria from the County during the past year.

Surgical cases:—Arrangements made to send surgical cases to the Meath, Richmond, St. Vincent's, and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals.

Advanced cases:—Arrangements made to send such patients to the Hospice for the Dying, the Meath and Whitworth Hospitals.

Children:—To be sent to Temple Street and Harcourt Street Hospitals for Children.

Estimated net Annual Expenditure (at present), £1,396.

WESTMEATH COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer:—Dr. Cunningham, Mullingar.

Central Dispensary:—Pending the erection of the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary, the Poor Law Dispensary at Mullingar is being used by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Branch Dispensaries:—The Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Poor Law Dispensaries at Athlone, Multyfarnham, Tyrrellspass, Monte, Delvin, and Castlepollard.

Shelters:—A number of Shelters have been provided.

Sanatorium:—Twelve beds arranged for at Peamount Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases:—Arrangements have been made with Dublin Hospitals to treat surgical cases of Tuberculosis at £1 per week.

Annual Expenditure (at present), £653.

KING'S COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer:—Dr. O'Regan, Tullamore.

Nurses:—The nursing in connection with the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary to be arranged for with the Board of Management of the County Infirmary. Part-time Nurses have been provided at Birr, Tullamore, and Portarlinton.

Central Dispensary:—A tender has been provisionally accepted for the erection of the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary, which is to be built on the grounds of the County Infirmary, Tullamore.

Branch Dispensaries:—The Tuberculosis Officer to attend weekly at the Branch Dispensaries at Tullamore, Edenderry and Birr; monthly, at the Dispensaries at Portarlinton, Shinrone, Ferbane and Banagher.

Shelters:—Twelve to be provided.

Sanatorium:—Arrangements made for treatment of patients at Peamount and Newcastle Sanatoria.

Surgical cases:—To be sent to the County Infirmary, Tullamore.

Advanced Cases:—Pending the provision of accommodation locally, these cases are to be sent to the Whitworth Hospital and Hospice for the Dying, Dublin.

Children:—To be sent to County Infirmary, Tullamore; or Temple Street Hospital, Dublin.

Estimated net Annual Expenditure (at present), £1,226.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer:—Dr. Phelan, Maryborough.

Nurse:—One whole-time Nurse has been appointed.

Central Dispensary:—It is proposed to erect the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary on the grounds attached to the County Infirmary, Maryborough. A tender for the building has now been accepted and the Contractor's bond sealed.

Branch Dispensaries:—The Poor Law Dispensary Buildings at Abbeyleix, Ballickmoyler, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Portarlinton, Rathdowney, and Stradbally, are attended weekly by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Shelters :—Six provided.

Sanatoria :—Arrangements made for the admission of patients to Newcastle and Peamount Sanatoria.

Surgical Cases :—To be treated in County Infirmary, Maryborough.

Advanced Cases :—Sent to Royal City of Dublin Hospital. Arrangements are now being discussed with a view to providing accommodation locally for these cases.

Estimated Expenditure :—£1,259.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer :—Dr. O'Connor, Wexford.

Nurses :—One whole-time Nurse appointed. Five part-time Nurses to be appointed, one for each of the following districts, viz.—Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, Ferns, and Newtownbarry.

Central Dispensary :—A site for the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary has been secured at Windmill Hill, Wexford. Four observation beds are to be provided in the building.

Branch Dispensaries :—Branch Tuberculosis Dispensaries have been opened at Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, Newtownbarry and Ballycullane. The first three are attended weekly by the Tuberculosis Officer, and the remaining two fortnightly. 98 patients under treatment.

Sanatorium :—Ten beds have been arranged for at Newcastle Sanatorium, and it is hoped after a time to provide Sanatorium accommodation in conjunction with the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Surgical Cases :—To be sent to St. Vincent's and Richmond Hospitals, Dublin.

Estimated Cost of Scheme.—£2,910.

KILKENNY COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer :—Dr. Heffernan, Kilkenny.

Nurses :—One whole-time Nurse appointed to reside at the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Central Dispensary :—The Militia Stores at Kilkenny have been purchased for a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary. Tenders for the necessary alterations to be carried out in the building have been received. Portion of the structure has for some time past been used as a temporary Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Branch Dispensaries :—Thomastown, Kilmoganny, Piltown, Callan, Freshford, and Johnstown.

Shelters :—Several shelters have been provided.

Sanatorium :—Twelve beds provided on behalf of the County at Peamount Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases :—To be sent to County Infirmary, Kilkenny, and St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

Advanced Cases :—Accommodation to be provided for these patients in connection with the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Children :—To be sent to Peamount Sanatorium, and St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

Estimated net annual Expenditure (at present), £1,645.

COUNTY CARLOW.

Tuberculosis Officer:—Dr. McDonald, Carlow.

Nurse:—One whole-time Nurse to be appointed when Central Tuberculosis Dispensary is completed. Three part-time Nurses to be appointed.

Central Dispensary:—A building with land attached close to the town of Carlow has been purchased for the purpose of a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Branch Dispensaries:—Bagenalstown, Borris, Tullow, Rathvilly, and Hacketslowen.

Shelters:—Six provided.

Sanatorium:—Seven beds at Peamount Sanatorium arranged for.

Surgical cases:—To be sent to Richmond Hospital, Dublin.

Advanced Cases:—To be sent to Hardwicke Hospital, Dublin.

Estimated net Annual Expenditure (at present), £1,030.

KILDARE COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer:—Dr. Daly.

Nurses.—Four part-time Nurses have been appointed, operating at Naas, Celbridge, Newbridge, and Maynooth, respectively.

Central Dispensary:—The acquisition of suitable premises for a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary is receiving the attention of the County Council.

Branch Dispensaries:—The Branch Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Kildare, Monasterevan, Maynooth, Celbridge, Athy, Castledermot, Naas, Newbridge, Carbury and Rathangan, attended by the Tuberculosis Officer. 100 patients under treatment.

Shelters:—Ten to be provided. Five shelters in use at present.

Sanatorium:—Ten beds arranged for at Peamount Sanatorium. Usually more than ten beds occupied. 30 patients treated during the year in Sanatorium.

Surgical Cases:—To be sent to the Richmond Hospital, Dublin.

Advanced Cases:—To be sent to the Whitworth Hospital, Dublin.

Children:—To be sent to the Children's Hospital, Temple Street, Dublin.

Estimated net Annual Expenditure (at present), £412.

COUNTY MEATH.

Tuberculosis Officer:—No permanent Officer appointed by the County Council, but a temporary Officer was appointed by the Women's National Health Association, which body undertook to provide for the treatment of tuberculous patients pending the adoption of a scheme by the County Council. I am informed that the Women's National Health Association have intimated to the County Council that they desire to be relieved of further responsibility in the matter.

Nurses:—Six part-time Nurses employed by the County Insurance Committee.

Central Dispensary:—A temporary Dispensary has been erected on the grounds attached to the Workhouse, Navan.

Sanatorium:—Patients are accommodated at Peamount Sanatorium.

Estimated Annual Expenditure:—£1,414.

(c) Report of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAUGH, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the following report dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease, and also with the sanitation and sanitary administration of the district under my charge, for the year ended 31st March, 1915.

There has been no change in the constitution of the district which consists, as heretofore, of one corporate borough, nine urban, and thirty-seven rural sanitary districts.

A large number of cases of scarlatina were reported in the County Borough of Limerick, and several of typhus fever in the Ballina No. 2 Rural District, but with these exceptions there was no serious outbreak of disease in any part of the district. On the whole there was less infectious disease throughout my district than has been the case for some years past.

Small-pox.

My district has been free from any cases of this disease for some years past. I consider it my duty to again refer to the laxity shown by many Boards of Guardians in enforcing the Vaccination Acts. The number of unvaccinated children in the large proportion of the Unions in my district is a serious matter, and a great source of danger to the public health. Should the infection of small-pox be introduced into any of these areas the result would probably be disastrous.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

The Medical Officer of Clifden (Co. Galway) Dispensary District having informed the Board that he had seen a patient whom he believed was suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis, I was directed to investigate the case. I proceeded to Clifden, and visited the patient with Dr. Casey. It was a well-marked case of the disease, most of the symptoms being very characteristic.

The patient was an inmate of a Protestant Orphanage, situated some seven miles from Clifden, in which institution there are several other boys. Two troopers of the Canadian contingent, who had been brought up in this institution, came there for a few days' leave and slept in the ward with the boys. Neither of these troopers had been ill since their arrival in England, but I think there can be no doubt that the infection was conveyed by them. The most rigorous isolation was enforced and every precaution observed. No other case of the disease arose. The patient died after about fourteen days' illness.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of this disease occurred in the Killala Rural District. No cause could be assigned for the outbreak which fortunately did not extend.

Enteric Fever.

As has been the case for the previous three years, the number of cases of enteric fever reported throughout the district has shown a diminution. The most serious outbreak occurred in the Ballinasloe Urban District. Thirty-seven cases were reported, the majority of which occurred in the asylum.

Only twelve cases of enteric fever were reported in the Limerick County Borough, and thirteen in the Galway Urban District (seven in the No. 1, and six in the No. 2 Urban Dispensary Districts).

Ballina Urban District.—Eight cases of enteric fever were reported in this Urban District during the year, and the Medical Officer attributed them to the unsatisfactory state of the sewerage. Although an improvement has since taken place still a great deal remains to be done to render the sanitary condition of this town satisfactory.

Three cases were reported in Ennis Urban District, and one in Castlehar Urban District.

Ballina Rural District.—Four cases occurred in the No. 2 Dispensary District of this Rural District.

Swineford Rural District.—Twelve cases of enteric fever were reported from this Rural District, chiefly from the Lowpark Dispensary District.

Loughrea Rural District.—Seventeen cases of enteric fever were reported, thirteen from the town of Loughrea. The sewerage of the town is very defective, and to this cause the outbreak must, I think, be attributed. Enteric fever has been more or less endemic in Loughrea for some time past, but the Council are proceeding with a sewerage scheme which will, I trust, remedy matters.

Three persons were reported as suffering from typhus fever in the Woodford Dispensary District, which is situated in the above Rural District. I visited Woodford and made inquiries, and also saw Dr. Ryan, the Medical Officer of the Workhouse Fever Hospital in Loughrea, who diagnosed these cases after admission as "enteric" with which diagnosis I agreed, so that in all twenty cases occurred in the Loughrea Rural District.

Six cases were reported from the Turloughmore Dispensary District (Galway Rural District) and three from Quin Dispensary District (Tulla Rural District).

Typhus Fever.

Cases of typhus fever were reported from several places throughout the district, but the number from each locality was small with the exception of the Ballina No. 2 (Rural) Dispensary District from which thirty-seven cases were reported.

Only one case was reported from the Galway Urban District, which is a great improvement on former years.

Westport Urban District.—Four cases, all members of the same family, were reported from this Urban District, and two cases from Ballina Urban District.

There were no cases of typhus fever in the County Borough of Limerick, or in any other of the Urban Districts under my charge.

Galway Rural District.—Seven cases were reported from the Galway No. 2 (Rural) Dispensary District. The patients were members of a family of ten who lived in a small dirty cottage where the ventilation was most deficient. The infection was most probably due to overcrowding in dirty surroundings. The father first took ill and was supposed to be suffering from influenza, but, as he got better, a daughter fell sick and it was then the disease was recognised. This girl died, and five of her sisters were removed to hospital. The house was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and the clothing and bedding burnt. No further cases occurred.

Ballinrobe Rural District.—Six cases were reported from the No. 2 Dispensary District of whom five were members of the same family, the sixth being a contact. The Medical Officer attributed this outbreak to overcrowding. The patients were removed to hospital, bedding and clothing burnt, and every precaution observed. One of the patients died, but there was no further extension of the disease.

Ballina Rural District.—A rather serious outbreak of typhus fever occurred in the Ballina No. 2 (Rural) Dispensary District in November last. Thirty-seven cases in all were reported, and of these seven died. In addition I am satisfied that there were other more or less mild cases in the district which were unrecognised—from my inquiries I should say at least four. I went to Ballina, conferred with the Medical Officer of Health, and, accompanied by him, visited the different localities in which these cases of typhus fever occurred. I visited several of the affected houses, in the Mullahowney, Currowen and Kildermott townlands. A Mrs. Q., who had been treated for puerperal fever died on the 29th October, 1914, and a "wake" was held. On November 4th a medical practitioner reported to the Medical Officer of Health that Mrs. Q.'s husband, Pat, some of their children, and a Mrs. M., had fever. They were admitted to the Ballina Fever Hospital, and were found to be suffering from typhus fever. Mrs. M. had previously attended Mrs. Q. All the subsequent cases could be traced more or less directly to infection contracted at the "wake."

In the course of my visit to the locality I found that, while the condition of the houses themselves was not too bad, their surroundings were, in most cases, very filthy—large heaps of manure and other matter being piled close up to the doors. Some of the houses had been disinfected and limewashed, but not in the thorough and efficient manner required to stamp out such an outbreak. In several of the houses nothing had been done at the time of my visit, and no steps had been taken to destroy the clothes and bedding of the infected persons. Everything seemed to have been done in a careless and slipshod man-

ner. I pointed out to the Medical Officer of Health and to the Sanitary Sub-officer the absolute necessity for dealing energetically with the outbreak, by having the houses immediately cleansed and disinfected, and clothing and bedding burnt. Twenty-nine cases had occurred at the time of my visit, and, subsequently eight further cases were reported, the last on the 27th January, 1915.

A previous outbreak of the disease occurred in this Rural District in October 1913, which was due in a great measure to the insanitary conditions prevalent in the affected localities.

Seven cases of typhus fever were reported from the Limerick No. 2 Rural District, and three from the Tulla Rural District (a mother and two children). The infection in the latter cases was due to contact with the cases in the Limerick No. 2 Rural District. The mother died. Four cases were reported from the Kilrush Rural District, three from Portumna Rural District, and one each from Swineford, Mountbellew, and Gort Rural Districts.

It is somewhat difficult to account for isolated cases of typhus fever occurring in several localities without any apparent cause.

Diphtheria.

There were, comparatively, few cases of diphtheria reported during the year under review, and nothing in the nature of an epidemic occurred in any locality. The largest number of cases reported from any place was ten, with three deaths, and these occurred in the Clonbur No. 2 Dispensary District (Oughterard Rural District). Three cases of diphtheria were reported from the Cragganock Dispensary District (Kilrush Rural District), and also isolated cases from some half-dozen other rural districts.

Scarlatina.

For the last three years this disease has been more or less prevalent throughout my district, but the number of localities in which cases occurred during the year under review is smaller than for the preceding two years. The disease was generally of a mild type, very few deaths occurring. Thirty-five cases were reported in the County Borough of Limerick; the mildness of the disease conduced to the spread of the outbreak as, in many cases, it was not till the children commenced to desquamate that it was discovered that they were suffering from scarlatina.

Galway Urban District.—Eighteen cases were reported in this Urban District (five in No. 1, and thirteen in the No. 2 Dispensary District). Several of them occurred in one of the Convent Schools.

Nine cases were reported in Ballinasloe Urban District. The remaining Urban Districts in my charge were free from the disease.

Claremorris Rural District.—Thirty-three cases were reported from the Claremorris Dispensary District. At first there was some difficulty in having the patients removed to hospital, and also in getting the schools closed, but afterwards this precautionary measure was adopted, and the epidemic subsided.

Gort Rural District.—Some twelve cases were reported from the Gort Dispensary District, and the Medical Officer of Health himself contracted the disease.

Tulla Rural District.—Twenty-two cases of scarlatina were reported in this Rural District, principally from the Tulla Dispensary District.

Five cases of scarlatina were reported from Castlereagh, two from Ballinasloe No. 1, and one from Listowel Rural District.

Measles.

There was a great diminution in the number of cases of measles occurring in the year under review. Of course it is difficult to get a correct estimate of the number of cases occurring in any locality, as the public view the disease with more or less indifference, and measles is not amongst the infectious diseases specified in Section 6 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. A very large number of cases occurred in the Clonbur No. 2 and Lettermore Dispensary Districts (Oughterard Rural District), but the disease was of a particularly mild type, and practically every child in these districts was affected. A large number of cases also occurred in the Balla Dispensary District (Castlebar Rural District), and in the Binghamstown Dispensary District (Belmullet Rural District). A considerable number of cases of measles also occurred in the Athlone Urban District. This outbreak caused some anxiety owing to the large number of troops stationed in Athlone, but, fortunately, only four of the soldiers contracted the disease, and the patients were promptly isolated in the fever hospital. The disease was of a very mild type.

Whooping-cough.

Very few cases of this disease were reported during the past year.

General Remarks.

The average total death-rate for the past five years in the County Borough of Limerick was 18.0 per 1,000, the rate for the year under review being 19.8. The principal epidemic disease death-rate for the same period was 1.7, and this year it declined to 0.9. The infantile mortality was somewhat higher in the year under review than in the last couple of years, being 3.1. One hundred and twenty-one (121) deaths of children under one year old took place. The birth-rate was 26.4. The death-rate from tuberculosis was 2.7, a very slight increase on the previous year.

In the Urban District of Galway the average total death-rate for the past five years was 18.7, the rate for this year being 20.0. The average rate for the principal epidemic diseases for the same period was 1.5, and this year it decreased to 0.6.

The provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908 are now being put into operation by all the sanitary authorities in my district. Many councils in addition to appointing Dairy Inspectors, have also appointed Veterinary Inspectors (Veterinary Surgeons), and a steady improvement is taking place in the conditions of the cowsheds, the keeping of

milk vessels, etc. This improvement would be much more marked if the Inspectors were more energetic, careful and systematic in their visits and inspections, but, in many cases, they are inclined to be lax, as they know that their Councils are disinclined, in most instances, to take proceedings to enforce the provisions of the Order. In some districts, where energetic Inspectors are working, there is a marked improvement observable.

A large portion of my district is "congested" and here many of the houses are ill-ventilated, badly lighted, and have damp, earthen floors. The houses and their surroundings are generally kept in a dirty state, and in present conditions it is difficult to get any improvement made. It is to be hoped, however, that the Congested Districts Board will soon extend their beneficial operations to these parts. The practice of keeping pigs and cattle in dwelling houses still exists on the Western seaboard, but is diminishing year by year.

The growing anxiety amongst the inhabitants of the smaller towns and villages to be provided with proper water supplies is most marked of late years. The "area of charge" difficulty still more or less impedes the sanitary improvements of these towns and villages, but steady though slow progress is being made in the right direction. A gradual improvement is taking place in the sanitary conditions of the district.

If the sanitary authorities would get rid of their reluctance to take proceedings, where necessary, to enforce compliance with their notices to abate nuisances, and would prevent the recurrence of nuisances, a great bar to the improvement of the sanitary conditions in the district would be removed. It is a common thing to find notices served two or three times a year on the same people.

The sanitary condition of the town of Gort (County Galway), and the condition of the sewerage of Mounthelaw and Ballygar (County Galway), are matters requiring immediate attention, but though frequently urged to take action the District Councils of these Rural Districts have, so far, declined to do so.

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt., *Medical Inspector.*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(d) Report of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Local Government Board Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I am pleased to report that during the past year some progress has been made towards perfecting the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis in the several counties in my district, with the exception of County Roscommon. I regret to say that in the County Borough of Limerick the Council have refused to take any action in formulating a scheme under the Tuberculosis Prevention Acts.

County Tuberculosis Officers have been appointed by the County Councils of Limerick, Clare, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo, and these gentlemen have been visiting throughout their counties and attending Dispensaries at central places in each Union; the Boards of Guardians having kindly granted the use of the Dispensaries in their various Unions. Central Dispensaries have been established in Clare, Galway and Sligo, and in the near future will also, I trust, be established in Limerick and Mayo.

The Councils of Galway, Clare and Sligo have determined each of them to establish a sanatorium; the Clare institution is almost completed; tenders for the erection of the Galway one were received, but owing to the enhanced price of materials due to the War the matter was adjourned for the present; plans for the Sligo institution are being prepared.

Roscommon and Mayo County Councils have entered into an agreement with the Women's National Health Association for beds at Peamount Sanatorium; any Limerick patients are being sent to Heatherside (Cork) Sanatorium.

Notification being essential to the efficient carrying out of preventive measures, it is to be regretted that so far few Sanitary Authorities have availed themselves of the provisions of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act, 1908. The only places which have so far adopted Part I. are the Urban District of Athlone, and the Rural Districts of Athlone No. 1, Croom, Ennis, Limerick No. 1, Newcastle West, Glin, and Clifden.

In several districts arrangements have been made for the disinfection of any house in which a case of Tuberculosis has arisen should the occupants so desire.

Instructional posters are prominently displayed in the Dispensaries of the several Unions in my district.

The several County Councils have arranged to supply shelters for the isolation and treatment of patients at their own homes when deemed necessary and advisable by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt., *Medical Inspector.*

(e) Report of DR. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the following report as to the prevalence of infectious disease in the district under my charge for the year 1914-15.

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox occurred during the year. In many districts the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts is much neglected. As a consequence of War conditions this neglect is likely to be followed by serious results in the near future.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

During the year cerebro-spinal meningitis has appeared in several places, but the cases have been of a sporadic kind, and no epidemic has occurred. More recently cases have appeared among the troops stationed at various points. Energetic measures have been taken for isolation and disinfection, so far with complete success. The following are the dates of the occurrence of the cases and the localities:—

Skibbereen Rural District.—One case, May 14th, 1914.

Waterford County Borough.—One case, 24th January, 1915.

Middleton Rural District.—One case, 28th January, 1915.

Youghal Urban District.—Two cases occurred at the Military Barracks in February, 1915. One of the cases was doubtful.

Roscrea No. 2 Rural District.—One case, 8th March, 1915. On the same date a Canadian trooper was landed from a transport at Queenstown, suffering from this disease. Other cases have since occurred and a number of contacts are being kept under careful observation. On the 20th March, 1915, one case was reported from the Military Barracks, Tralee; and on the 22nd March, 1915, one case was reported from the Cork County Borough.

Enteric Fever.

Carrick-on-Suir Urban District.—Before the beginning of the year 1914-15 several cases of enteric fever had occurred in the town of Carrick-on-Suir. It is probable that the original infection came from a district four miles north of Carrick, where the disease has been endemic for many years. Four cases occurred in June, 1914; 13 in July, and 10 in August, after which there was a considerable falling off in the number of cases until January, 1915, since which time no further cases have been reported. I visited the town on various occasions, and consulted with the Medical Officer of Health, the Executive Sanitary Officer, the Engineer of the new Waterworks, and the Urban District Council, as to the measures to be taken to cope with the epidemic. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health and myself, the specific contamination of the old open wells was the main factor in spreading the disease. Another factor was undoubtedly the fouling of the service pipes of the new supply when being laid, the inadequate provision for flushing and cleansing the new pipes, and carelessness in the management of the valves controlling portion of the supply pipes whereby the water in considerable lengths of piping was allowed to become stagnant, in such a way as to be the cause of pollution to the entire service system. When discovered these defects were made good, hydrants being provided at all blind ends and the action of all valves inquired into and adjusted. In the meantime samples of the new water supply were sent for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken at various points and the results were contradictory and misleading, as showing gross contamination at source, but purity in a town tap. I, therefore, visited Carrick, and myself took samples at

all the points at which the previous samples had been taken, and with all due precautions against accidental contamination. The result of the examination of these samples was very satisfactory, as they showed the new water supply to be of a remarkably pure and excellent quality. The results of the first series of samples were undoubtedly due to errors of collection due to ignorance of the essential points in collecting samples of water for bacteriological examination. The sewers of the town are very defective, and the Urban District Council should lose no time in beginning the substitution of modern earthenware piped sewers for the old built and leaky drains which were never intended to carry sewage. A general scheme should first be decided on, and improvements made in accordance with it from time to time as opportunity offers. Forty cases of enteric fever were reported during the year 1914-15, and it is probable that many mild and abortive cases escaped detection. The housing of the poorer classes in Carrick-on-Suir is very bad. I have reported that more than 100 houses in the town are totally unfit for human habitation, and probably more than twice that number are gravely insanitary. No houses for the Working Classes have ever been built in this Urban District, and no efforts are made to compel owners to put their houses in a sanitary condition.

Kinsale Urban District.—In August, 1914, the town of Kinsale was visited by a very severe and sudden outbreak of enteric fever. From thirty-five to forty cases occurred in all. The diagnosis of the earlier cases presented some difficulty owing to the sudden onset in most cases, with pain in the epigastric region and vomiting. The onset of the cases resembled more acute irritant poisoning than enteric fever. An examination of the serum reaction, however, showed the cases to be enteric fever. The persons attacked were those who had the most facilities for obtaining the town water. The supply had fallen very low, and the outbreak occurred after a heavy rainfall following a prolonged drought. Samples of water were sent to Professor McWeeney. The result showed the water to be highly contaminated. An examination of the gathering ground made it clear that the water might easily become polluted, as the ground runs along the road from which access can readily be got. A drain running under the road conveyed highly dangerous sewage matter from the Workhouse to within a few feet of the water main, and there formed a most offensive pond. Subsequently the main pipe was taken up and found to be defective. The Board of Guardians have since taken steps to prevent the sewage from crossing the road, and provided for piping it into the town sewer. Whatever precautions may be taken to improve and protect the existing water supply from pollution, it must always be deficient, and an improved water supply is an urgent necessity for the town.

Six cases of enteric fever were reported from the Borrisoleigh Dispensary District of Thurles Rural District, between January 7th and February 28th, 1915. The source of infection was not ascertained.

Mallow Urban District.—An outbreak of enteric fever occurred in St. Joseph's Industrial School, Mallow, in May, 1914. Seventeen cases were reported from the school. The cause of the outbreak was not definitely ascertained, but I recommended the improvement of the water supply, which was intermittent, and the careful examination of the drains to discover any possible local infection of the water supply by their agency, a not unlikely contingency where drains are laid in the proximity of water pipes, and the water supply is intermittent.

Typhus Fever.

Caherciveen Rural District.—In December, 1914, a rather serious epidemic of typhus fever occurred in the Darrynane Dispensary District of Caherciveen Rural District. The valley in which the cases occurred is difficult of access, and distant 17 or 18 miles from the Union Fever Hospital. The earlier cases were not removed to hospital, nor was strict isolation carried out. As a result, the disease spread to 11 houses, and thirty or forty persons were attacked. I visited the district, and with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health, the Executive Sanitary Officer, and the Sanitary Sub-officer, arranged for the removal of all fresh cases to hospital, the thorough disinfection of all invaded houses by means of spraying them thoroughly with cyllin solution and the burning of all infected garments, etc. From the time that these measures were adopted the disease ceased to spread, and no further houses were affected.

Dingle Rural District.—In July, 1914, five cases of typhus fever were reported from the Castlegregory Dispensary District of Dingle Union. The patients were all inmates of one house. There was no further spread of the disease.

Isolated cases of typhus fever were reported from Carrick-on-Suir Rural District, on September 5th, 1914; Cork County Borough, September 25th, 1914; Castletown Rural District, 20th November, 1914; Waterford County Borough on the 25th May, 1914, and again on the 18th December of the same year. A case was reported on the 18th March, 1915, from Awenascale Dispensary District of Dingle Rural District, and another on the 19th March, from the Dingle Dispensary District of the same Rural District. A case was reported from Thurles Rural District on the 19th March, 1915.

Diphtheria.

Thurles Rural District.—Three cases of diphtheria were reported from the Borrisoleigh Dispensary District of Thurles Rural District, one on December 27th, 1914, one on 22nd January, 1915, and one on 11th March, 1915. The latter case was of special importance as it occurred in the family of the manager of one of the creameries. No further cases were reported.

Isolated cases occurred in other parts of my district, but there was no epidemic.

Scarlatina.

Mallow Urban District.—Forty-three cases of scarlatina were reported by the Medical Officer of Health as having occurred in the Mallow Urban District between the 8th August, 1914, and 12th March, 1915. Many efforts were made to check the spread of the disease, but the occurrence of mild cases unattended by a doctor, and not recognised until desquamation set in, and the deliberate concealment of a few cases, caused these efforts to be only partially successful.

Mallow Rural District.—In the Dispensary District of Doneraile, 12 cases were reported to have occurred between September 3rd and November 24th, 1914.

Waterford County Borough.—A very widespread epidemic of Scarlatina began in Waterford in August last, and very vigorous methods were adopted to cope with the disease. Owing to the causes previously mentioned in the case of the Mallow Urban District, these efforts were only partially successful. The precautionary steps taken included the posting of warning notices, the appointment of extra men to assist in disinfecting, the provision of extra accommodation for nurses at the fever hospital, arrangements for the treatment of convalescents at the isolation hospital at Passage West, the appointment of a nurse to visit in the town, and the agreement between the Corporation and the Rural District Councils, Waterford Nos. 1 and 2, to jointly provide a disinfecting apparatus of a modern type. I have urged the Corporation to adopt a system of domestic scavenging, as the large number of open ashpits in the narrow lanes of the city are a serious menace to the health of the population. No action has yet been taken as to this matter. The cases of scarlatina numbered some hundreds, and the resources of the Fever Hospital and its staff were strained to the uttermost.

Bandon Rural District.—Thirty-two cases of scarlatina occurred in the town of Bandon from May 22nd, 1914, till March 14th, 1915. The Medical Officer of Health strongly urged the Rural District Council to provide a modern steam disinfecting apparatus, but no action has yet been taken by the Sanitary Authority to carry out his recommendation.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

A case of this disease was notified from the Tralee Rural District about the middle of July, 1914. A case of Foot and Mouth Disease was notified from Fermoy at the beginning of April, 1914. The patient was a private in the Buffs Regiment then stationed at Fermoy.

General Observations.

In Cork County Borough the general death-rate from all causes for 1914 was 19·9, or 1·6 less than in 1913, when the general death-rate was 21·5. It was 19·1 in 1912, 21·2 in 1911, 19·3 in 1910, and 22·1 in 1909. The zymotic death-rate was 2·1 in 1914, 1·9 in 1913, 7 in 1912, 1·8 in 1911, 9 in 1910 and 2·3 in 1909.

The number of deaths registered for the first quarter of 1915 was 576, which was 20 in excess of the births. The Medical

Superintendent Officer of Health attributes a number of the deaths to influenza, especially among old people. Of the zymotic diseases enteric fever caused one death; scarlatina, 7; puerperal fever, 1; diphtheria, 6; erysipelas, 1; whooping-cough, 18; measles, 4; diarrhoea, 8.—Total 41, equal to a death-rate of 0·53 per 1,000 of the population.

In Waterford County Borough the general death-rate in 1914 was 20·4, in 1913, 20·8; in 1912, 18·0; in 1911, 17·2; in 1910, 20·2; and 19·1, in 1909. For the first quarter of the present year the general death-rate was 24·4.

The zymotic death-rate for 1914 was 2·1. It was 4·3 in 1913, 1·2 in 1912, 1·9 in 1911, 1·8 in 1910, and 2·4 in 1909. For the first quarter of the present year it was 3·3.

In 1914, 36 deaths were due to diarrhoea, 1 to typhus, 1 to measles, 37 to scarlatina, and 1 to enteric. In 1913, 52 deaths were caused by diarrhoea; 33 by whooping-cough, and 32 by measles. In 1912, 28 deaths were caused by diarrhoea; 2 by diphtheria; 1 by whooping-cough, and 1 by typhus.

For the first quarter of the present year, 5 deaths were due to diarrhoea, and 11 to scarlatina.

In Clonmel the general death-rate in 1914 was 16·6; in 1913, 18·4; in 1912, 16·3; in 1911, 14·5; in 1910, 21·2; and in 1909, 18·2.

The zymotic death-rate in Clonmel was 0·8 in 1914, 1·9 in 1913, 2·0 in 1912, 1·4 in 1911, 0·3 in 1910, and 0·3 in 1909.

In Tralee the general death-rate was 17·2 in 1914. In 1913, it was 19·5; in 1912, 13·4; in 1911, 16·0; in 1910, 19·4, and 19·0 in 1909.

The zymotic death-rate in Tralee was 2·3 in 1914, 4·3 in 1913, 1·8 in 1912, 1·3 in 1911, 1·2 in 1910, and 1·2 in 1909.

In Queenstown the general death-rate was 15·9 in 1914, 19·2 in 1913, 11·9 in 1912, 15·6 in 1911, 18·5 in 1910 and 16·4 in 1909. The zymotic death-rate was 1·1 in 1914, 3·4 in 1913, 0·5 in 1912, 1·4 in 1911, 5 in 1910, and 4 in 1909.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, is now administered in most districts. In nearly all of the Urban Districts the registration and inspection are fairly carried out. In the Rural Districts the Order is generally administered, but frequently in a very incomplete and negligent manner. The Rural and Urban District Councils of Clonakilty appointed a Veterinary Surgeon as Inspector on condition that he took up residence in Clonakilty. He has not done so, and consequently delay has taken place in the administration of the Order in these Districts.

Speaking generally I am pleased to report that Public Health matters are, on the whole, very well looked after. Local water supplies have been provided in a very large number of places. There are, no doubt, a number of matters calling urgently for the attention of the Sanitary Authorities; in particular, I may mention the housing conditions and sewerage of Carrick-on-Suir, the very defective water supply of Kinsale, and the very insanitary conditions existing in the village of Drimoleague, in Skibbereen Rural District.

BRENDAN MACCARTHY, *Medical Inspector.*

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(f) Report of Dr. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

The following action has been taken by the County Councils in the District under my charge to deal with this matter.

CORK.

No action taken. The County Council has been repeatedly urged to adopt a scheme.

KERRY.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. M. Quinlan.

Nurses.—Three whole-time nurses at Tralee, Killarney and Listowel. Six part-time nurses are about to be appointed.

Sanatorium.—Thirty beds at Peamount.

Dispensaries.—Central at Tralee. Branch at Killarney. Another Dispensary is to be established at Listowel. The Tuberculosis Officer visits Caherciveen, Dingle and Kenmare.

Other provisions.—It is contemplated to provide 30 shelters; five or six have been provided.

Surgical cases sent to Dublin hospitals.

Excluding those patients who were on the list previous to March, 1914, and who, in numbers, presented themselves at intervals for advice, 74 new patients presented themselves for examination and advice at the Tralee Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Killarney Tuberculosis Dispensary opened in July, and from that month until March, 1915, 23 patients were in attendance.

In addition to these numbers there were examined, and reported on, 167 other patients in the county who did not reside within the two principal dispensary areas, making a total of 264 individual patients examined during the year under review.

The Tralee Tuberculosis Nurse has had under her care during this period 65 patients, to whom 907 visits were paid.

The Killarney Tuberculosis Nurse paid 529 visits to the 39 patients on her list, and the Listowel Nurse 1,025 visits to 66 patients.

The work of the Nurses has been satisfactory, especially when it is considered that some of the patients live as far as 23 miles from the Nurse's residence.

Of the total number of 264 patients examined, 65 have been recommended to, and passed by, the Tuberculosis and Insurance Committees, for institutional treatment.

Domiciliary treatment has not been practicable up to the present.

Of the 65 patients who have undergone institutional treatment 18 were, when last examined, free from signs of active Tuberculosis. The majority of the remainder are still doing well, a minority have disimproved, and 7 are deceased.

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING.)

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. J. J. O'Connell.
 Nurses.—1 whole-time.
 Sanatorium.—Newcastle, or Heatherside.
 Dispensary.—Central at Roscrea to include 20 beds.

TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING.)

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. J. Quirke.
 Nurses.—Two whole-time appointed. Services of 5 part-time are to be secured.
 Sanatorium.—Peamount. 17 beds.
 Dispensary.—Central proposed at Fethard with 6 beds. Five branch Dispensaries.
 Other provisions.—Six shelters provided. Six more proposed. It is proposed to treat advanced cases at Fethard. In the meantime to be sent to approved institutions.
 Surgical cases.—County Infirmary or approved Institutions.

WATERFORD COUNTY.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. J. J. Dennehy.
 Nurses.—One whole-time and three part-time have been appointed.
 Sanatorium.—Heatherside, three beds.
 Dispensaries.—Tuberculosis Officer attends at Dungarvan, Lismore and Waterford. Central Dispensary to be established at Dungarvan.
 Other provisions.—Surgical cases are to be sent to the County and City Infirmary, Waterford, and advanced cases to St. Patrick's Hospital, Wellington Road, Cork.

WATERFORD COUNTY BOROUGH.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. J. J. Hogan.
 Nurses.—One full-time Nurse.
 Sanatorium.—Eight beds to be provided in the County and City Infirmary, and in Heatherside.
 Dispensary.—To be established at Hennessy's Road, Waterford.
 Other provisions.—One shelter to be provided.

BRENDAN MACCARTHY, *Medical Inspector.*

(g) Report of DR. BRIAN O'BRIEN, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.
 To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the following report dealing with the health of the district under my charge, during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.

Small-pox.

No case of this disease was notified during the year under review. In the month of March, 1915, a suspected case was admitted to Newtownards Union Fever Hospital, but the patient proved to be suffering from a severe attack of varicella. Vaccination on the whole appears to be adequately carried out in my district, though in Carrickmacross, Newry, and Ardee Unions the number of defaulters is excessive by reason of the want of action on the part of the Guardians, in enforcing the Vaccination Acts.

Enteric Fever.

The district generally has been free from this disease. A serious outbreak, however, took place in the Ballymena Urban District. Two cases were notified on the 1st August, 1914, and by the 14th of that month, 28 notifications of the disease had been received. The sudden onset of the outbreak and the distribution of the cases in all parts of the Urban District early directed the attention of the Medical Officer of Health to the milk and the water supplies. Inquiry with regard to the former showed that the affected patients had obtained their milk supply from different purveyors. The possibility of the water supply being the cause was then considered, and samples of the water from the different sources from which the supply of the town is obtained were submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

The result of the chemical examination proved satisfactory, but the bacteriological examination showed the water to be seriously polluted, bacilli coli being present in 1/10 of a c.c.

On the receipt of the bacteriologist's report, the Medical Officer of Health by notices in the local paper and by posters, advised the residents in the Urban District to boil all water before using it for dietetic purposes.

A careful examination of the catchment area was made by the Medical Officer of Health and the Executive Sanitary Officer, but no source of pollution could be detected.

I visited the district on the 3rd of September last, and, with the Medical Officer of Health and the Executive Sanitary Officer made further inquiries as to the source of the outbreak.

We visited the locality from which the town obtains its water supply. This supply is derived from two sources, a portion being obtained from the Quoilie reservoir, and the remainder from two disused iron ore mines.

The water of the Quoilie reservoir is obtained from an excellent-looking catchment area, consisting of uninhabited and uncultivated moorland, and it appeared unlikely that water derived from this source could be the cause of the outbreak. With reference to the water derived from the mines, on making inquiries in the neighbourhood in which the mines are situated, we ascertained that a man named M—— living in the immediate vicinity, and who had obtained his water supply from an overflow from one of the mines, was suffering from a feverish attack, and that a friend of his, who had been in the habit of visiting his house,

was also all with similar symptoms. We called upon the Medical Officer of Health of the district, Dr. McMaster, and visited the patients with him, both presented the appearance of having a mild attack of enteric fever, and on blood samples being tested for Widal's reaction both samples gave a positive result. Neither of these patients had recently visited Ballymena, and so they could not have contracted the disease there; also, they were the only cases of enteric in the locality. In view of these cases and the very unfavourable bacteriological report that had been obtained regarding the mine water, it appeared to us probable that the outbreak was being caused by the pollution of water in this mine, either from the surface or from an adjacent mine which was being worked. We, accordingly, recommended that the water from this mine should be disconnected from the town supply, and this recommendation was acted upon by the Sanitary Authority.

The outbreak showed little signs of abatement until the end of September, by which time 72 cases had been notified. During the months of October and November, a few further cases were notified, chiefly from houses in which a previous case had occurred.

Many of the later cases were probably contact cases, and were due to the fact that the majority of the patients were treated in their own homes, some in totally unsuitable houses, the sanitary conveniences of which consisted of privy middens.

As the result of representations made to them, the Urban District Council undertook the domestic scavenging of the town, and also took steps to have the existing privy middens in the district replaced by waterclosets. With regard to the water supply the Council have acquired the sole rights of the Quailie supply, and they propose to supply the town, in future, from this source alone.

In the County Borough of Belfast 121 notifications of enteric were received in the year under report as against 151 in 1913, while 26 deaths from this disease were registered in 1914, as against 22 in the previous year.

The notifications were received from various parts of the city, and no definite outbreak took place.

In the Lisburn Urban District 8 cases were notified, but the source of the disease could not be ascertained.

From the Carlingford Dispensary District of Dundalk Rural District, 8 cases were reported, and also 6 cases from the Newry Urban District. In these two districts it is possible that, in some instances, the patients may have been infected by the consumption of contaminated shell-fish.

In the Banbridge Rural District 10 cases of enteric were reported in December, 1914, from two adjoining houses occupied by two families of cousins. The patients were all children, and the infection may have been got by contact with a "carrier" who had come to live in an adjacent house. In the same month, 4 additional cases were notified from a part of the Rural District about a mile distant from the first-mentioned cases, but no connection could be traced between them.

Typhus Fever.

A very serious outbreak of this disease occurred in the Belfast County Borough during the year under review. During the year 1913 typhus fever had made its re-appearance in the city, probably through the medium of infected clothing imported from Glasgow, and isolated cases continued to occur during the winter of 1913-14.

During the months of May, June and July, 1914, the disease assumed serious proportions, 15 cases occurring in May, 16 in June, and 8 in July. The outbreak was practically confined to the poorest and most congested part of the city, most of the cases occurring in No. 15 Dispensary District.

The disease appears to have been partly spread through the agency of a woman named N—, who resided in Baker Street. This woman apparently nursed her husband through an illness of some weeks' duration, without calling in a medical practitioner, subsequently she herself was taken ill, and was removed to hospital, being notified as suffering from typhoid fever. Her illness was so far advanced before she came under observation that an accurate diagnosis was impossible, and it was not suspected that she was suffering from typhus fever. This woman had been evicted from her house in Baker Street, her furniture, etc., being taken by friends to other houses in Baker Street and Christian Place, and the inmates of these houses also subsequently contracted typhus fever. All the cases could, not, however, be accounted for in this way, but the majority of cases occurred in the vicinity of Baker Street or Christian Place, and a history of contact with a previous case was usually obtained; three or four cases occurred in other portions of the city in which no history of contact was obtainable.

The disease was of a virulent type, and 12 deaths were registered.

The following steps were taken to deal with the outbreak:—All patients were removed to hospital and all contacts were taken to the disinfecting station and bathed, special attention being paid to the destruction of pediculi. While the contacts were being bathed their clothes were disinfected in the steam sterilizer. During their absence at the disinfection station the houses occupied by contacts were thoroughly disinfected, and all clothing and bedding were either disinfected at the disinfecting station or destroyed.

Dr. Huston was appointed by the Public Health Committee to assist in the investigation of the outbreak, and the supervision of contacts. The latter were paid 1s. per day for presenting themselves for examination.

Nurse Lupane was appointed to supervise the manner in which the disinfection of contacts was carried out.

No case of the disease was notified in the city after July last. During the outbreak Drs. Hort and Ingram of the Lister Institute, London, visited Belfast, and made some very valuable investigations as to the etiology of the disease, the result of which has been published in the medical journals.

In the Carrickmacross Rural District, an outbreak of typhus fever, limited to one family, occurred in the month of August. A mother and 5 children contracted the disease, and were removed to hospital, where all recovered. The Medical Officer of Health attributed the disease to overcrowding and neglect.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified in Belfast during the year 1914 was 284, as compared with 376 in the previous year. There has been a corresponding decline in the number of deaths, 31 deaths having been registered in 1914, as compared with 57 in 1913.

The remainder of my district was very free from diphtheria, the only portions thereof from which any number of cases occurred were the Lisburn Urban District, 85 cases; Larne Urban District, 16 cases; Crumlin Dispensary District in the Antrim Rural District, 5 cases, and Rathfriland Dispensary District (in Newry No. 1 Rural District), 8 cases.

Measles and Whooping-cough.

Both these diseases were prevalent in the Belfast County Borough, and in the past year 205 deaths were registered from each disease. It appears to be almost impossible to devise any effective means to prevent the recurrence of these diseases in the County Borough.

Outbreaks of measles were reported from other districts; in most cases, however, the disease did not assume a virulent form.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

I regret to have to report that this disease was again very prevalent in the Belfast County Borough, 457 deaths having been registered from this cause. In the County Borough during the past two years—with the exception of Tuberculosis—diarrhoea proved to be the most fatal of the "preventable" diseases. In the years 1913 and 1914, 914 deaths were caused by diarrhoea alone, while in the same period 1,101 deaths were registered from typhoid, scarlatina, measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria and typhus combined.

This excessive mortality has been, in part, due to the hot dry summers, which we have experienced during the past two years, but there is no doubt that the want of cleanliness in the yards of dwelling-houses, and especially in those yards in which animals are kept, has contributed largely to the excessive death-rate.

In the Urban Districts of Lisburn and Newtownards epidemic diarrhoea has also been prevalent. During the year under review 17 deaths were registered in Lisburn, and 15 in Newtownards, from this disease among children under two years of age.

Epidemic Infantile Paralysis.

The district appears to have been almost free from this disease during the past year, and only 3 cases were notified in the County Borough of Belfast. In the month of September, 1914, 3 cases

occurred, in two adjacent houses, in the village of Glenan in the Markethill Dispensary District (Armagh Rural District).

In the month of January, 1915, a fatal case occurred in the Coagh Dispensary District. A sister suffered from the same disease during the severe outbreak which took place in the autumn of 1913.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Since the beginning of the year 1915 this disease has made its reappearance in my district in epidemic form. During the year 1914, 4 cases were notified in the Belfast County Borough, but the disease showed no inclination to spread. In the month of March, 1915, there was a sudden increase in the number of cases notified, 8 being reported during the month.

In other portions of the district the disease has also manifested itself, cases being reported from the following districts:—

Magherafelt Rural	...	...	1
Banbridge Rural	...	...	1
Antrim Rural	...	...	3
Lisburn Rural	...	...	2
Newtownards Rural	...	...	3
Ballymena Rural	...	..	1
Larne Urban	...	...	2
Carrickfergus Urban	...	...	1
Newtownards Urban	...	...	2*

* Both from the same house.

In addition to these cases, which occurred among the civil population, some 17 cases occurred among the troops stationed in the several training camps situated in the vicinity of Belfast.

On the appearance of the disease, the several sanitary authorities in the neighbourhood of Belfast, approached the Public Health Committee of the Corporation with the request that cases of this disease might be admitted into the Municipal Fever Hospital at Purdysburn. This request was granted, and, since then, most of the cases have been sent there for treatment. All the military cases were treated in this institution.

Every precaution was taken to limit the spread of the disease.

TOWN DISTRICTS DEATH-RATES.

All Causes.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Belfast County Borough	18.2	18.6	17.2	18.1	18.8	18.9
Dundalk	16.2	16.7	15.8	19.4	17.4	16.6
Newry	16.8	18.4	18.8	18.1	23.2	17.2
Lurgan	19.6	17.6	17.5	17.8	15.2	17.2
Lisburn	23.4	19.7	16.8	16.0	17.5	18.0
Ballymena	18.3	16.4	19.1	16.7	18.7	18.4
Portadown	14.7	17.7	13.8	12.8	14.2	13.1
Newtownards	20.4	19.1	20.0	18.4	20.7	17.9
Armagh	14.9	15.3	13.0	13.1	14.4	17.5

Principal Epidemic Diseases.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Belfast County Borough	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.7
Dundalk ... ..	.6	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.1
Newry	1.0	.5	.9	2.1	5.9	0.5
Lurgan	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	2.0
Lisburn	1.6	1.5	1.2	.5	2.5	2.9
Ballymena	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.4
Portadown ... ..	.2	2.6	1.7	.0	1.4	0.3
Newtownards	1.2	2.3	4.6	.3	2.1	3.1
Armagh	1.2	.7	.5	.5	0.8	2.5

The death-rate from all causes in the Belfast County Borough was slightly higher than it has been for some years past. The increase was chiefly due to the number of deaths caused by zymotic diseases, diarrhoea, whooping-cough, measles, and scarlatina being chiefly responsible for a zymotic death-rate of 2.7 per 1,000—a rate which has only been equalled on one occasion during the last five years.

The death-rate from phthisis shows no improvement, remaining at 2.1 per 1,000.

During 1914 the number of births in the city was 11,337, giving a birth-rate of 28.0, a slight increase over the previous year. The number of deaths under one year was 1,623, giving an infantile mortality rate of 143 per 1,000 births. The infantile mortality rate for the five previous years was as follows:—

1910	...	...	...	143
1911	...	...	...	128
1912	...	...	...	129
1913	...	...	...	144

It is to be regretted that infantile mortality in Belfast should remain so excessive in spite of the measures that have been taken to reduce it. In the ten remaining towns in this district, which are included in the Registrar General's weekly return, the number of births was 2,674, and the number of deaths of children under one year was 266, giving an infantile mortality rate of 99.4, which compares favourably with Belfast.

The high zymotic death-rate in Newtownards and Lisburn Urban Districts was chiefly due to epidemic diarrhoea, to the prevalence of which insanitary privy middens probably contributed. In Armagh the high zymotic death-rate was mainly due to an epidemic of measles, which occurred in the early part of 1914.

In Ballymena Urban District 14 out of the 16 deaths caused by zymotic diseases were due to enteric fever.

With regard to the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in the towns of Dundalk, Lurgan, Lisburn, Newry, Portadown, Ballymena, Newtownards, Larne and Bangor, which have a combined population of 105,895, the number of deaths due to phthisis was 186, which gives a death-rate of 1.75.

General Observations.

As the result of the dry summer of 1913 the water supply of many of the Urban Districts proved insufficient. In the Belfast County Borough during a considerable portion of the summer and autumn months only a part time service was available. The provision of a continuous water supply for the city would be most desirable, more especially as the great majority of the houses are unprovided with storage cisterns.

The water supply of the Lishurn, Holywood, Armagh, Dunganon and Dundalk Urban Districts proved to be insufficient. The Councils of these districts propose to provide an increased supply. The defective character of the water supplies in the Cootehill and Keady Urban Districts has frequently been brought under the attention of the respective Councils, but, so far, no improvement has been effected by them.

No definite action has yet been taken by either the Tanderagee Urban or Rural Councils for improving the water supply of their districts.

The new gravitation water supply for the town of Rathfriland has been completed by the Newry No. 1 Rural District Council during the year, and has proved a great boon to the inhabitants. The Belfast, Holywood and Castlereagh Joint Board continue to perform their functions in keeping the southern shore of Belfast Lough free from decomposing seaweed, and the nuisance from this cause, which formerly prevailed, has been, in a large measure, abated.

In Belfast County Borough the substitution of ash-bins for ashpits continues to be carried out, and a more frequent cleansing of the yards by the House Cleansing Department. It has effected a considerable and very necessary improvement in the sanitary condition of the yards attached to the houses, but further improvement in cleanliness is still required, especially in respect to those yards in which animals are kept.

During the year some of the new houses for the working classes which the Corporation are providing under the Improvement Scheme have been completed, and others are in course of construction. These houses, which will replace some of the most insanitary dwellings in the city, should prove a boon to the localities in which they are situated.

During the year under review the Antrim and Lishurn Guardians provided new steam disinfectors for their respective Unions and the Ballymena Guardians propose to make a similar provision.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(A) Report of DR. O'BRIEN, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year some progress has been made towards the completion of the schemes formulated by the Belfast Corporation and the County Councils in this district for dealing with Tuberculosis. Greater progress would have been effected if normal conditions had prevailed.

Belfast County Borough.—The Corporation have taken over the Abbey Sanatorium from the Guardians, and have appointed Dr. Gilliland Resident Medical Superintendent. In addition to this institution the Corporation still retain the beds in the Forster Green Sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary provided for under the scheme was opened in May, 1914, in King Street, while the branch dispensary at the Albert Bridge Road was opened the following month.

1,179 new patients have attended the King Street, and 569 new patients the Albert Bridge branch. In connection with these dispensaries patients are visited at their homes by the Tuberculosis Medical Officers and the Tuberculosis Nurses.

Co. Down.—The County Council had under consideration the purchase of a house and grounds situated near Dromore for the purpose of a sanatorium. The purchase of the property had been approved of by the Local Government Board, but owing to the outbreak of the War negotiations have been suspended for the present.

In this county Tuberculosis Dispensaries have been opened at Newtownards, Panbridge, Newry, Castlewellan and Ballynahinch, and are attended twice weekly by Dr. Gillespie, or his assistant.

The dispensaries are well attended, especially those at Newtownards, Newry and Banbridge.

Insured persons suffering from tuberculosis and suitable for sanatorium treatment are sent to the National Sanatorium at Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, or to the Forster Green Sanatorium.

Domiciliary treatment is also afforded to insured persons when, in the opinion of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, this is necessary.

Co. Antrim.—Little, or no, progress has been made in this county.

Co. Armagh.—The County Council have acquired a site near Armagh on which to build a sanatorium and chief tuberculosis dispensary. The building is at the present time in the course of construction, and should be completed before the end of the year.

Dispensaries have been opened at Portadown, Lurgan, and Bessbrook.

Co. Monaghan.—In this County the County Council have been delayed by lengthy negotiations regarding the transfer of the old fever hospital from the Guardians to the County Council. The transfer, however, has at length been completed, and the County Council are at present putting it into order for the reception of fever patients. As soon as this is done the necessary alterations to convert the present fever hospital into a sanatorium will be carried out. Dispensaries have been opened in Monaghan, Castleblayney, Carrickmacross and Clones.

Patients requiring sanatorium treatment have, in the meantime, been sent to Peamount.

Co. Louth.—This County Council have acquired beds in Peamount Sanatorium for cases requiring sanatorium treatment. These beds are constantly occupied.

A chief dispensary is in the course of erection in the County Infirmary Grounds, Dundalk, and, in the meantime, the dispensary is held in the Infirmary. Branch dispensaries have been opened in Ardee and Carlingford, and are well attended.

No effective action has been taken to provide a dispensary for Drogheda, where one is much required.

BRIAN O'BRIEN, *Medical Inspector.*

- (i). Report of DR. BRIAN O'BRIEN on the prevalence of Scarlatina in the North-east of Ireland, and particularly in the County Borough of Belfast.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that a year ago I drew the attention of the Local Government Board to the prevalence of scarlatina in the North-east of Ireland, and particularly to its prevalence in the County Borough of Belfast, and I then pointed out that this disease—in spite of the steps taken to control its spread—had, for some years, been increasing in prevalence; and, moreover, that the type of the disease, at least in the County Borough, was becoming more severe than it had been for some time previously.

I regret to have to inform you that during the year under review this prevalence of the disease has shown no sign of abatement, indeed, it has increased; for, in the City of Belfast 2,317 cases were notified in 1914, as compared with 2,155 in 1913, while in the districts in the immediate vicinity of Belfast a marked increase has also taken place.

The following table shows the number of notifications received and the number of deaths reported from scarlatina in Belfast for the last ten years.

Year.	No. of Notifications.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 10,000 of population.
1905	650	25	·9
1906	1,193	26	·7
1907	531	13	·3
1908	523	4	·1
1909	335	4	·1
1910	724	18	·4
1911	756	37	1·0
1912	916	48	1·2
1913	2,155	153	3·9
1914	2,317	170	4·2

From this table it will be seen that not only has there been a very marked increase in the number of notifications, but also a very decided increase in the case mortality as calculated on the number of deaths per notifications, the percentages for the

ten years being:—1905, 5·2 per cent.; 1906, 2·2 per cent.; 1907, 2·4 per cent.; 1908, 1·2 per cent.; 1909, 1·2 per cent.; 1910, 2·5 per cent.; 1911, 4·8 per cent.; 1912, 5·2 per cent.; 1913, 7·1 per cent.; 1914, 7·3 per cent.

During the past 34 years the mortality of 4·2 per 10,000 of the population—which was recorded for 1914—has only been exceeded on five occasions, viz., in 1882 when the death-rate per 10,000 of the population was 9·3; 1883, 16·4; 1884, 7·4; 1885, 4·6, and 1896, 5·7.

During 1913 and 1914 the number of cases notified was excessive during the whole period, but in the last quarter of each year, there was a marked exacerbation. In the months of June, July and August, however, there was a considerable diminution in the number of notifications, probably owing to the closing of the schools for the summer holidays. The table which follows shows that during the present outbreak the disease has been prevalent in all portions of the city, the better class districts having suffered equally, if not more, than the overcrowded and poorer portions of the city, such as Nos. 1, 5, and 15 Dispensary Districts.

Return showing the number of cases of scarlet fever notified as having occurred in each of the several Dispensary Districts of Belfast City during the year 1914.

Dispensary District.	Population.	No. of Notifications.	No. of Deaths.
1	15,879	55	7
2	49,500	295	23
3	56,032	261	19
4	32,637	167	10
5	16,112	77	6
6	37,293	225	18
7	2,631	19	—
8	3,964	26	4
9	24,427	133	10
10	28,968	256	12
11	39,311	291	14
12	38,070	229	24
13	23,233	186	11
14	175	—	—
15	22,650	97	12

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no adequate reason can be assigned for the continued prevalence of scarlatina in the City of Belfast. All the usual steps appear to have been taken by the Local Authority to control the disease. Isolation of the patients in hospital is the rule, especially in those cases where difficulty would be experienced in obtaining efficient isolation. During 1913 of the 2,155 cases which were notified, 1,974 or 91·6 per cent. were treated in hospital, while in 1914 of the number (2,317) notified, 2,031, or 88 per cent. were treated in hospital.

During the last two years the hospital accommodation at Purdyshurn, although recently increased, has proved inadequate to cope with all the cases of scarlatina requiring admittance, and a considerable portion of the patients have been treated in the Union Fever Hospital. Recently, in view of the number of "return cases" having occurred, the Public Health Committee, on the recommendation of Dr. Robb, have decided to provide a discharge block for scarlatina patients, the idea being that it would prevent patients getting colds after their discharge, if they were kept for a day or two in this block before being sent home.

That this disease has been spread through the agency of unrecognised and unnotified cases I have no doubt. The former class is difficult to deal with, especially as the disease is frequently of so mild a type as to be overlooked. In order to put a stop to the non-notification of cases of scarlatina the Public Health Committee instituted several prosecutions. During the year the Public Health Committee employed Dr. Huston to assist the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health in dealing with the outbreak, and his services were specially utilised for the examination of contacts, and the inspection of schools.

In December, 1914, the disease had become so prevalent in the city that the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health came to the conclusion that the primary schools should be closed. This course was accordingly adopted, the schools remaining closed from the 14th December to the 18th January. Special attention was paid to the danger of the infection of the milk supply, but though cases of the disease occurred in the families of two or three milk suppliers in the Belfast Rural District, yet, thanks to the efficient steps taken by the officials of the local Sanitary Authorities, no spread of infection was attributable to this source.

With regard to scarlatina in the remaining portions of my district, I may say that the prevalence, or non-prevalence, of the disease, appears to have had an intimate connection with the proximity and the amount of intercourse between the several districts and the City of Belfast.

Those districts in the immediate vicinity of Belfast suffered most, while in some of the districts more remote from Belfast few, if any, cases have come under observation.

The districts in which the disease has been most prevalent are:—Lisburn Urban District, Newtownards Rural District (particularly in the town of Comber), Belfast Rural District, Bangor Urban District (where in December, 1914, there was a suspicion that the milk supply was at fault; 15 of the 17 cases obtaining their supply from the same purveyor); Larne Rural District, especially in Island Magee; Lisburn Rural District, Lurgan Urban District, Portrush Urban District, and Antrim Rural District, especially in the Templepatrick Dispensary District.

I have referred on previous occasions to the prevalence of scarlatina in the Banbridge Rural District. Little improvement has taken place, the disease still being prevalent, especially among the factory population who reside on the bank of the River

Bann. The Sanitary Authority of this district refused to act on a recommendation made to them by the Medical Officer of Health of Banbridge Dispensary District that an efficient disinfecting apparatus should be provided for the district.

In the Newry No. 1 and 2 Districts and in the Market Hill and Keady Dispensary Districts of Armagh Union, the disease has been somewhat prevalent, but there has been, on the whole, a considerable diminution in the number of cases as compared with 1913 in these localities.

In conclusion, I may say that, throughout my district generally every precaution appears to be taken to endeavour to prevent the spread of the disease under notice. Isolation of the patients in hospital is the usual rule, while the disinfection of the infected premises is almost invariably carried out by the Sanitary Sub-officer of the local Sanitary Authority.

During the last three months, there has been a marked diminution in the aggregate number of cases reported to the Board which, I trust, is an indication that the prevalence of the disease is on the wane.

(j) Report of DR. E. F. STEPHENSON, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report, for the year ended 31st March, 1915, dealing with the public health and the sanitary administration of the district under my charge.

The district consists of the North-western portion of Ireland, and comprises the County Borough of Londonderry, twelve urban, and forty-four rural districts.

During the period under report, many outbreaks of infectious disease occurred throughout the district, but the preventive measures adopted proved effectual, in most instances, in limiting the spread of the disease. Scarletina, however, was widely distributed. Its spread was attributed to various causes, such as contact, infection at schools, and, in one instance, to a dance; but, doubtless, the mild type of the disease that prevailed, causing the nature of the affection to be unsuspected by parents, was a fruitful factor in disseminating the infection.

Small-pox.

During the period under report, the district was free from small-pox.

The immunity from small-pox which the country has enjoyed for years, owing to the stringent precautions adopted against the introduction of the infection, appears to have induced the belief amongst those unfamiliar with the ravages of the disease that vaccination was no longer necessary. As a consequence laxity and apathy prevailed, and, in some unions the Guardians refused

to enforce vaccination. The circular letter which was issued by the Board, showing the imminent danger of the introduction of the infection of small-pox by troops returning from abroad, was productive of good effects in most Unions, and led to a more thorough administration of the provisions of the Vaccination Acts. Unfortunately, however, there are a few Unions in my district in which the Guardians have not yet taken the requisite steps to discharge their statutory obligations. In these Unions the number of unvaccinated children constitutes a serious menace to the public.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Longford Urban and Rural Districts.—Three cases of Cerebro-spinal fever were reported from the Longford Dispensary District in March, 1915. I visited the district and Fever Hospital in connection with these cases, and conferred with the Medical Officer of Health, and with the Medical Officer in charge of the troops in Longford. The first case occurred in barracks, amongst the troops. At the outset of the attack, on February 3rd, the nature of the disease was cloaked by diphtheroid inflammation of the throat; pains were complained of in the lumbar, and occasionally in the cervical region, but no typical symptom developed. The patient was removed to a Dublin hospital, where a definite diagnosis of cerebro-spinal meningitis was made, only after lumbar puncture and a bacteriological examination.

The second case in barracks occurred on March 3rd. The patient sickened with headache, general pains and elevation of temperature (99·6°F.); on the third or fourth day the temperature was 102°F., the headache became severe; rigidity of the muscles of the neck, retraction of the head, and slight protrusion of the eyeballs were noticeable; herpes appeared on the lips and left ear, but petechiae and spots were not present. Kernig's sign was obtainable. This patient was removed to the Union Fever Hospital.

The third case, reported by Dr. McCann from the Rural District, was that of a labourer. Premonitory symptoms occurred, but the man continued to work for some days. The onset was attended by headache and vomiting; some days later cervical rigidity and retraction of the head were noticeable. The patient was removed to the Fever Hospital; the subsequent symptoms observed were photophobia and delirium; Kernig's sign was marked. There were no cutaneous symptoms. Two of these cases proved fatal; the third is in a dangerous condition. The Medical Officer of Health was unable to find a connection between the case that occurred in the Rural District and those in the barracks, nor could any cause be attributed for the outbreak.

Enteric Fever.

Manorhamilton Rural District has during the last nine years been visited by repeated serious outbreaks of enteric fever; in fact, during that period the rural district has been but seldom free from the disease.

Dr. Brendan MacCarthy, Local Government Inspector, investigated the outbreaks, and furnished special reports in 1908 and 1909, in which he showed that the incidence of the disease fell on the area from which the Dromahaire Creamery derived its milk supply, and that the spread of the infection appeared to be caused by the medium of separated milk. He suggested preventive measures and urged sterilization of milk at the creameries and strict supervision at the farms.

During the twelve months now under report, twenty-six cases of enteric fever were reported from the Dromahaire, Manorchamilton and Lurganboy Dispensary Districts. The cases were distributed with regard to time and place in the following manner:—

		Dromahaire Dispensary District.	Manorchamilton Dispensary District.	Lurganboy Dispensary District.
1914.				
April	...	3	—	—
May	...	—	3	—
June	...	1	2	—
July	...	—	1	—
August	...	1	—	—
September	...	1	1	—
October	...	—	1	—
November	...	—	—	—
December	...	—	—	—
1915.				
January	...	2	4	—
February	...	—	—	2
March	...	—	1	4
		7	13	6

The source of infection in these cases has not been definitely traced, but it was noticeable that in the Dromahaire and Manorchamilton Dispensary Districts the disease almost invariably attacked persons who resided in houses that had been infected in recent years, or else, who lived in close proximity to such dwellings. The distribution of the disease does not suggest a common origin, the houses being far apart and connected with different creameries. The recurrence of the disease in the same houses, and the manner in which it manifested itself throughout the year, would appear to indicate that the sources of infection at the present time, in these dispensary districts, are "typhoid carriers" causing polluted soil and wells.

It has been found that a large proportion of the persons who have suffered from enteric fever are, when discharged from hospital, "carriers," and that they continue to be infectious for a variable period; a percentage of these persons become chronic carriers, and remain specifically infected for an indefinite number of years.

As there are some five hundred persons residing in this district who have suffered from enteric fever during recent years, it may be assumed that a proportion are "typhoid carriers."

The means adopted to prevent the further spread of the disease were:—the removal of patients to the Fever Hospital, in the majority of cases; boiling of infected clothing; disinfection of houses; removal of refuse and manure heaps; limewashing of premises; and the prohibition of supplying milk from infected houses to creameries.

In view of the probable part taken by typhoid carriers in the propagation of the infection, special dangers arise at creameries and schools.

(1). *Creameries.*—Manorhamilton Rural District is a milk-producing country, and is possessed of many creameries, to which practically all the farmers send milk. A "typhoid carrier" in a farmyard is an obvious danger. The creameries in the district are provided with pasteurising plant; but strict supervision is essential to secure that the requisite temperature is maintained. The stringent administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, is urgently called for; and persons who have recovered from enteric fever should be warned against milking or handling milk.

(2). *Schools.*—Many children in the district have been infected with enteric fever, and, in the ordinary course of events, have resumed attendance at school. The danger here arises from the use of a common closet or privy, many of which are badly constructed and are kept in a filthy condition. I have visited some of the managers, and urged the necessity for closer attention to sanitation.

In the Lurganboy Dispensary District four cases of enteric fever occurred during the month of March. They were members of the same family. The Dispensary District had been free from the disease for years. The Medical Officer of Health attributes the introduction of the infection to a "wake" held at the house on February 24th last, which was attended by people from different parts of the country.

Londonderry County Borough.—Ten cases of enteric fever were notified in Londonderry during the year 1914, and the requisite measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

Belturbet Urban District.—Dr. Stuart, Medical Officer of Health, reported the occurrence of four cases of enteric fever in Belturbet during the months of July and August, 1914. The first case he attributed to "latent germs from previous infection," the second to "infected milk," which had been supplied from the house of the first patient before the nature of the disease was ascertained; the third, to direct contact with first patient, whom she visited. The fourth case was that of a school teacher, who had left the district for Sligo before the disease developed. Two of these cases proved fatal. The sale of milk was prohibited from the infected premises, and other preventive measures taken. The sanitary condition of Belturbet is very bad.

Omagh Rural District.—A case of enteric fever was reported by Dr. Todd in December last. The source of infection was not traced. The patient was treated in the Fever Hospital, and all necessary measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Typhus Fever.

Outbreaks of typhus fever occurred in Londonderry and Cavan Urban Districts, and in the Rural Districts of Milford and Bawnboy.

Londonderry County Borough.—An outbreak of typhus fever occurred in Londonderry during the month of January, 1915. There were in all eleven cases, six being members of the same family; and the remaining five, contacts; four of whom had visited the house prior to the outbreak. The District Nurse also unfortunately contracted the disease whilst on attendance on these patients. The infection appears to have spread from a house in Eden Place, but the original source of infection could not be traced. The infected houses are situated on low lying ground, which is liable to periodic flooding from the River Foyle.

Owing to the prompt action taken by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health in isolating contacts and adopting other precautionary measures, the disease was limited to the locality in which it occurred. Four cases proved fatal.

Milford Rural District.—Quickly following the Londonderry outbreak two cases of typhus fever were reported from the Rossguill Dispensary District, County Donegal. There appears to have been no communication between the two houses infected in this district. The patients were not removed to the Fever Hospital owing to the opposition of the relatives, and at a later period, the dangerous condition of the patients precluded their transference. One of these cases proved fatal. Precautionary measures were adopted. As the Sanitary Authority is not provided with a modern steam disinfecter, articles of clothing and bedding used by the patients were burned; but, unfortunately, contrary to my advice and that of the Medical Officer of Health, the clothing of "contacts" who had been removed to the Fever Hospital for observation, was boiled only.

On March 10th and 15th two further cases occurred, one in each of the previously infected houses. This recurrence of the disease seems to demonstrate the inadequacy of the precautionary measures adopted, and points clearly to the necessity for the destruction by burning, of all articles of infected clothing in cases of typhus fever, where a modern steam disinfecter is not available.

In reference to this outbreak, and to that in Londonderry, it may be observed that there is an extensive trade in second-hand clothing carried on in Londonderry. Sales of unredeemed articles of clothing, and bedding that have been pawned, are held frequently in Glasgow. Commission agents are employed to purchase and ship on an average four bales a week to Londonderry. This trade in Londonderry is, for the most part, confined to Waterloo Street and other places in the locality where cases of typhus fever recently appeared. The traders hawk their wares throughout the County Donegal, where large quantities are disposed of on market days. Donegal has been described to me by one of the dealers as "the best county in Ireland for old clothes."

The danger of the infection of typhus fever, scarlatina and other infectious diseases being conveyed in this manner is obvious; and, having regard to the connection maintained by the conveyance of such articles from Londonderry to the towns and villages of Donegal, the concomitance of dates appears to suggest a common origin for the two outbreaks. Cases of typhus fever were notified in Londonderry from January 9th to January 26th, 1915. The cases appeared in the Milford Rural District on February 1st.

Cavan Urban District.—The Medical Officer of Health reported three cases of typhus fever in Half Acre on July 20th, 1914; and a few days later one of the contacts (who had been isolated for observation) developed the disease. In 1909 an extensive outbreak of typhus fever had originated in the same quarter. In company with the Medical Officer of Health I made an inspection of Half Acre. The houses presented a dirty and neglected appearance. Many of the residents bought second-hand clothing. The energetic preventive measures adopted by the Medical Officer of Health and the Urban Council proved effectual in stamping out the disease, and saved the Urban District much misery and expense. The Sanitary Sub-officers in the Rural District were instructed to make a systematic inspection of their districts for the discovery of nuisances.

Bawnboy Rural District.—On July 19th a case of typhus fever was reported by the Medical Officer of Health of Swanlinbar. The patient was removed to the Union Fever Hospital, and the requisite methods adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The source of the infection was not traced.

Sligo Rural District.—Seven cases of "fever" in members of the same family were reported by Dr. Frazer, Medical Officer of Health of the Riverstown Dispensary District, early in September.

A case of Broncho-pneumonia, with high fever, which proved fatal in the same house during the month of August, had already aroused the suspicion of Dr. Frazer, who regarded it as a possible case of fever, in which the typical symptoms were masked by the severity of the lung trouble. Within two weeks of the patient's death, every member of the family sickened. The symptoms presented no distinctive feature of either typhus or enteric fever, and whilst the rose spots of enteric were absent in all the cases, two had almost the typical rash of typhus. The patients were removed to the Fever Hospital in Sligo at an early stage of the disease. Professor McWeeney, to whom samples of blood were sent for examination, reported positive Widal reaction in dilution 1 in 50. It must be borne in mind, however, that typhus fever has occasionally been known to give a positive reaction. The premises from which the patients were removed were reported by the Medical Officer of Health as being in a very insanitary condition; whilst the patients were described by the Medical Officer of the Fever Hospital as "the most verminous lot of patients" he ever had.

Writing in connection with these cases, Dr. Frazer states:—
"Fifteen years ago I had a most extensive outbreak here, and

the cases were of the most puzzling kind, some rather like typhoid, others more like typhus, but none of them typical. I came to the conclusion that it was a Hybrid, a fever not described in the text books."

Dr. Quin, Medical Officer to the Fever Hospital in Shgo, adds the following information:—"I have had several cases of the same description from Ballintrick and Magherow. They looked like typhus, but all gave positive Widal. In a few cases they undoubtedly had both fevers, but in others you could not tell exactly which from the symptoms. These cases I take to be the same kind."

Diphtheria.

Londonderry County Borough.—During the year 1914, 12 cases of diphtheria were notified in Londonderry under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Limavady Rural District.—Fifteen cases of diphtheria were reported by the Medical Officer of Health of the Dungiven Dispensary District from September, 1914 to the end of that year. The disease was confined to four houses. In one family a prior case seems to have occurred, but, the patient not being attended by a medical practitioner, was believed to be suffering from bronchitis. The child died suddenly, and six cases of diphtheria resulted. The school was closed for a short time, and other precautionary measures taken. The Medical Officer of Health was unable to trace the original source of infection in these cases.

The only other cases of diphtheria reported in my district were:—

Omagh Rural District.—A case was notified in Drumquin Dispensary District in July. The Medical Officer of Health believed that the infection was conveyed from a neighbouring district. A man from Finner Camp (Ballyshannon Rural District) developed diphtheria, whilst in Omagh (No. 1) Dispensary District in the month of December. The case proved fatal; no further cases occurred.

Strabane No. 2 Rural District.—Two cases occurred in one house during the month of November in the Raphoe Dispensary District. The cause of infection was not ascertained. One case proved fatal. The school was closed and the house and fomites disinfected.

Scarlatina.

During the year under report, scarlatina was the most prevalent and widespread of all the infectious diseases that occurred in my district. The disease was generally of a mild type, and, doubtless, many cases escaped detection on this account, and were the means of spreading the infection.

Cases were reported from Omagh and Limavady Urban Districts, and from the Rural Districts of Omagh, Limavady, Strabane (No. 2), Glenties, Manorhamilton and Inishowen. In Londonderry County Borough 53 cases were notified.

Omagh Rural District.—Scarlatina made its appearance in the Drumquin Dispensary District in April, 1914, and persisted

during the entire twelve months under review. From Drumquin it seems to have spread throughout the entire Rural District; cases occurring in the Dispensary District of Fintona, from June to August; in Omagh (No. 1) September to December; in Dro-more, during the month of August; and in Sixmilecross and Gortin, in March. In all, there were 36 cases notified; of these, 30 were removed to the Fever Hospital, and the others were effectually isolated in their own homes.

Omagh Urban District.—During the five months, October, 1914, to February, 1915, eighteen cases were reported by Dr. Todd, Medical Officer of Health. All these cases were treated in the Fever Hospital, and all possible measures taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

The method of disinfecting clothing and bedding in Omagh is not satisfactory. A modern steam disinfector should be provided at this important centre, for the use of the Urban and Rural Districts. Its acquisition would be a ready means of stamping out infection, and would eventually prove an economical purchase for the Councils concerned.

Limavady Rural District.—Fifty-five cases were notified in Limavady Rural District. Of these, there occurred from April to December, 1914, 29 cases in the Limavady Dispensary District, and 18 in the Feeney Dispensary District, in both of which a large proportion of those affected were treated in their own homes. Five cases occurred in Ballykelly and Bellarena Dispensary Districts; four of whom were removed to the Fever Hospital; in March three cases were reported from Dungiven Dispensary District.

Limavady Urban District.—During the first quarter of this year, sixteen cases of scarlatina were notified. Measures requisite to prevent the spread of the disease were adopted; eleven cases were removed to the Fever Hospital, and five, isolated in their own homes; fomites and the houses were disinfected; and the school, from which the disease spread, was closed and disinfected.

Strabane No. 2 Rural District.—The outbreak in this district, which continued from October, 1914, to February of the present year, was confined to the Raphoe Dispensary District. Twenty-one cases were notified, the greater number of which were removed to the Fever Hospital. Disinfection of houses and fomites was attended to.

Glenties Rural District.—A dance held in January seems to have been responsible for the introduction of scarlatina to the Dungloe No. 1 Dispensary District, the infection being conveyed by some of the guests from a neighbouring district; nine cases resulted. The patients were isolated in their own homes and treated with Eucalyptus oil. During the month of February, ten cases occurred in Burtonport, and in March, two were reported from Carrick Dispensary District.

Inishowen Rural District.—From June to October of last year, eleven cases of scarlatina were notified in the Malin Dispensary District. Ten of these were treated in their own homes.

Manorhamilton Rural District.—In April last a case of scarlatina occurred in Drumahaire, and two in the Manorhamilton Dispensary District. The milk supply to the creameries was discontinued, and other preventive measures adopted.

Measles.

Boyle No. 1 Rural District.—In July and August, 1914, twenty-three cases of measles were reported in Boyle, and Dr. Hamilton, Medical Officer of Health, believed that many others occurred that were not brought under his notice. The infection was conveyed to the district by a pupil from a Dublin school. The patients were isolated in their own homes, and requisite precautionary measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease. All the schools in Boyle were closed. Five additional cases occurred in October, 1914, and five in December. Measles appears to have been prevalent in other parts of my district, but cases were not reported, except from Boyle. It is impossible to estimate the number of cases that occurred, as the disease is not mentioned amongst the infectious diseases in Section 6 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and very many cases are unattended by Medical Practitioners, owing to the common belief that it is a trivial and inevitable affection.

Sligo Urban District.—Twenty-seven deaths from this cause were registered in Sligo Urban District. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health states in his Annual Report that the type of the disease was not very severe, but that the majority of fatal cases occurred in insanitary dwellings, and that the fatal termination resulted from complications, depending on the insufficiency of light and air, and upon insanitary surroundings.

Diarrhoeal Disease.

There is no record available showing the prevalence of epidemic diarrhoea; but the following figures taken from the Weekly Returns of the Registrar-General, give the number of deaths, registered in 1914, that occurred in Londonderry Borough, and in the towns of Sligo and Coleraine.

	Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under two years of age.	Diarrhoea two years and upwards.
Londonderry	20	4
Sligo	5	1
Coleraine	1	1

Poliomyelitis.

Two cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were reported. The first of these occurred in May in the Omagh Rural District. The Medical Officer of Health assigned its probable origin to infection carried from Cookstown, where an epidemic of the disease had been.

Another case was reported from Castlederg Rural District. The source of infection was not ascertained.

The following tables give the vital statistics of the principal towns in the districts under my charge.

Table I.

Annual death-rate from all causes per 1,000 of the population.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Londonderry ...	17.9	16.5	18.1	17.2	15.9	17.0	15.2	16.2	15.1
Sligo ...	16.3	16.6	18.9	16.6	12.9	16.1	14.8	16.3	18.1
Coleraine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	13.6

Table II.

Annual death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the principal epidemic diseases:—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Londonderry ...	2.7	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.4	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.9
Sligo ...	1.0	0.6	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.1	3.2
Coleraine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.6

In *Londonderry County Borough* the general death-rate is the lowest that has been experienced for many years. The chief contributing cause to the death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases, of last year, was diarrhoeal disease, which was responsible for 32 deaths, of which 28 were children under two years of age. This, and the number of deaths from the same cause, registered during previous years, draws attention to the necessity in Londonderry for the abolition of the privy system, the more speedy removal of house refuse, and the provision of covered bins and ashpits. The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered was 77, as compared to 124 for 1913. 102 deaths resulted from tuberculosis, of which 74 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The general death-rate for Sligo is unusually high for that town. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases is the highest rate of the twenty-six principal towns in Ireland for 1914. This is due in a large measure to the epidemic prevalence of measles, which resulted in 27 deaths. But for this cause, the rate would have been a moderate one. The infantile mortality rate was 71. There were 38 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, 26 of which were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. In Coleraine the infantile mortality rate was 63. Eleven deaths occurred from tuberculosis, of which six were the pulmonary form. The water supply is defective in many places,

notably in Longford, Carndonagh and Tobercurry, in which Districts the supplies are grossly polluted, and constitute a grave danger to the health of the people. The supply of the smaller towns and villages is, in many instances, suspicious, being derived from surface wells that are liable to contamination; in others, it is deficient in quantity, or too remotely situated. A good supply could be procured in most places at a moderate cost, but the inevitable obstacle to progress is the "area of charge." In addition to those places already referred to, the water supply of the following places is defective, being either insufficient in quantity, or liable to contamination:—Ballinamore, Castleberg, Derrygonnelly, Tempo, Dungloe, Irvinestown, Trillick, Rivers-town, Strokestown, Ballintra.

The Corporation of Londonderry would be well advised in procuring a pure and sufficient supply of water; the present supply is open to suspicion, and does not meet the requirements of the city. Rosses' Point, County Sligo, has been provided with an excellent water supply during the year. Following an Inquiry in Tobercurry, the Rural District Council, as Sanitary Authority, was adjudged guilty of default in providing the Town of Tobercurry with a supply of pure water, and the Board made an Order limiting the performance of the duty to six months.

The Medical Officers of Health report the Sewerage as being defective in:—Dungloe, Irvinestown, Trillick, Killeshandra and many other places.

The new sewerage system in Derrygonnelly is nearing completion. Housing conditions in rural districts show improvement, though much remains to be done. In recent years, a large number of old thatched houses have been replaced by labourers' cottages. In districts under the control of the Congested Districts Board, the dwellings of the poor are being made more habitable. In Urban Districts there is an urgent need for the building of suitable houses for the working classes. The conditions under which people live in the town of Longford is lamentable. The dwellings in a number of lanes and "yards" are unfit for human habitation; some of those that I inspected were in a dangerous condition; the houses are unprovided with sanitary conveniences, and have no yards; house refuse is allowed to accumulate for weeks, and even for months, in close proximity to the dwellings. Such a condition of things can only be attributed to gross negligence on the part of the Sanitary Authority.

In the Sligo Urban District, the condition of many dwelling-houses is very bad. In parts of Londonderry, there are many dilapidated and overcrowded dwellings.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1906, is being fairly well administered. Registration has been satisfactorily effected in most districts, and in some districts in which it became necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce compliance in this respect, the resulting fines and costs had a salutary effect towards the completion of the register.

The Veterinary Inspectors and Sub-inspectors, who have been appointed under the Order, have generally discharged their duties with efficiency. Reforms are being gradually carried out,

and an improvement in dairies and cowsheds is noticeable in most districts that I have had an opportunity of inspecting. I regret to state, however, that in a few districts, the Order is practically in abeyance, registration not being enforced, nor are apparent defects in dairies and cowsheds remedied. In the Manorhamilton Rural District, in which there are many creameries and a large number of milk suppliers, only 48 registrations have been effected. The neglect here is all the more apparent, when the outbreaks of enteric fever attributable to milk, which have occurred in the district in recent years, are recalled. Careful inspection and strict supervision over the milk supply in this district are essential for the protection of public health.

Great carelessness prevails on the part of the suppliers of milk to creameries with regard to the cleanliness of vessels in which milk is sent. Milk sent in dirty vessels easily coagulates when heated, and renders the process of pasteurisation difficult. Such milk should be rejected at all creameries; when accepted, it too frequently leads to the process of pasteurisation being omitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. STEPHENSON, *Medical Inspector.*

April 16th, 1915.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(k) Report of DR. EDWARD F. STEPHENSON, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year fairly satisfactory progress has been made, in most of the counties under my charge, towards perfecting the schemes for the detection, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

In considering this question it must be borne in mind that State aid was only made available for these purposes in 1911. Most of the County Councils then proceeded to draft schemes suitable for the needs of their counties; but, at the outset, had many difficulties to contend with, due for the most part to the novelty of the work, and want of knowledge of the requirements. Progress was necessarily slow.

Committees of Management have since been appointed, under Section 5 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, in various counties. These Committees met regularly during the year, and devoted much time to perfecting the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis.

With regard to the treatment of early cases the Councils of the Counties Tyrone, Londonderry, and Fermanagh, have decided to build Sanatoria; whilst those of Cavan, Donegal, and Leitrim have purchased beds in Peamount and Rosslare. In Tyrone, Dungannon House has been acquired, and arrangements

made for the necessary alterations in the building, and for the erection of a Pavilion. In Londonderry a site has been selected on elevated ground near Coleraine, and within a few minutes' walk of the railway station. The site in Fermanagh has not yet been determined, but it is intended to build near Enniskillen.

It is desirable that the Central Dispensary should be in the vicinity of the principal town of the County, which it is intended to serve. The selection and acquisition of sites for this purpose have met with many obstacles, and, consequently, progress in this direction has been retarded. Pending the erection of these, the Tuberculosis Officers have availed of the Poor Law Dispensaries and of temporary buildings, for seeing their patients, and for bacteriological work. In Leitrim, the grounds of the County Infirmary are being utilised as a site, and the contract for building the Central Dispensary has already been given.

In Donegal it is proposed to build the Central Dispensary on the grounds of the County Asylum at Letterkenny, and to make provision there for the reception of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In Cavan a suitable site has not yet been acquired.

Branch Dispensaries have been provided at suitable centres in the Counties Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Tyrone, at which the Tuberculosis Officers attend.

The arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis are, at the present time, most advanced in the County Tyrone; whilst in the County Donegal, where tuberculosis is very prevalent, but little has been done. The Londonderry County Council have appointed a Tuberculosis Officer, but, pending an agreement with the County Insurance Committee, he has not yet entered on his duties. The Corporation of Londonderry will, at an early date, consider the question of dealing with tuberculosis, and it is to be hoped that prompt action will be taken. Last year 102 deaths from this cause were registered as having occurred in the County Borough.

The Longford County Council have refused to adopt a scheme. This Council would be well advised in reconsidering their attitude, as, owing to the great number of unhealthy dwellings, with insanitary surroundings, that exist in the urban and rural districts throughout the County, persons suffering from tuberculosis are a very special and serious danger to others.

Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, has been adopted in the following districts:—

- Coleraine Urban
- Limavady Urban
- Ballyshannon Rural
- Belleek Rural
- Clones (No. 2) Rural
- Dungannon Rural
- Kinlough Rural
- Limavady Rural
- Lisnaskea Rural
- Londonderry (No. 2) Rural
- Manorhamilton Rural
- Sligo Rural

It is to be hoped that the remaining Local Authorities will put Part I. of the Act into operation, as compulsory notification is essential to secure the complete success of any scheme dealing with tuberculosis.

CAVAN.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. T. P. O'Reilly.

Sanatorium.—Twelve beds have been acquired at Peamount.

Central Dispensary.—Up to the present the Tuberculosis Committee have been unable to procure a site. Nothing suitable was offered in answer to advertisements, and negotiations for the purchase of a suitable house on the Farnham property fell through. However, the Committee hope to obtain a suitable site within the next two months. The Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Poor Law Dispensary in Cavan, and does bacteriological work in his own residence, pending the erection of a Central Dispensary in Cavan.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Tuberculosis Officer attends Branch Dispensaries twice monthly at Bailieborough, Bawnboy, Castlerahan, Cootehill and Enniskillen (No. 2) Rural District.

Shelters.—The Committee has at present only two shelters within the County, the gift of Dr. Moorhead, Cootehill. Five others are being procured through Brooks, Thomas and Co., Dublin. It is proposed to have others built from those models by local tradesmen as the necessity arises.

Nurses.—The scheme provides for the appointment of a whole-time nurse in connection with the Central Dispensary, and allows a grant of £25 a year to local committees in each Rural District for the services of a nurse. Up to the present but one nurse (at Killeshandra) is so available.

Domiciliary Treatment. There is no regular scheme in existence. In addition to dispensary treatment, the Tuberculosis Officer pays inspection visits to the homes of the patients as often as possible.

Advanced Cases.—Will be treated in shelters on the grounds of the Bailieborough Fever Hospital, arrangements for the transfer of which to the District Council have been made.

The Committee intend also to procure suitable accommodation at the other end of the County when opportunity offers.

Surgical Cases.—The majority of these cases are treated in the County Infirmary without help from the Tuberculosis Committee. All the serious cases yet seen by the Tuberculosis Officer have occurred amongst insured persons or their dependents, and have been sent by the Insurance Committee to Dublin Hospitals.

Children.—Two of the beds at Peamount are reserved for children.

Estimated Cost for current year.—£1,100.

Clerk to the Tuberculosis Committee of Management.—Mr. William Finlay.

Dr. O'Reilly has supplied the following tabulated statement, giving particulars of work done in the County Cavan.

Number of patients on register for year 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915	...	...	...	93
Insured and Dependants	...	...	...	41
Uninsured	...	...	...	52
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	76
Other Forms	...	...	...	17

A.—Table showing number of patients under home treatment, stages at which they came under observation, and present condition.

HOME TREATMENT.

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Stationary.	Dead.
<i>Pulmonary.</i>					
First Stage ...	16	12	—	4	—
Second Stage ...	4	2	—	2	—
Third Stage ...	13	2	2	4	5
<i>Other Forms.</i>					
First Stage ...	1	1	—	—	—
Second Stage ...	2	1	—	1	—
Third Stage ...	2	2	—	—	—

B.—Table showing number of patients under Institutional treatment, stages at which they came under observation, and present condition.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Stationary.	Dead.
<i>Pulmonary.</i>					
First Stage ...	7	5	—	1	1
Second Stage ...	8	7	—	1	—
Third Stage ...	20	5	5	1	9
<i>Other Forms.</i>					
First Stage ...	2	2	—	—	—
Second Stage ...	3	2	1	—	—
Third Stage ...	2	—	—	—	2

C.—Table showing number of cases treated in Poor Law Infirmary, seen in consultation by Tuberculosis Officers, with stages of disease and present condition.

POOR LAW INFIRMARIES.

—	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Stationary.	Dead.
<i>Pulmonary.</i>					
First Stage ...	—	—	—	—	—
Second Stage ...	1	1	—	—	—
Third Stage ...	7	—	1	4	2
<i>Other Forms.</i>					
First Stage ...	—	—	—	—	—
Second Stage ...	1	1	—	—	—
Third Stage ...	4	1	—	2	1

D.—Number of contacts examined during the year ended 31st March, 1915 62
Tuberculosis found to be present in 7

E.—Specimens of sputum examined by Tuberculosis Officer during year ended 31st March, 1915 153
Number in which Tubercle Bacilli were found 66

DONEGAL.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. E. Regan.

Sanatorium.—Twenty beds have been acquired at Peamount and Rosslare for the treatment of early cases.

Central Dispensary.—It has been decided to build a Central Dispensary on the grounds attached to the County Asylum at Letterkenny. Twenty beds will be provided in the building for the reception of advanced cases. Pending the erection of this, the Tuberculosis Officer is utilising a wooden structure in Letterkenny, where he sees patients and does bacteriological work.

Branch Dispensaries. The Tuberculosis Officer attends dispensaries twice a month at Donegal and Carrdonagh. It is intended to also open dispensaries at Buncrana and Stranorlar.

Shelters.—Ten shelters have been provided.

Domiciliary treatment.—No arrangement.

Nurses.—None appointed.

Surgical Cases.—Are treated in the County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases. To be treated on the Asylum grounds at Letterkenny, and at other central places.

FERMANAGH.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. P. J. Timoney.

Sanatorium.—Patients are sent to Rosslare. The County Council have decided to build a sanatorium. The site has not been selected.

Central Dispensary.—A temporary wooden building has been erected in Enniskillen, where the Tuberculosis Officer sees patients and does bacteriological work.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Poor Law Dispensaries in Brookboro', Derrylin, Belleek, and Newtownbutler.

Shelters.—Fifteen have been provided, of which twelve are in use.

Nurses.—Nurse E. McManus has been appointed at a salary of £60, with travelling expenses. £40 extra is allowed pending the erection of a sanatorium.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Arrangements have been made with local practitioners to attend patients. Terms, 2s. 6d. a visit and mileage.

Surgical Cases are treated in the County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases have so far been treated in shelters.

Children.—No special arrangement.

Estimated annual cost.—£2,000.

LEITRIM.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. T. Reynolds.

Sanatorium.—Ten beds have been acquired at Peamount and Rosslare.

Central Dispensary.—Is in course of construction on the grounds of the County Infirmary at Carrick-on-Shannon. Observation beds are not provided. Pending the completion of the building, the Tuberculosis Officer attends the Poor Law Dispensary at Carrick-on-Shannon twice a week.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Tuberculosis Officer attends at Poor Law Dispensaries in Mohill, Ballinamore, Drumkeeran, Manorhamilton, and Kirlough.

Shelters.—None.

Nurses.—One whole-time Nurse. Salary, £100.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Arrangements have not been made with local practitioners.

Surgical Cases.—No special arrangement.

Advanced Cases.—No arrangement.

Estimated Annual Cost.—£1,100-£1,200.

Secretary to Tuberculosis Committee of Management. Mr. F. Gaffney.

LONDONDERRY.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. T. Adams has been appointed, subject to an agreement with the County Insurance Committee.

Sanatorium.—A site has been selected close to Coleraine, which in every respect appears to be suitable.

Central Dispensary.—In connection with the Sanatorium at Coleraine.

Branch Dispensaries will be provided at Limavady and Magherafelt.

Surgical cases.—To be treated at the County Infirmary.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY BOROUGH.

The Corporation have not appointed a Tuberculosis Officer, or decided on a definite scheme. It is proposed to erect a sanatorium on Foyle Hill, and to appoint the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, as Tuberculosis Officer.

COUNTY TYRONE.

Tuberculosis Officer.—Dr. A. Lanigan O'Keefe.

Sanatorium.—Dungannon House and Pavilion. The plans have been approved by the Local Government Board; provision is made for 28 beds in the Pavilion. Dungannon House will serve for administrative purposes, dining hall, etc.

Branch Dispensaries.—The Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at Castlejerg, Strabane, Ballygawley (Aughnacloy), Omagh, and Cookstown, where houses or rooms have been rented, and provided with caretakers.

Shelters.—Eighteen shelters have been purchased, and are in actual use; the greater number of these are at present utilised by insured persons.

Nurses.—Two whole-time nurses have been appointed, and the Tuberculosis Committee of Management have in contemplation the appointment of a third.

Nurse McElhinny attends patients in Strabane and Castlejerg, and, when directed by the Tuberculosis Officer, visits outside patients. Her salary is £80 a year, and when employed outside the Rural District of Strabane (No. 1) is allowed expenses.

Nurse McCullagh is in charge of the Cookstown Rural District; salary, £80. At Omagh arrangements have been made for the Jubilee Nurse to visit patients in the Urban and Rural Districts; salary, £33, including travelling expenses.

Dentist.—Mr. J. J. Lyons has been appointed (temporarily) as dentist. His duties are to attend weekly at the Omagh Tuberculosis Dispensary, and at the Sanatorium in Dungannon, when opened.

Domiciliary Treatment.—The Tuberculosis Officer is empowered to arrange with local practitioners to attend patients in their homes. Terms, 2s. 6d., and mileage, per visit, once a week, and oftener if considered desirable by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Surgical Cases are treated in the County Infirmary.

Advanced Cases are provided with chalets, or isolated in their homes when practicable.

Children are treated at the County Infirmary.

Estimated cost for the current year.—£2,040.

Capital Cost of Sanatorium buildings.—£7,000.

Clerk to Tuberculosis Committee.—Mr. C. R. Hill.

EDWARD F. STEPHENSON, *Medical Inspector.*

APPENDIX E.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS, BYE-LAWS, ETC.

I.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

The following Provisional Orders [(A), (B), and (C)] were made during the year 1914-15 :—

(A).—UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 TO 1907.

Place, Date and Purpose.

Bangor Urban District, 29th April, 1914.—Partially repealing the Acts confirming the Orders forming the Bangor and Newtownards Joint Hospital District and abolishing the Joint Hospital Board constituted thereunder.

Cashel Urban District, 6th April, 1914.—Empowering the Cashel Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of improving the supply of water to their district.

Castlebar Urban District, 30th April, 1914.—Empowering the Castlebar Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of improving the supply of water to their district.

Cavan Urban District, 15th May, 1914.—Empowering the Cavan Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of improving the supply of water to their district.

Kenmare Rural District, 29th March, 1915.—Empowering the Kenmare Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the town and neighbourhood of Kenmare in their district.

Londonderry County Borough, 4th June, 1914.—Empowering the Corporation of Londonderry to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of improving the supply of water for the borough.

Mountmelick Rural District, 17th April, 1914.—Empowering the Mountmelick Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands for the purpose of improving the sewerage of the town of Maryborough and its neighbourhood in their district.

Portarlinton Joint Burial Board, 2nd April, 1914.—Empowering the Portarlinton Joint Burial Board to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands for the purpose of providing a burial ground for Portarlinton and other localities within the united district.

Sligo Rural District, 7th April, 1914.—Empowering the Sligo Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water and rights for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the village and neighbourhood of Rosses' Point in their district.

(B).—UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902.

Place, Date and Purpose.

Antrim and Londonderry Counties, 11th May, 1914.—Altering the common boundary of the Counties of Londonderry and Antrim by the transfer of the townland of Glenmanus and parts of the townlands of Magheramenagh and Corrstown from the administrative County of Londonderry to the administrative County of Antrim and extending the area of supply for the purposes of the Portrush Electric Lighting Order, 1913.

Ballyshannon Rural District, 21st November, 1914.—Separating the town of Bundoran from the Rural District of Ballyshannon and constituting it an urban sanitary district.

Dublin County, 27th October, 1914.—Empowering the County Council of Dublin to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands for the purpose of the improvement of a portion of the public road leading from Dublin to Ballinascorney in the administrative County.

(C).—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 TO 1908.

Place, Date and Purpose.

Balbriggan Town, 5th February, 1915.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition, by the Town Commissioners of Balbriggan, of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Dublin County Borough, 7th August, 1914.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of McCaffrey Estate Area.

Dublin County Borough, 18th August, 1914.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of Fairbrother's Fields Area.

Dublin County Borough, 18th August, 1914.—Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of Spitalfields Area.

Kilkenny Urban District, 29th March, 1915.—Authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Larne Urban District, 1st March, 1915.—Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of Quay Lane Area.

Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District, 21st December, 1914.—Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

II.—BYE-LAWS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS IN BURIAL GROUNDS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1914.

(i.) The following is a list of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1914-15, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts:—

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
20th April, 1914,	Coleman Urban District,	For the better regulation of the markets of the Town of Coleman.
8th May, 1914,	Newry Urban District,	With respect to the inspection of all meat intended to be sold or exposed for sale within the District.
20th May, 1914,	Down County,	With respect to the granting of annual licences to locomotives under the Public Roads (Ireland) Act, 1911.
15th June, 1914,	Belfast County Borough,	Regulating the hours during which certain locomotives shall not pass over the streets.
15th June, 1914,	Kilkenny Borough,	Regulation of the Canal Walk, Kilkenny.
3rd July, 1914, 13th July, 1914,	Bangor Urban District, Warrenpoint Urban District.	With respect to Hackney Carriages. For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the regulation of the keeping of animals on any premises or for the prevention of such keeping, so as to be injurious to health.
13th July, 1914,	Warrenpoint Urban District.	With respect to the cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse and the cleansing of corth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools.
17th August, 1914,	Louth County,	Regulating the hours during which locomotives shall be used on roads and their use on bridges.
18th August, 1914,	Warrenpoint Urban District.	With respect to new streets and buildings.
14th Sept., 1914,	Killiney and Ballybrack Urban District.	With respect to public bathing.
7th October, 1914,	Newry No. 1. Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply in the neighbourhood of Rathfriland.
27th Nov., 1914,	Limerick County,	With respect to the granting of annual licences to locomotives under the Public Roads (Ireland) Act, 1911.
11th Dec., 1914,	Belfast County Borough,	With respect to the trade or business of the manufacture of fish oil and gasno from fish offal.
17th Dec., 1914,	Carrickfergus Urban District.	With respect to the pleasure ground known as Shantobury Park.
23rd Dec., 1914, 23rd Dec., 1914,	Cookstown Urban District, Cookstown Urban District,	Regulation of the Water Supply. With respect to new streets and buildings.
23rd Dec., 1914,	Cookstown Urban District,	With respect to slaughter houses.

II.—BYE-LAWS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS IN BURIAL GROUNDS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND), ACTS, 1883 TO 1914—*continued.*

(i.) The following is a List of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1914-15, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts:—*continued.*

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
23rd Dec., 1914,	Cookstown Urban District.	With respect to the cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools.
23rd Dec., 1914,	Cookstown Urban District.	For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, silt, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the regulation of the keeping of animals on any premises, or for the prevention of such keeping so as to be injurious to health.
23rd Dec., 1914,	Cookstown Urban District.	With respect to common lodging-houses.
10th March, 1915,	Kildare County	With respect to the granting of annual licences to locomotives under the Public Roads (Ireland) Act, 1911.

(ii.) List of Scales of Charges for Interments in Burial Grounds approved during the year 1914-15 under Section 188 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval.	Local Authority.	Burial Ground.
17th April, 1914,	Taghmoanacconnell Joint Burial Board.	Taghmoanacconnell.
14th Sept., 1914,	Celbridge No. 1 Rural District Council.	Confey New Cemetery.
14th Sept., 1914,	Celbridge No. 1 Rural District Council.	Donacumper New Cemetery.
21st Oct., 1914,	Tipperrary Urban District Council.	St. Michael's Cemetery.

(iii.) LIST OF REGULATIONS confirmed during the year 1914-15 under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1833 to 1914, with respect to the letting of cottages and allotments.

Rural District.	Date of Confirmation.
Antrim,	12th October, 1914.
Belfast,	17th August, 1914.
Castlereagh,	1st September, 1914.
Castletown,	1st March, 1915.
Hillsborough,	12th January, 1915.
Larne,	30th June, 1914.
Roscommon,	10th December, 1914.

III.—LOANS SANCTIONED IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1915.

(A.)—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, THE SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACT, 1899, THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889, AND THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1899.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Abbeyleix Rural District	1,850 0 0	Ballinacill Sewerage Scheme ..	27th April, 1914.
Do.	650 0 0	Improving Abbeyleix Sewerage System.	26th August, 1914.
Ardfow Urban District..	13,500 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	6th Oct., 1914.
Athy Urban District ..	7,000 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	2nd Oct., 1914.
Ballymena Rural District	500 0 0	Sewerage scheme for portion of Gullybuckey.	6th June, 1914.
Ballymena Urban District	1,600 0 0	Extending and improving Technical School.	20th April, 1914.
Rangor Urban District..	550 0 0	Purchasing water meters ..	12th Dec., 1914.
Do.	700 0 0	Acquiring and partially laying out Stricklands Glen Park.	16th Dec., 1914.
Do.	000 0 0	Widening Beachlife Road ..	15th Dec., 1914.
Do.	800 0 0	Purchasing Steam Tractor and two waggon.	18th Dec., 1914.
Belfast County Borough	10,900 0 0	Improvement Schemes under Part. II. of Housing of Working Classes Act, 1909.	16th April, 1914.
Do.	6,000 0 0	Extending Parryburn Fever Hospital.	30th Sept., 1914.
Do.	50,117 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	30th Sept., 1914.
Do.	10,000 0 0	Extending Parryburn Lunatic Asylum.	2nd Oct., 1914.
Do.	20,347 18 4	Acquiring from Board of Guardians of Belfast Union the Auxiliary Workhouse known as "Abbey Sandorium."	7th Dec., 1914.
Belfast Rural District ..	1,120 0 0	Completing Stockman's Lane and Upper Falls Sewerage Scheme, and erecting Caretaker's house.	3rd July, 1914.
Birr Rural District ..	600 0 0	Providing a Burial ground at Banagher.	6th April, 1914.
Blackrock Urban District	20,734 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	23rd August, 1914.
Do.	1,550 0 0	Relaying Temple Road with asphalt.	8th March, 1915.
Do.	85 0 0	Constructing Sewer at Pembroke Estate Outfalls.	6th March, 1915.
Do.	13,000 0 0	Electric Lighting Scheme ..	10th March, 1915.
Borrisokane Rural District	500 0 0	Providing a New Burial ground for Louisa.	16th March, 1915.
Cahersiveen Rural District.	150 0 0	Water supply to Reemalagone	14th Oct., 1914.
Do.	100 0 0	Cahersiveen Waterworks ..	11th Dec., 1914.
Do.	(Supplemental)		
Carlow Urban District	600 0 0	Widening Castle Hill	7th May, 1914.
Carrickmacross Urban District.	700 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	20th Jan., 1915.
Carriek-on-Sair Urban District.	800 0 0	Providing a New Burial ground	25th June, 1914.
Do.	1,230 0 0	Waterworks	4th Sept., 1914.
Do.	(Supplemental)		
Castibear Urban District	3,050 0 0	Water Supply	10th June, 1914.
Castlerea Rural District	1,303 0 0	Ballaghaderreen Electric Lighting.	5th June, 1914.
Do.	(Supplemental)		

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1915—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Cavan Urban District ..	3,500 0 0	Improvements to Waterworks	8th April, 1914.
Do.	2,100 0 0	Waterworks	10th March, 1915.
	(Additional).		
Claremorris Rural District.	140 0 0	Lighting of Ballyhanna ..	23rd May, 1914.
Do.	440 0 0	Providing a Burial ground at Crossboyne.	6th Nov., 1914.
Clones Urban District ..	2,700 0 0	Sewerage Scheme	10th July, 1914.
Clonsilla Urban District	(Supplemental) 434 0 0	In lieu of loan of £400 sanctioned in 1910 for alterations and equipment of Central Technical School.	19th June, 1914.
Coleraine Urban District	1,000 0 0	Providing a Concrete service tank at Waterworks.	24th March, 1915.
Cookstown Rural District	500 0 0	Water Supply to Pomeroy ..	4th June, 1914.
Cork County Borough ..	2,250 0 0	Additional Machinery at Waterworks.	21st July, 1914.
Do.	610 0 0	Paving Streets	28th August, 1914.
Croom Rural District ..	1,590 0 0	Sewerage Scheme for Adare ..	14th April, 1914.
Dalbry Urban District	2,641 0 0	Constructing sewers and laying watermains.	24th April, 1914.
Do.	10,500 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	25th March, 1915.
Dingle Rural District ..	3,400 0 0	Dingle water supply and sewerage scheme.	25th Nov., 1914.
Dublin County Borough	77,800 0 0	Electric Lighting Undertaking.	15th July, 1914.
Do.	3,500 0 0	Improvement of street lighting.	15th July, 1914.
Do.	12,310 0 0	Acquisition and clearance of Beresford Street and Church Street Area (Part I. of Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890).	9th Sept., 1914.
Do.	12,100 0 0	Acquisition and clearance of Ormond Market Area (Part I., Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890).	9th Sept., 1914.
Do.	10,002 0 0	Acquisition, and building houses in Trinity Ward Area (Part I., Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890).	9th Sept., 1914.
Do.	4,500 0 0	Improving and altering Tara street Baths.	1st Jan., 1915.
Do.	31,980 0 0	Erection of houses in Beresford Street and Church Street Area.	5th March, 1915.
Dublin North Rural District.	3,773 0 0	Extending Howth Water Supply and sewerage scheme.	29th April, 1914.
Dundalk Urban District	21,000 0 0	Extending Electric Lighting Undertaking.	26th June, 1914.
Do.	10,116 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	25th August, 1914.
Do.	650 0 0	Supplemental for ditto.	25th Jan., 1915.
Do.	3,397 0 0	Improvement Scheme under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.	1st March, 1915.
Ennis Rural District ..	132 0 0	Improving Clare Castle Water Supply.	29th Oct., 1914.
Ennis Urban District ..	2,855 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	6th April, 1914.
	(Supplemental)		
Ennisceathy Urban District.	3,500 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	20th August, 1914.
Ferney Urban District	4,780 0 0	do. do. do.	30th Sept., 1914.
Galway Urban District	276 10 0	Purchasing weighbridge and scavenging machinery, and laying water main at Salthill.	8th April, 1914.
Do.	243 0 0	Providing latrine at Salthill ..	12th June, 1914.
Do.	(Supplemental) 1,303 0 0	Providing recreation ground at Salthill.	12th June, 1914.
Glennamaddy Rural District.	320 0 0	Extending Ballinakil Burial ground.	20th May, 1914.
Do.	400 0 0	Providing a well and pump at Glennamaddy.	2nd July, 1914.
Grassard Urban District	650 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	25th August, 1914.
	(Supplemental)		

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1915—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Kells Urban District ..	12,300 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	9th Oct., 1914.
Kenmare Rural District	370 0 0	Providing a burial ground at Massigullane.	8th August, 1914.
Kilkenny Urban District	275 0 0	Carrying out improvements to working class lodging houses erected under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	21st April, 1914.
Kilrarney Urban District	1,500 0 0	Road and footpath improvements.	27th Feb., 1915.
Kingsdown Urban District	7,000 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	26th Nov., 1914.
Lisburn Rural District	5,000 0 0	Balmoral sewerage scheme ..	20th Nov., 1914.
Lisburn Urban District	(Supplemental) 2,500 0 0	Purchasing and converting premises for use as a Technical School.	25th Sept., 1914.
Do.	2,000 0 0	Purchasing land and enlarging waterworks.	4th Nov., 1914.
Londonderry County Borough.	3,000 0 0	Completing waterworks ..	19th March, 1915.
Longford Urban District	700 0 0 (Supplemental)	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	12th June, 1914.
Limerick County Borough	7,150 0 0	For Paving ..	18th Dec., 1914.
Do.	427 0 0	For purchase of stonebreaker ..	18th Dec., 1914.
Do.	312 0 0	Completing Portanna Bridge ..	19th May, 1914.
Loughrea Rural District	(Supplemental) 1,000 0 0	Loughrea sewerage scheme ..	15th May, 1914.
Lurgan Urban District	(Supplemental) 1,200 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	20th Jan., 1915.
Midleton Rural District	700 0 0	Improving Clryne Waterworks	10th Jan., 1915.
Mitchelstown No. 1 Rural District.	1,598 0 0	Providing water supplies at various places in Rural District.	20th May, 1914.
Do.	2,800 0 0	Providing wells and pumps at various places in the Kildorrery Dispensary District.	29th Oct., 1914.
Nass No. 1 Rural District	500 0 0	Duplicating rising main at Newbridge waterworks.	10th July, 1914.
Do.	150 0 0	Extending Mullins sewerage scheme.	27th Oct., 1914.
Nass Urban District ..	400 0 0 (Supplemental)	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	17th April, 1914.
Do.	100 0 0 (Supplemental)	Providing pumping machinery at waterworks.	17th April, 1914.
Navan Urban District	822 0 0	Road improvement works ..	1st March, 1915.
New Ross Urban District	908 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	4th Oct., 1914.
Do.	550 0 0	Constructing sewerage works ..	4th Oct., 1914.
Do.	311 0 0 (Supplemental)	Waterworks ..	3rd March, 1915.
Nowy Urban District	1,300 0 0 (Supplemental)	Town Hall ..	28th Oct., 1914.
Do.	770 0 0	Constructing a street ..	28th Oct., 1914.
Do.	150 0 0 (Supplemental)	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	28th Oct., 1914.
Newtownards Rural District.	1,750 0 0	Providing water supplies at various places in District.	27th July, 1914.
Do.	750 0 0	Sewerage scheme at St. Helen's Bay.	31st March, 1915.
Oughtermid Rural District	100 0 0	Providing wells and pumps in Lettermore Dispensary District.	19th March, 1915.
Queensdown Urban District.	3,000 0 0 (Supplemental)	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	6th April, 1914.
Do.	280 0 0 (Supplemental)	do. do.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	10,000 0 0 (Supplemental)	Laying duplicate water main from Tillystown.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	250 0 0	Constructing sewerage works ..	8th June, 1914.

(A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &C., ACTS LOANS, 1915—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Boscombe Town Commissioners.	180 0 0 (Supplemental)	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	20th Jan., 1915.
Scariff Rural District ..	1,000 0 0	Kilshoe Water Supply ..	2nd April, 1914.
Do. ..	120 0 0	Whitegate Water Supply ..	1st August, 1914.
Shillelagh Rural District	3,016 0 0	Advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	29th Oct., 1914.
Skibbereen Urban District.	330 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	6th March, 1915.
Sligo Rural District ..	540 0 0	Providing wells and pumps at various places in District.	15th July, 1914.
Do. ..	100 0 0	Providing well and pump at Rangely.	15th July, 1914.
Do. ..	79 0 0	Providing well and pump at Abbeytown.	15th July, 1914.
Do. ..	3,500 0 0	Roses Point Water Supply ..	6th Oct., 1914.
Templemore Urban District.	300 0 0	Steamrolling roads ..	22nd July, 1914.
Tuas Rural District ..	300 0 0	Providing well and pump at Cartron.	24th March, 1915.
Tullamore Urban District	3,000 0 0	Steamrolling roads ..	13th June, 1914.
Do. ..	1,000 0 0	Purchase of road machinery ..	13th June, 1914.
Waterford County Borough.	23,138 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	29th Sept., 1914.
Wexford Urban District	10,000 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	18th August, 1914.
Total ..	552,390 8 4		

(B.)—WORKHOUSE LOANS.

Union.	Amount.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Ballynea	3,300 0 0	Electric Lighting, heating, and improving water supply at new Hospital and at the Workhouse.	2nd Jan., 1915.
Clonsilla	250 0 0	Water supply to Workhouse, and alterations and improvements to buildings.	6th April, 1914.
Cork	3,200 0 0	Improvements at Workhouse.	26th May, 1914.
Drogheda	500 0 0	New kitchen and improvements at Upper Hospital.	5th March, 1915.
North Dublin ..	400 0 0	Painting, &c. ..	22nd March, 1915.
Galway	800 0 0	Providing sanitary arrangements, &c.	7th April, 1914.
Kennaro	220 0 0	Improvements at Workhouse.	9th April, 1914.
Lisburn	280 0 0	Erecting disinfecting apparatus and shed at Workhouse.	4th June, 1914.
Lurgan	375 0 0	Erecting a Consumptive Hospital.	23rd April, 1914.
Scariff	600 0 0	Drainage scheme at Workhouse.	26th Jan., 1915.
Shillelagh	150 0 0	Bathrooms, &c., at Workhouse.	15th Dec., 1914.
Stranorlar	230 0 0	Alterations and improvements at Workhouse Fever Hospital.	18th Jan., 1915.
Tullamore	150 0 0	Iron staircase as a fire escape for Infirmary.	27th March, 1915.
Total	10,785 0 0		

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Antrim	3,000 0 0	Road improvements in several districts in County.	8th July, 1914.
Do.	1,500 0 0	Purchasing house for use as a Technical School.	3rd July, 1914.
Do.	000 0 0	Road improvements, Ballyvaughan Rural District.	27th Oct., 1914.
Armagh	000 0 0	Purchasing road machinery ..	27th April, 1914.
Joint Committee, Belfast- side District Lunatic Asylum, Gosnell Gateway and Rosema- mon.	4,500 0 0	Erection of new buildings ..	4th Nov., 1914.
Joint Committee, Carlisle District Lunatic Asylum, Counties Carlisle and Kildare.	500 0 0 (Supplemental)	Erecting additional buildings, stairs and lavatory blocks on the Male and Female sides of the Asylum, and a lay bare at Rathnapiet Farm.	20th April, 1914.
Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum, Mayo County.	3,000 0 0	Installation of electric lighting.	20th Sept., 1914.
Cavan	1,000 0 0	Steamrolling in Ballyshannon District.	10th June, 1914.
Clare	1,500 0 0	Steamrolling in Ennis Rural District.	21st April, 1914.
Do.	5,000 0 0	Steamrolling in Limerick No. 2 Rural District.	21st April, 1914.
Do.	1,000 0 0	Steamrolling in Scariff Rural District.	21st April, 1914.
Do.	300 0 0	Steamrolling in Ennis Rural District.	7th Sept., 1914.
Donegal	2,000 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling plant.	15th May, 1914.
Do.	10,000 0 0	Extending Buncrana and Rath- mullan Piers.	7th Sept., 1914.
Down	1,500 0 0	Building pier at Burtisport ..	2nd May, 1914.
Do.	1,200 0 0	Extending and improving Kil- keel Harbour.	2nd May, 1914.
Do.	1,200 0 0	Steamrolling in Banbridge Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	311 0 0	Steamrolling in Castlecragh Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	1,654 0 0	Steamrolling in Downpatrick Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	800 0 0	Steamrolling in Hillsboro' Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	451 0 0	Steamrolling in Killybegs Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	412 0 0	Steamrolling in Moira Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	583 0 0	Steamrolling in Newry Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	1,258 0 0	Steamrolling in Newtownards Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	223 0 0	Road improvements, Down- patrick Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Dublin	500 0 0	Road improvements, Celbridge No. 2 Rural District.	27th May, 1914.
Do.	1,450 0 0	Road improvements, South Dub- lin Rural District.	27th May, 1914.
Do.	350 0 0	Concrete footpaths and widen- ing a road in the South Dublin Rural District.	27th May, 1914.
Do.	500 0 0	Road improvements, North Dublin Rural District.	8th June, 1914.
Do.	800 0 0	Petty Sessions Court House at Rathcoole.	11th June, 1914.
Do.	1,800 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling and quarrying plant, and a gravel pit.	24th Nov., 1914.
Ennis District Lunatic Asylum, Glamo County.	2,200 0 0 (Additional).	Purchase of two steam boilers, boiler house, workshop, &c.	6th Nov., 1914.
Galway	5,200 12 7	Purchasing road machinery ..	9th May, 1914.
Do.	400 0 0	Concrete footpaths in town of Clifden.	3rd July, 1914.
Do.	175 9 0	New road in Galway Rural District.	11th August, 1914.
Do.	1,800 0 0	Steamrolling in Mount Bellew Rural District.	21st August, 1914.

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—continued.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Galway	4,059 4 8	Steamrolling in Clifden Rural District.	8th Sept., 1914.
Do.	1,000 0 0	Steamrolling in Ballinasloe Rural District.	24th Sept., 1914.
Do.	1,050 0 0	Erecting a steel bridge at Moam, in the Oughterard Rural District.	20th Oct. 1914.
Kerry	450 0 0	Steamrolling, and otherwise improving a road in the Kilarney Rural District.	10th August, 1914.
Do.	875 0 0	Steamrolling in Kilarney Rural District.	1st March, 1915.
Do.	2,000 0 0	Steamrolling in Kilarney Rural District.	1st March, 1915.
Kildare	500 0 0	Purchasing steamroller, &c. ..	22th Sept., 1914.
Do.	525 0 0	Steamrolling in the Athy No. 1 Rural District.	12th Jan., 1915.
Kilkenny	970 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling plant.	2nd July, 1914.
Do.	900 0 0	Steamrolling in the Cullin Rural District.	3rd July, 1914.
Do.	1,200 0 0	Steamrolling in the Thomastown Rural District.	2nd July, 1914.
Do.	500 0 0	Steamrolling in the Waterford No. 2 Rural District.	2nd July, 1914.
Do.	1,520 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling machinery.	10th Oct., 1914.
Do.	7,236 0 0	Steamrolling in several Rural Districts in County.	27th Jan., 1915.
Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum, Kilkenny County.	2,500 0 0	Erection of dwelling houses for attendants.	21st August, 1914.
King's Do.	550 0 0	Purchasing steam tractor, &c.	4th April, 1914.
Do.	1,170 0 0	Steamrolling in Roscrea No. 1 Rural District.	20th July, 1914.
Do.	1,900 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling plant.	8th August, 1914.
Joint Committee, Limerick District Lunatic Asylum, Limerick County and Limerick County Borough.	13,500 0 0	Additions to Asylum ..	20th July, 1914.
Londonderry	500 0 0 (Supplemental)	Steamrolling in Londonderry No. 1 Rural District.	2nd Nov., 1914.
Longford	1,400 0 0	Steamrolling road in Longford Rural District.	5th May, 1914.
Do.	000 0 0	Purchasing stonebreaking plant.	12th May, 1914.
Do.	1,600 0 0	Steamrolling portion of road, Longford to Doon.	13th May, 1914.
Do.	2,430 0 0	Steamrolling portion of road, Longford to Ballinaloe.	13th May, 1914.
Louth	4,025 0 0	Roadmaking machinery ..	24th Dec., 1914.
Do.	732 10 0	Steamrolling in Ardee No. 1 Rural District.	25th March, 1915.
Do.	2,560 10 0	Steamrolling in Dundalk Rural District.	25th March, 1915.
Do.	707 0 0	Steamrolling in Drogheda Rural District.	25th March, 1915.
Mayo	750 0 0	Steamrolling in Ballinacobe Rural District.	30th Oct., 1914.
Do.	1,500 0 0	do. do. ..	30th Oct., 1914.
Do.	750 0 0	Steamrolling in Claremorris Rural District.	30th Oct., 1914.
Do.	000 0 0	do. do. ..	30th Oct., 1914.
Do.	300 0 0	Steamrolling in Castlebar Urban District.	2nd Nov., 1914.
Meath	1,670 0 0	Road improvements in several Rural Districts in County.	1st August, 1914.
Monaghan	250 0 0	Road improvements in Carrickmacross Rural District.	17th July, 1914.
Do.	300 0 0	do. do. ..	17th July, 1914.
Do.	250 0 0	do. do. ..	17th July, 1914.
Do.	350 0 0	Road improvements in Castle-Mayney Rural District.	17th July, 1914.
Do.	225 0 0	do. do. ..	17th July, 1914.
Do.	275 0 0	do. do. ..	17th July, 1914.
Do.	375 0 0	Road improvements in Clones No. 1 Rural District.	17th July, 1914.
Do.	375 0 0	do. do. ..	17th July, 1914.

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—continued.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Monaghan	400 0 0	Road improvements in Coochill No. 2 Rural District.	17th July, 1914.
Do.	275 0 0	Road improvements in Monaghan Rural District.	17th July, 1914.
Do.	425 0 0	do. do. ..	17th July, 1914.
Joint Committee, District of Monaghan Lunatic Asylum, County Cavan and Monaghan.	150 0 0	Alterations and additions to gate lodge.	20th July, 1914.
Queen's	900 0 0	Steamrolling in Abbeyleix Rural District.	11th June, 1914.
Do.	1,305 0 0	Steamrolling in Mountcollick Rural District.	11th June, 1914.
Do.	1,400 0 0	Purchasing steamrolling plant.	28th Sept., 1914.
Do.	783 0 0	Steamrolling in Athy No. 2 Rural District.	14th Jan., 1915.
Down	180 0 0	Completing steamrolling of a road in Strainstown Rural District.	19th Oct., 1914.
Do.	2,000 0 0	Steamrolling in the Castlereagh Rural District.	19th Oct., 1914.
Do.	2,000 0 0	Steamrolling in the Boyle Rural District.	16th Oct., 1914.
Sligo	715 0 0	Completing steamrolling of the Sligo to Ballina Road.	14th Dec., 1914.
Tipperary, North Riding	250 0 0	Completing steamrolling of a road in Newagh Rural District.	1st May, 1914.
Do.	575 17 6	Steamrolling in Borriscane Rural District.	4th March, 1915.
Do.	691 18 0	Steamrolling in Birr No. 2 Rural District.	4th March, 1915.
Tipperary, South Riding	12,327 7 4	Steamrolling in several Rural Districts in County.	12th Feb., 1915.
Tyrone	390 0 0	Constructing a road in Strabane No. 1 Rural District.	24th August, 1914.
Do.	2,035 0 0	Redemption of a mortgage of lands on which County Hospital is erected.	14th Sept., 1914.
Waterford	657 0 0	Steamrolling in Danganman Rural District.	20th Oct., 1914.
Do.	1,506 10 0	do. do. ..	20th Oct., 1914.
Joint Committee, Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, County Waterford and Waterford County Borough.	915 0 0	Enlarging gate lodge, installing a boiler in laundry, and lagging exposed pipes.	26th May, 1914.
Westmeath	2,138 0 0	Steamrolling in Athlone No. 1 Rural District.	12th Nov., 1914.
Do.	325 0 0	Steamrolling in Ballymore Rural District.	12th Nov., 1914.
Do.	473 0 0	Steamrolling in Coole Rural District.	12th Nov., 1914.
Do.	1,075 0 0	Steamrolling in Mullingar Rural District.	12th Nov., 1914.
Do.	1,000 0 0	Portion of cost of erection of Court House at Athlone.	23rd Dec., 1914.
Wexford	3,025 0 0	Steamrolling in Bunscarthy Rural District.	14th July, 1914.
Do.	750 0 0	Steamrolling in New Ross Rural District.	14th July, 1914.
Wicklow	2,365 0 0	Road improvements in Rathdown No. 2 and Rathdown Rural Districts.	11th August, 1914.
Do.	3,725 0 0	do. do. ..	11th August, 1914.
Do.	500 0 0	Improving foundations of a bridge in Naas No. 2 Rural District.	31st March, 1915.
Total	180,022 10 1		

(D.)—LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1914.

Loans sanctioned during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.

To be advanced by the Irish Land Commission :—

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Abbeyleix ...	19,900	Gorey ...	1,365
Armagh ...	11,560	Hillsborough ...	7,140
Armagh ...	170	Ida ...	190
Athlone No. 1 ...	6,290	Kilkeel ...	5,950
Ballymahon ...	1,530	Killarney ...	7,140
Ballymore ...	1,020	Killarney ...	2,890
Ballyshannon ...	640	Kilmasothomas ...	300
Ballyshannon ...	560	Limavady ...	4,700
Ballyshannon ...	340	Londonderry No. 1 ...	340
Balrothery ...	7,140	Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union ...	850
Behmullet ...	3,400	Manorhamilton ...	3,050
Birr No. 1 ...	7,820	Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union ...	1,360
Carlow ...	8,175	Monaghan ...	850
Celbridge No. 1 ...	4,220	Mountsnellick ...	3,740
Celbridge No. 2 ...	4,930	Naas No. 1 ...	8,840
Clifden ...	340	New Ross ...	12,070
Clogheen ...	10,385	Rathdrum ...	18,700
Clogheen ...	170	Shillelagh ...	2,890
Clonakilty ...	5,270	Strabane No. 1 ...	9,010
Clons No. 1 ...	170	Stroketstown ...	3,180
Clonmel No. 1 ...	170	Stroketstown ...	1,177
Dublin, North ...	6,460	Swinsford ...	14,380
Dublin, North ...	5,440	Thomastown ...	3,438
Dublin, South ...	31,110	Thurles ...	10,200
Dundalk ...	10,370	Thurles ...	680
Dungannon ...	3,060	Wexford ...	12,216
Galway ...	1,950		
Glenilea ...	5,270		
Gorey ...	10,150		
Gorey ...	8,500		
Gorey ...	6,630		
			£320,088

To be borrowed in the open market :—

	£		£
Aghalee ...	1,200	Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union ...	295
Antrim ...	300	Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union ...	1,333
Armagh ...	1,060	Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union ...	370
Ashy No. 1 ...	1,500	Mitchebstown No. 2 ...	700
Ballycastle ...	300	Mullingar ...	2,300
Balinglass No. 3 ...	710	Naas No. 1 ...	700
Bandon ...	1,500	Naas No. 2 ...	230
Bawboy ...	500	Nawan ...	3,030
Belfast ...	950	Portumna ...	1,100
Carriek-on-Suir No. 2 ...	1,500	Rathdrum ...	2,700
Castlereagh ...	1,600	Shillelagh ...	2,486
Clogheen ...	570	Shillelagh ...	1,155
Clonmel No. 1 ...	2,000	Thurles ...	730
Ennis ...	5,000	Tobercurry ...	1,000
Enniskillen No. 2 ...	260	Tullamore ...	760
Ennistymon ...	1,000	Urtingford No. 1 ...	935
Ida ...	340	Urtingford No. 1 ...	31
Kells ...	2,500		
Kinsale ...	1,414		
Lismore ...	3,000		
Longford ...	1,900		
Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union ...	220		
			£40,189
		Total ...	£360,275

Including the above sum the total amount of the loans now sanctioned for the purposes of the Labourers Acts is £8,950,119.

IV.—TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2)
(a) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1903.

(A.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1915, on behalf of the Boards of Guardians of unions, and to the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim district schools, in respect of the expenditure incurred by these bodies for medical and educational purposes.

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM:			
Antrim	492 4 2	53 13 3	438 10 11
Ballycastle ..	332 14 7	36 5 6	296 9 1
Ballymena ..	640 10 9	69 16 8	570 14 1
Ballymoney ..	580 6 6	63 5 5	517 1 1
Belfast, part of ..	125 13 10	13 14 1	111 19 9
Larne	413 5 5	45 1 2	368 4 3
Lisburn, part of ..	383 7 1	41 15 11	341 11 2
Lurgan, part of ..	57 11 2	6 5 6	51 5 8
	3,025 13 6	329 17 6	2,695 16 0
COUNTY ARMAGH:			
Armagh	683 17 1	74 11 1	609 6 0
Banbridge, part of ..	89 9 4	9 15 1	79 14 3
Castleblayney, part of ..	120 3 1	13 2 0	107 1 1
Lurgan, part of ..	477 2 0	52 0 4	425 1 8
Newry, part of ..	373 17 11	40 15 3	333 2 8
	1,744 9 5	190 3 9	1,554 5 8
COUNTY CARLOW:			
Baltinloss, part of ..	131 8 5	14 6 7	117 1 10
Carlow, part of ..	799 16 1	87 3 11	712 12 2
New Ross, part of ..	63 13 8	6 18 10	56 14 10
	994 18 2	108 9 4	886 8 10
COUNTY CAVAN:			
Bailieborough ..	352 15 2	38 9 2	314 6 0
Bawnboy, part of ..	181 3 8	19 15 1	161 8 7
Cavan	663 16 9	72 7 6	591 9 3
Cootshill, part of ..	220 0 11	23 19 10	196 1 1
Enniskillen, part of ..	40 18 8	4 9 3	36 9 5
Granard, part of ..	76 8 9	8 6 8	68 2 1
Oldcastle, part of ..	184 14 10	20 2 10	164 12 0
	1,719 18 0	187 10 4	1,532 8 5
COUNTY CLARE:			
Ballyvaghan ..	111 17 11	12 4 0	99 13 11
Corrofin	113 10 1	12 7 6	101 2 7
Ennis	607 4 5	66 4 0	541 0 5

SCHEDULE—continued

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY CLARE—contd.			
Ennistymon	267 10 1	29 4 3	238 14 10
Killadysert	240 3 9	26 3 9	214 0 0
Kilrush	534 5 6	58 5 0	476 0 6
Limerick, part of	222 14 2	24 5 8	198 8 6
Scariff	624 8 4	68 1 6	556 6 10
	2,722 3 3	296 15 8	2,425 7 7
COUNTY CORK :			
Bandon	490 2 10	53 8 9	436 14 1
Bantry	293 5 8	31 19 6	261 6 2
Castletown	218 0 2	23 15 4	194 4 10
Clonakilty	300 18 3	32 16 2	268 2 1
Cork, part of	1,394 4 11	152 0 1	1,242 4 10
Dunmanway	362 17 11	39 11 3	323 6 8
Fermoy	585 3 2	63 15 11	521 7 3
Kanturk	565 8 3	61 12 10	503 15 5
Kilmallock, part of	109 6 8	11 18 5	97 8 3
Kinsale	452 14 0	49 7 1	403 6 11
Macroom	532 11 9	58 1 4	474 10 5
Mallow	614 12 10	67 0 3	547 12 7
Midleton	574 1 10	62 11 9	511 10 1
Millstreet	220 14 5	24 1 3	196 13 2
Mitchelstown, part of	208 14 9	22 15 1	185 19 8
Skibbereen	504 3 10	54 19 5	449 4 5
Skull	183 15 5	20 0 8	163 14 9
Youghal, part of	317 8 10	34 12 2	282 16 8
	7,928 5 6	864 7 3	7,063 18 3
COUNTY DONEGAL :			
Ballyshannon, part of	218 13 1	23 16 9	194 16 4
Donegal	371 6 5	40 9 8	330 16 9
Dunfanaghy	195 2 4	21 5 5	173 16 11
Glenties	534 9 2	58 5 4	476 3 10
Inishowen	439 7 10	47 18 1	391 9 9
Letterkenny	227 1 6	24 15 2	202 6 4
Londonderry, part of	168 12 6	18 7 8	150 4 10
Milford	336 4 8	36 13 2	299 11 6
Strabane, part of	233 7 4	25 8 10	207 18 6
Stranerlar	267 1 9	29 2 5	237 19 4
	2,991 6 7	326 2 6	2,665 4 1
COUNTY DOWN :			
Banbridge, part of	451 10 10	49 4 7	402 6 3
Belfast, part of	126 9 3	13 15 9	112 13 6
Downpatrick	632 5 1	68 18 7	563 6 6
Kilkeel	324 12 8	35 7 10	289 4 10

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportional abatement owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY DOWN—contd.			
Lisburn, part of ..	208 6 9	32 10 6	265 16 3
Lurgan, part of ..	169 10 1	18 9 7	151 0 6
Nowry, part of ..	523 1 9	57 0 7	466 1 2
Nowtownards ..	613 19 6	66 18 9	547 0 9
	3,139 15 11	342 6 2	2,797 9 9
COUNTY DUBLIN:			
Balrothery ..	636 5 9	69 7 5	566 18 4
Celbridge, part of ..	175 0 10	19 1 8	155 19 2
Dublin, North, part of ..	495 7 8	54 0 2	441 7 6
Dublin, South, part of ..	1,436 14 9	156 12 9	1,280 2 0
Rathdown, part of ..	933 14 11	101 16 0	831 18 11
	3,677 3 11	400 18 0	3,276 5 11
COUNTY FERMANAGH:			
Ballyshannon, part of ..	138 3 5	15 1 3	123 2 2
Clones, part of ..	140 8 7	15 6 2	125 2 5
Enniskillen, part of ..	488 0 2	53 4 1	434 16 1
Irvinestown, part of ..	211 7 5	23 0 11	188 6 6
Lisnaskea ..	325 7 5	35 9 6	289 17 11
	1,303 7 0	142 1 11	1,161 5 1
COUNTY GALWAY:			
Ballinasloe, part of ..	505 8 11	55 2 1	450 6 10
Clifden	380 0 5	42 8 3	346 12 2
Galway	874 17 3	95 7 7	779 9 8
Glonnamaddy ..	227 8 3	24 15 10	202 12 5
Gort	359 16 1	39 4 7	320 11 6
Loughrea	359 19 10	30 4 11	329 14 11
Mount Bellew ..	320 15 4	34 19 5	285 15 11
Oughterard ..	361 7 4	39 7 11	321 19 5
Portumna	241 18 6	26 7 6	215 11 0
Tuam	521 7 0	56 16 10	464 10 2
	4,161 18 11	453 14 11	3,708 4 0
COUNTY KERRY:			
Cshoreiveen ..	395 0 6	43 1 4	351 19 2
Dingle	478 18 3	52 4 3	426 14 0
Kenmare	393 5 8	42 17 7	350 8 1
Killarney	801 17 8	87 8 6	714 9 2
Listowel, part of ..	521 3 1	56 16 5	464 6 8
Trillick	775 6 5	84 10 7	690 15 10
	3,365 11 7	366 18 8	2,998 12 11

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Fall amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of Income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
COUNTY KILDARE :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athy, part of ..	504 7 11	54 19 10	449 8 1
Baltinglass, part of ..	66 5 6	7 4 6	59 1 0
Celbridge, part of ..	290 9 2	31 13 4	258 15 10
Edenderry, part of ..	236 0 5	25 14 8	210 5 9
Nans, part of ..	856 1 3	93 6 8	762 14 7
	1,953 4 3	212 19 0	1,740 5 3
COUNTY KILKENNY :			
Callan, part of ..	265 17 9	28 19 9	235 18 0
Carrick-on-Suir, part of ..	123 17 4	13 10 1	110 7 3
Castlecomer ..	370 1 5	40 6 11	329 14 6
Kilkenny ..	746 10 7	81 7 9	665 2 10
New Ross, part of ..	97 16 0	10 13 3	87 2 9
Thomastown ..	338 15 6	30 18 8	301 16 10
Urlingford, part of ..	199 15 1	21 15 7	177 19 6
Waterford, part of ..	302 11 8	32 19 9	269 11 11
	2,445 5 4	266 11 9	2,178 13 7
KING'S COUNTY :			
Birr, part of ..	522 14 7	56 19 9	465 14 10
Edenderry, part of ..	232 2 4	25 6 1	206 16 3
Mountmelick, part of ..	63 9 7	6 18 5	56 11 2
Roscrea, part of ..	166 5 10	17 0 9	149 5 1
Tullamore, part of ..	474 8 5	51 14 0	422 13 11
	1,449 0 9	157 10 6	1,291 1 3
COUNTY LEITRIM :			
Ballyshannon, part of ..	80 8 11	8 15 5	71 13 6
Bawnboy, part of ..	137 13 3	15 0 2	122 13 1
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of ..	161 11 7	17 12 4	143 19 3
Manorhamilton ..	420 8 9	45 16 9	374 12 0
Mohill ..	376 4 11	41 0 5	335 4 6
	1,175 7 5	128 5 1	1,048 2 4
COUNTY LIMERICK :			
Croom ..	418 4 5	45 11 11	372 12 7
Kilmallock, part of ..	529 9 11	68 12 7	460 17 4
Limerick, part of ..	721 5 4	78 12 8	642 12 8
Listowel, part of ..	68 3 1	7 8 7	60 14 6
Mitchelstown, part of ..	110 14 11	12 1 5	98 13 5
Nowcastle ..	451 6 4	49 4 1	402 2 3
Rathkeale ..	525 3 0	57 7 4	468 16 2
Tipperary, part of ..	125 5 0	13 13 2	111 12 4
	3,050 13 1	332 11 10	2,718 1 3

SCHEDULE--continued.

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
COUNTY LONDONDERY :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coleraine	574 0 6	62 11 8	511 8 10
Limavady	439 9 4	47 18 3	391 11 1
Londonderry, part of ..	254 17 4	27 15 9	227 1 7
Magherafelt	464 12 8	50 18 1	413 19 7
	1,732 19 10	188 18 9	1,544 1 1
COUNTY LONGFORD :			
Ballymahon, part of ..	185 0 7	20 3 5	164 17 2
Granard, part of	330 19 1	36 1 8	294 17 5
Longford	364 19 11	39 15 10	325 4 1
	880 19 7	96 0 11	784 18 8
COUNTY LOUTH :			
Ardee, part of	330 18 10	36 1 8	294 17 2
Drogheda, part of	288 1 1	31 8 1	256 13 0
Dundalk	530 11 8	57 16 11	472 14 9
	1,149 11 7	125 6 8	1,024 4 11
COUNTY MAYO :			
Ballina	345 9 4	37 13 3	307 16 1
Ballinrobe	427 0 4	46 11 1	380 9 3
Belmullet	325 4 8	35 9 2	289 15 6
Castlebar	348 5 0	37 19 4	310 5 8
Claremorris	357 16 7	39 0 3	318 16 4
Killala	223 1 11	24 6 6	198 15 5
Swineford	458 17 2	50 0 6	408 16 8
Westport	626 0 1	68 5 8	558 0 5
	3,112 1 1	339 5 9	2,772 15 4
COUNTY MEATH :			
Ardee, part of	117 19 2	12 17 2	105 2 6
Drogheda, part of	284 11 0	31 0 6	253 11 0
Dunshaughlin	348 16 7	38 0 7	310 16 0
Edenderry, part of	90 7 10	9 17 1	80 10 9
Kells	472 18 2	51 11 2	421 7 0
Navan	326 9 1	35 11 10	290 17 8
Oldcastle, part of	248 8 0	27 1 8	221 6 4
Trim	395 18 1	43 3 3	352 14 10
	2,285 8 5	249 3 3	2,036 5 2
COUNTY MONAGHAN :			
Carrickmacross	274 1 3	29 17 7	244 3 8
Castleblayney, part of ..	287 17 4	31 7 8	256 9 8
Clones, part of	165 4 11	18 0 4	147 4 7
Cooteshill, part of	136 15 0	14 16 0	120 19 0
Monaghan	452 17 0	49 7 6	403 10 3
	1,315 16 3	143 9 1	1,172 7 2

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
QUEEN'S COUNTY :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbeyleix ..	449 7 1	48 19 10	400 7 3
Athy, part of ..	205 7 2	22 7 9	182 19 5
Carlow, part of ..	144 3 8	15 14 5	128 9 3
Mountmelick, part of	549 6 7	59 17 10	489 8 9
Roscrea, part of ..	121 0 2	13 3 10	107 16 4
	1,469 4 8	160 3 8	1,309 1 0
COUNTY ROSCOMMON :			
Athlone, part of ..	222 5 7	24 4 8	198 0 11
Ballinasloe, part of	75 12 4	8 4 11	67 7 5
Boyle, part of ..	378 5 8	41 4 10	337 0 10
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of	135 0 9	14 14 5	120 6 4
Castleren	442 13 3	48 5 3	394 8 0
Roscommon	326 6 3	35 11 6	290 14 9
Strokestown	279 13 0	30 9 9	249 3 3
	1,859 16 10	202 15 4	1,657 1 6
COUNTY SLIGO :			
Boyle, part of ..	263 4 4	28 13 11	234 10 5
Dromore West ..	281 11 7	30 14 0	250 17 7
Sligo	808 1 0	87 11 0	715 10 0
Tobercurry	355 16 0	38 15 10	317 0 2
	1,708 12 11	185 14 9	1,517 18 2
COUNTY TIPPERRARY (North Riding)			
Birr, part of ..	72 3 9	7 17 5	64 6 4
Borrisokane ..	260 14 0	28 8 5	232 5 7
Nenagh	513 10 2	55 19 8	457 10 6
Roscrea, part of ..	190 14 5	19 14 1	161 0 4
Thurles	610 11 1	66 11 4	543 19 9
	1,637 13 5	178 10 11	1,459 2 6
COUNTY TIPPERRARY (South Riding)			
Callan, part of ..	155 16 6	16 19 9	138 16 9
Carrick-on-Suir, part of	137 19 7	15 0 10	122 18 9
Cashel	648 10 6	70 14 1	577 16 5
Clogheen	440 15 5	48 1 1	392 14 4
Clonmel, part of ..	570 15 9	62 4 7	508 11 2
Tipperary, part of ..	509 0 7	55 9 11	453 10 8
Urlingford, part of	79 1 4	8 12 5	70 8 11
	2,541 19 8	277 2 8	2,264 17 0

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportional abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
COUNTY TYRONE :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Castleberg ..	235 2 7	25 12 8	209 9 11
Clogher ..	319 9 0	34 16 7	284 12 5
Cookstown ..	355 0 6	38 14 9	316 11 9
Dungannon ..	465 17 1	50 15 9	415 1 4
Irvinestown, part of	91 11 0	9 19 7	81 11 5
Omagh ..	538 9 1	58 14 1	479 15 0
Strabane, part of ..	392 19 10	42 16 11	350 2 11
	2,398 15 1	261 10 4	2,137 4 9
COUNTY WATERFORD :			
Carriek-on-Suir, part of	172 17 9	18 17 0	154 0 9
Clonmel, part of ..	136 11 7	14 17 10	121 13 9
Dungarvan ..	470 9 7	51 5 10	419 3 9
Kilmaethomas ..	246 15 3	26 18 1	219 17 2
Lismore ..	386 3 1	42 2 0	344 1 1
Waterford, part of ..	391 7 4	42 13 4	348 14 0
Youghal, part of ..	188 3 6	20 10 4	167 13 2
	1,992 8 1	217 4 5	1,775 3 8
COUNTY WESTMEATH :			
Athlone, part of ..	398 7 0	43 8 7	354 18 5
Ballymahon, part of	95 10 1	10 8 3	85 1 10
Delvin ..	247 9 10	26 19 8	220 10 2
Granard, part of ..	142 3 7	15 10 0	126 13 7
Mullingar ..	670 14 0	73 2 5	597 11 7
Tullamore, part of ..	72 9 4	7 18 0	64 11 4
	1,626 13 10	177 6 11	1,449 6 11
COUNTY WEXFORD :			
Enniscorthy ..	631 5 3	68 16 5	562 8 10
Gorey ..	437 5 0	47 13 5	389 11 7
New Ross, part of ..	486 15 0	53 1 5	433 14 1
Wexford ..	621 1 3	67 14 3	553 7 0
	2,176 7 0	237 5 6	1,939 1 6
COUNTY WICKLOW :			
Baltinglass, part of	259 18 7	28 6 9	231 11 10
Naas, part of ..	84 0 10	9 3 3	74 17 7
Rathdown, part of ..	261 3 6	28 9 6	232 14 0
Rathdrum ..	774 5 6	84 8 3	689 17 3
Shillelagh ..	285 16 0	31 3 2	254 12 10
	1,665 4 5	181 10 11	1,483 13 6

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BELFAST CO. BOROUGH : Belfast, part of ..	3,839 1 10	418 11 0	3,420 10 10
CORK CO. BOROUGH : Cork, part of ..	1,225 3 8	133 11 6	1,091 12 2
DUBLIN CO. BOROUGH : Dublin, North, part of	2,717 1 6	296 4 6	2,420 17 0
Dublin, South, part of	1,870 6 7	203 18 3	1,666 8 4
LIMERICK CO. BOROUGH Limerick, part of ..	535 7 6	58 7 4	477 0 2
LONDONDERRY CO. BOROUGH : Londonderry, part of	547 0 7	59 12 9	487 7 10
WATERFORD CO. BOROUGH : Waterford, part of ..	315 14 1	34 8 5	281 5 8
Totals for Unions	87,447 11 9	9,533 16 9	77,913 15 0

ADDITIONAL FOR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY LIMERICK : Glin School ..	371 0 0	40 8 11	330 11 1
COUNTY MEATH : Trim School ..	212 13 3	23 3 9	189 9 6
Totals for Schools	583 13 3	63 12 8	520 0 7
Totals for unions and District Schools.	88,031 5 0	9,597 9 5	78,433 15 7

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2) (b) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(B.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1915, on behalf of Rural District Councils, and to Urban District Councils in respect of the sanitary salaries paid by these bodies.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportional abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
CO. ANTRIM.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aghalee	14 10 7	1 11 8	12 18 11
Antrim	76 10 3	8 6 10	68 3 5
Ballycastle ..	42 12 6	4 12 11	37 19 7
Ballymena ..	82 6 8	8 19 6	73 7 2
Ballymoney ..	89 15 0	9 15 8	79 10 4
Belfast	47 7 4	5 3 3	42 4 1
Larne	67 14 8	7 7 8	60 7 0
Lisburn	35 0 0	3 16 4	31 3 8
Urban Districts:—			
Ballyclare ..	4 8 6	0 9 8	3 18 10
Ballymena ..	55 2 6	6 0 2	49 2 4
Ballymoney ..	13 10 0	1 9 5	12 0 7
Carrickfergus ..	23 15 0	2 11 9	21 3 3
Larne	17 0 0	1 17 1	15 2 11
Lisburn	40 0 0	4 7 3	35 12 9
Portrush	17 12 3	1 18 5	15 13 10
	627 5 3	68 7 7	558 17 8
CO. ARMAGH.			
Rural Districts:—			
Armagh	94 17 3	10 6 10	84 10 5
Crossmaglen ..	20 15 0	2 5 3	18 9 9
Lurgan	40 3 10	4 7 8	35 16 2
Newry No. 2 ..	67 10 0	7 7 2	60 2 10
Tanderagee ..	13 11 4	1 9 7	12 1 9
Urban Districts:—			
Armagh	52 6 0	5 14 0	46 12 0
Keady	1 7 0	0 3 0	1 4 0
Lurgan	37 10 0	4 1 0	33 8 3
Portadown ..	19 8 4	2 2 4	17 6 0
Tanderagee ..	5 11 11	0 12 2	4 19 9
	353 1 5	38 9 9	314 11 8
CO. CARLOW.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballinglass No. 2 ..	17 0 0	1 17 1	15 2 11
Carlow	96 0 0	10 9 4	85 10 3
Idrone	8 0 0	0 18 5	7 10 7
Urban District:—			
Carlow	24 10 0	2 13 5	21 16 7
	145 10 0	15 18 3	130 0 9

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportions abatement owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. CAVAN :			
Rural Districts :—			
Bailieborough ..	£ s. d. 70 0 0	£ s. d. 7 12 8	£ s. d. 62 7 4
Bawnboy ..	23 19 1	2 12 3	21 6 10
Castlerahan ..	24 10 8	2 13 6	21 17 2
Cavan ..	103 5 0	11 5 2	91 19 10
Cootehill No. 1 ..	32 15 0	3 11 5	29 3 7
Enniskillen No. 2 ..	11 10 0	1 5 1	10 4 11
Mullaghoran ..	11 8 4	1 4 11	10 3 5
Urban Districts :—			
Belturbet ..	9 2 6	0 19 11	8 2 7
Cavan ..	13 10 0	1 9 5	12 0 7
Cootehill ..	6 1 3	0 13 3	5 8 0
	306 1 10	33 7 7	272 14 3
Co. CLARE.			
Rural Districts :—			
Ballyvaghan ..	16 5 0	1 15 5	14 9 7
Corrofin ..	25 12 6	2 15 10	22 16 8
Ennis ..	60 10 0	6 11 11	53 18 1
Ennistymon ..	44 7 6	4 16 9	39 10 9
Killadysert ..	38 5 0	4 3 4	34 1 8
Kilrush ..	77 14 7	8 9 6	69 5 1
Limerick No. 2 ..	31 2 0	3 7 10	27 14 2
Seariff ..	58 10 0	6 7 7	52 2 5
Tulla ..	57 10 0	6 5 5	51 4 7
Urban Districts :—			
Ennis ..	25 12 0	2 15 10	22 16 2
Kilrush ..	15 10 0	1 13 10	13 16 2
	450 18 7	49 3 3	401 15 4
Co. CORK :			
Rural Districts :—			
Bandon ..	59 8 5	6 9 7	52 18 10
Bantry ..	43 12 6	4 15 1	38 17 5
Castletown ..	32 10 0	3 10 10	28 19 2
Charleville ..	14 7 6	1 11 4	12 16 2
Clonakilty ..	42 15 0	4 13 3	38 1 9
Cork ..	165 8 3	18 0 8	147 7 7
Dunmanway ..	57 18 1	6 0 3	51 11 10
Fermoy ..	66 10 0	7 5 0	59 5 0
Kanturk ..	92 12 3	10 1 11	82 10 4
Kinsale ..	55 17 10	6 1 10	49 16 0
Macroom ..	57 12 9	6 5 8	51 7 1
Mallow ..	45 15 9	4 19 10	40 15 11
Midleton ..	93 0 0	10 2 9	82 17 3
Millstreet ..	38 7 6	4 3 8	34 3 10
Mitchelstown No. 1 ..	28 2 4	3 1 4	25 1 0
Skibbereen ..	63 5 0	6 17 11	56 7 1
Skull ..	22 12 6	2 9 4	20 3 2
Youghal No. 1. ..	27 8 2	2 19 9	24 8 5

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. Cork—continued.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clonakilty	12 7 6	1 7 0	11 0 6
Fermoy	37 10 0	4 1 9	33 8 3
Kinsale	12 0 6	1 6 3	10 14 3
Macroom	5 17 4	0 12 9	5 4 7
Mallow	5 4 3	0 11 4	4 12 11
Midleton	21 11 8	2 7 1	19 4 7
Queenstown	59 10 0	6 9 9	53 0 3
Skibberoon	10 0 0	1 1 10	8 18 2
Youghal	43 0 0	4 13 9	38 6 3
	1,214 5 1	132 7 6	1,081 17 7
Co. Donegal.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballyshannon	30 17 6	3 7 4	27 10 2
Donegal	67 0 0	7 6 1	59 13 11
Dunfanaghy	22 3 9	2 8 5	19 15 4
Glenties	72 15 9	7 18 8	64 17 1
Inishowen	48 11 8	5 5 11	43 5 9
Letterkenny	34 13 0	3 10 2	31 2 4
Londonderry No. 2 ..	35 10 6	3 17 5	31 13 1
Milford	46 7 1	5 1 1	41 6 0
Strabane No. 2	23 4 4	2 10 7	20 13 9
Stranorlar	52 10 0	5 14 0	46 15 6
Urban Districts:—			
Buncrana	4 3 4	0 9 1	3 14 3
Letterkenny	10 1 6	1 2 0	8 19 6
	448 3 11	48 17 3	399 0 8
Co. Down.			
Rural Districts:—			
Banbridge	71 8 10	7 15 9	63 13 1
Castlereagh	19 12 10	2 2 10	17 10 0
Downpatrick	102 7 7	11 3 3	91 4 4
Hillsborough	47 10 0	5 3 7	42 6 5
Kilkeel	41 4 5	4 9 11	36 14 6
Moira	24 6 8	2 13 1	21 13 7
Newry No. 1	52 10 0	5 14 6	46 15 6
Newtownards	82 0 5	8 18 10	73 1 7
Urban Districts:—			
Banbridge	36 11 3	3 19 9	32 11 6
Bangor	28 2 8	3 1 4	25 1 4
Donaghadee	5 7 10	0 11 9	4 16 1
Dromore	9 10 0	1 0 9	8 9 3
Holywood	16 0 0	1 14 11	14 5 1
Newcastle	8 15 7	0 13 2	7 16 5
Newry	37 16 0	4 2 5	33 13 7
Newtownards	40 17 6	4 9 1	36 8 5
Warrenpoint	12 10 0	1 7 3	11 2 9
	636 11 7	69 8 2	567 3 5

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate statements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
CO. DUBLIN.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balrothery ..	95 11 8	10 8 5	85 3 3
Colbridge No. 2 ..	25 0 0	2 14 6	22 5 6
Dublin, North ..	104 9 7	11 7 10	93 1 9
Dublin, South ..	133 7 8	14 10 10	118 16 10
Rathdown No. 1 ..	92 5 6	10 1 2	82 4 4
Urban Districts:—			
Blackrock ..	77 15 0	8 9 6	69 5 6
Dalkey ..	24 9 10	2 13 5	21 16 5
Killiney and Ballybrack ..	31 10 2	3 9 8	28 9 6
Kingstown ..	157 10 0	17 3 5	140 6 7
Pembroke ..	176 0 0	19 3 9	156 16 3
Rathmines and Rathgar ..	179 17 6	19 12 3	160 5 3
	1,098 5 11	119 14 9	978 11 2
CO. FERMANAGH:			
Rural Districts:—			
Belleek ..	22 11 0	2 9 2	20 1 10
Clones No. 2 ..	26 2 2	2 14 9	22 7 5
Enniskillen ..	59 0 0	6 8 8	52 11 4
Irvinestown ..	32 15 0	3 11 5	29 3 7
Lisnaskea ..	42 10 0	4 12 8	37 17 4
Urban District:—			
Enniskillen ..	41 10 0	4 10 6	36 19 6
	223 8 2	24 7 2	199 1 0
CO. GALWAY.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballinasloe No. 1 ..	47 7 8	5 3 4	42 4 4
Clifden ..	72 4 10	7 17 6	64 7 4
Galway ..	86 13 4	9 9 0	77 4 4
Glennamaddy ..	38 10 0	4 3 11	34 6 1
Gort ..	25 0 0	2 14 6	22 5 6
Loughrea ..	56 5 8	6 2 9	50 2 11
Mountbellew ..	42 10 0	4 12 8	37 17 4
Oughterard ..	45 15 9	4 19 10	40 15 11
Portunna ..	29 8 0	3 4 1	26 3 11
Tuam ..	100 18 9	11 0 1	89 18 8
Urban Districts:—			
Ballinasloe ..	25 10 0	2 15 7	22 14 5
Galway ..	60 16 8	6 12 8	54 4 0
	631 0 8	68 15 11	562 4 9

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the section.	Amounts paid.
CO. KERRY.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cahorciveon	61 0 0	6 13 0	54 7 0
Dingle	47 10 0	5 3 7	42 6 5
Kenmare	82 13 0	9 0 3	73 12 9
Killarney	106 0 0	11 11 2	94 8 10
Listowel	80 10 0	8 15 6	71 14 6
Traloe	105 16 11	11 10 10	94 6 1
Urban Districts:—			
Killarney	32 10 0	3 10 10	28 19 2
Listowel	16 0 0	1 14 11	14 5 1
Traloe	69 8 7	7 11 5	61 17 2
	601 8 6	65 11 6	535 17 0
CO. KILDARE.			
Rural Districts:—			
Athy No. 1	44 17 1	4 17 10	39 19 3
Baltinglass No. 3	8 15 0	0 19 1	7 15 11
Celbridge No. 1	46 0 0	5 0 4	40 19 8
Edenderry No. 2	36 10 8	3 19 8	32 11 0
Nans No. 1.	93 1 11	10 3 0	82 18 11
Urban Districts:—			
Athy	18 7 6	2 0 1	16 7 5
Nans	28 9 10	3 2 1	25 7 9
	276 2 0	30 2 1	245 19 11
CO. KILKENNY.			
Rural Districts:—			
Callan	32 10 0	3 10 10	28 19 2
Carriek-on-Suir No. 3	19 12 0	2 2 9	17 9 3
Castlecomor	51 0 0	5 11 2	45 8 10
Ida	15 0 0	1 12 9	13 7 3
Kilkenny	06 11 4	10 10 7	85 0 9
Thomastown	70 12 6	7 14 0	62 18 6
Uringford No. 1	41 4 10	4 9 11	36 14 11
Waterford No. 2	43 0 0	4 13 0	38 6 3
Urban District:—			
Kilkenny	84 8 8	9 4 1	75 4 7
	453 19 4	49 9 10	404 9 6
KING'S CO.			
Rural Districts:—			
Birr No. 1	72 10 0	7 13 1	64 11 11
Cloneygowan	8 0 0	0 18 5	7 10 7
Edenderry No. 1	38 11 7	4 4 1	34 7 6
Roscrea No. 2	23 0 0	2 10 2	20 9 10
Tullamore	71 12 6	7 16 2	63 16 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
KING'S CO.—continued.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birr	22 5 0	2 8 6	19 16 6
Tullamore	21 0 0	2 5 9	18 14 3
	257 8 1	28 1 2	229 6 11
CO. LEITRIM.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballinamore	20 18 10	2 5 8	18 13 2
Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1	37 19 2	4 2 9	33 16 5
Kinlough	15 1 6	1 12 10	13 8 8
Manorhamilton	53 0 0	5 15 7	47 4 5
Mohill	49 10 5	5 8 0	44 2 5
	176 9 11	19 4 10	157 5 1
CO. LIMERICK.			
Rural Districts:—			
Croom	75 0 0	8 3 6	66 16 6
Glin	15 10 0	1 13 10	13 16 2
Kilmallock	78 3 4	8 10 5	69 12 11
Limerick No. 1	93 18 0	10 4 9	83 13 3
Mitchelstown No. 2	16 17 8	1 16 10	15 0 10
Newcastle	57 10 0	6 5 5	51 4 7
Rathkeale	58 1 10	6 6 8	51 15 2
Tipperary No. 2	14 8 7	1 11 6	12 17 1
	409 9 5	44 12 11	364 16 6
CO. LONDONDERRY.			
Rural Districts:—			
Coleraine	83 15 0	9 2 7	74 12 5
Limavady	59 9 11	6 9 9	53 0 2
Londonderry No. 1	53 13 6	5 17 0	47 16 6
Magherafelt	49 5 8	5 7 5	43 18 3
Urban Districts:—			
Coleraine	23 15 0	2 11 9	21 3 3
Limavady	15 18 6	1 14 9	14 3 9
	285 17 7	31 3 3	254 14 4
CO. LONGFORD.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballymahon	40 6 8	4 7 11	35 18 9
Granard No. 1	38 9 9	4 3 11	34 5 10
Longford	50 0 11	5 9 1	44 11 10
Urban Districts:—			
Granard	10 10 0	1 2 11	9 7 1
Longford	15 0 0	1 12 8	13 7 4
	154 7 4	16 16 6	137 10 10

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportions abatement owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. LOUTH.			
Rural Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee No. 1 ..	60 5 0	6 11 4	53 13 8
Dundalk	71 15 0	7 16 5	63 18 7
Louth	36 5 0	3 10 1	32 5 11
Urban Districts:—			
Drogheda	61 1 8	6 13 2	54 8 6
Dundalk	30 8 8	3 0 4	27 2 4
	250 15 4	28 6 4	231 9 0
Co. MAYO.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ballina	50 6 2	5 9 8	44 16 6
Ballinrobe	84 2 5	0 3 5	74 19 0
Belmullet	27 10 0	3 0 0	24 10 0
Castlebar	38 19 9	4 5 0	34 14 9
Claremorris	75 2 6	8 3 10	66 18 8
Killala	34 10 0	3 15 3	30 14 9
Swineford	77 10 7	8 9 1	69 1 6
Westport	61 11 8	6 14 3	54 17 0
Urban Districts:—			
Ballina	5 16 8	0 12 9	5 3 11
Castlebar	15 10 8	1 13 10	13 16 10
Westport	18 19 0	2 1 4	16 17 8
	489 10 0	53 8 5	436 10 7
Co. MEATH.			
Rural Districts:—			
Ardee No. 2	22 10 0	2 9 1	20 0 11
Dunshaughlin	51 5 0	5 11 9	45 13 3
Edenderry No. 3 ..	11 12 8	1 5 4	10 7 4
Kells	49 0 0	5 6 10	43 13 2
Menth	40 0 0	5 0 4	40 19 8
Navau	47 10 0	5 3 7	42 6 5
Oldcastle	25 19 9	2 10 8	23 3 1
Trim	62 10 0	0 16 3	55 13 9
Urban Districts:—			
Kells	7 10 0	0 16 4	6 13 8
Navau	8 10 0	0 18 0	7 11 6
Trim	12 0 0	1 0 2	10 13 10
	344 7 5	37 10 10	306 16 7
Co. MONAGHAN.			
Rural Districts:—			
Carrickmacross	35 5 0	3 10 10	31 8 2
Castleblayney	31 10 0	3 8 8	28 1 4
Clones No. 1	20 12 8	2 5 0	18 7 8
Cootehill No. 2	20 15 0	2 5 3	18 9 9
Monaghan	77 5 7	8 8 0	68 17 1

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. MONAGHAN—contd.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carrickmacross ..	11 0 0	1 4 0	0 16 0
Castleblayney ..	11 4 2	1 4 5	0 19 9
Clones ..	16 0 0	1 14 11	14 5 1
Monaghan ..	12 3 0	1 6 6	10 16 6
	235 15 5	23 14 1	210 1 4
QUEEN'S Co.			
Rural Districts:—			
Abbeyleix ..	84 0 0	9 3 2	74 16 10
Athy No. 2 ..	23 19 1	2 12 3	21 6 10
Mountmelick ..	82 3 2	8 19 2	73 4 0
Roscrea No. 3 ..	17 1 0	1 17 2	15 3 10
Slievemary ..	17 10 0	1 18 2	15 11 10
	224 13 3	24 9 11	200 3 4
Co. ROSCOMMON.			
Rural Districts:—			
Athlone No. 2 ..	43 0 0	4 13 9	38 6 3
Ballinasloe No. 2 ..	10 14 0	1 3 4	9 10 8
Boyle No. 1 ..	31 17 6	3 9 6	28 8 0
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2 ..	22 10 10	2 9 2	20 1 8
Castlerea ..	67 0 0	7 6 1	59 13 11
Roscommon ..	55 10 0	6 1 0	49 0 0
Strokestown ..	51 0 0	5 11 2	45 8 10
	281 12 4	30 14 0	250 18 4
Co. SLIGO.			
Rural Districts:—			
Boyle No. 2 ..	27 2 6	2 10 2	24 3 4
Dromore West ..	42 10 0	4 12 8	37 17 4
Sligo ..	113 10 0	12 7 6	101 2 6
Tobercurry ..	47 1 0	5 2 7	41 18 5
Urban District:—			
Sligo ..	52 0 0	5 13 5	46 6 7
	282 3 6	30 15 4	251 8 2
Co. TIPPERARY, N.R.			
Rural Districts:—			
Birr No. 2 ..	12 0 0	1 6 2	10 13 10
Borrisokane ..	27 10 0	3 0 0	24 10 0
Nenagh ..	63 18 7	6 19 5	56 19 2
Roscrea No. 1 ..	25 10 0	3 15 7	22 14 5
Thurles ..	83 15 0	9 2 7	74 12 5

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportional abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
Co. TIPPERARY, N.R. —continued.			
Urban Districts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nenagh	36 8 11	3 19 6	32 9 5
Templomore	7 10 0	0 16 4	6 13 8
Thurles	15 0 0	1 12 8	13 7 4
	271 12 0	20 12 3	242 0 3
Co. TIPPERARY, S.R.			
Rural Districts:—			
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1	14 18 0	1 12 6	13 6 0
Cashel	85 0 0	9 5 4	75 14 8
Clogheen	57 10 0	6 5 5	51 4 7
Clonmel No. 1	43 17 6	4 15 8	39 1 10
Gortuahee	19 5 2	2 2 0	17 3 2
Shievardagh	31 0 0	3 7 7	27 12 5
Tipperary No. 1	58 0 9	6 6 7	51 14 2
Urban Districts:—			
Carrick-on-Suir	24 10 5	2 13 6	21 16 11
Cashel	13 0 0	1 8 4	11 11 8
Clonmel	45 10 0	4 19 3	40 10 9
Tipperary	17 0 0	1 17 1	15 2 11
	409 12 4	44 13 3	364 19 1
Co. TYRONE.			
Rural Districts:—			
Castlederg	36 7 4	3 19 4	32 8 0
Clogher	38 15 0	4 4 6	34 10 6
Cookstown	61 17 6	0 14 11	55 2 7
Dungannon	72 16 1	7 18 9	64 17 4
Omagh	76 7 2	8 6 6	68 0 8
Strabane No. 1	58 17 6	6 8 4	52 9 2
Trillick	15 1 7	1 12 11	13 8 8
Urban Districts:—			
Cookstown	10 0 0	1 1 10	8 18 2
Dungannon	31 0 7	3 7 8	27 12 11
Omagh	33 0 1	3 12 0	29 8 1
Strabane	20 0 0	2 3 7	17 16 5
	454 2 10	40 10 4	404 12 6
Co. WATERFORD.			
Rural Districts:—			
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2	35 15 10	3 18 0	31 17 10
Clonmel No. 2	26 15 6	2 18 5	23 17 1
Dungarvan	56 0 0	6 2 1	49 17 11
Kilmacthomas	38 12 5	4 4 3	34 8 2
Lismore	60 10 0	7 11 6	51 18 6
Waterford No. 1	66 10 6	7 5 0	59 5 0
Youghal No. 2	34 19 2	3 16 3	31 2 11

SCHEDULE—continued.

Rural and Urban Districts.	Full amounts payable.	Proportionate abatements owing to insufficiency of income under the Section.	Amounts paid.
CO. WATERFORD—contd.			
Urban District:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dungarvan ..	17 15 0	1 18 8	15 16 4
	345 17 11	37 14 2	308 3 9
CO. WESTMEATH.			
Rural Districts:—			
Athlone No. 1 ..	33 9 9	3 13 0	29 16 9
Ballymore ..	17 16 4	1 18 10	15 17 6
Coole ..	16 14 11	1 16 6	14 18 5
Delvin ..	42 10 0	4 12 8	37 17 4
Kilbeggan ..	17 0 0	1 17 1	15 2 11
Mullingar ..	98 15 0	10 15 4	87 19 8
Urban District:—			
Athlone ..	31 15 0	3 9 3	28 5 9
	258 1 0	28 2 8	229 18 4
CO. WEXFORD.			
Rural Districts:—			
Enniscorthy ..	88 11 0	9 13 1	78 17 11
Gorey ..	51 17 6	5 13 1	46 4 5
New Ross ..	59 16 0	6 10 5	53 5 7
Wexford ..	59 10 0	6 9 9	53 0 3
Urban Districts:—			
Enniscorthy ..	41 0 0	4 9 5	36 10 7
New Ross ..	40 14 4	4 8 9	36 5 7
Wexford ..	45 12 1	4 19 5	40 12 8
	387 0 11	42 3 11	344 17 0
CO. WICKLOW.			
Rural Districts:—			
Baltinglass No. 1 ..	32 5 0	3 10 4	28 14 8
Naas No. 2 ..	9 4 0	1 0 1	8 3 11
Rathdown No. 2 ..	32 3 6	3 10 2	28 13 4
Rathdrum ..	140 16 0	15 7 0	125 9 0
Shillelagh ..	32 15 6	3 11 6	29 4 0
Urban Districts:—			
Arklow ..	8 1 11	0 17 8	7 4 3
Bray ..	72 15 0	7 18 8	64 16 4
Wicklow ..	36 0 0	3 18 6	32 1 6
	364 0 11	39 13 11	324 7 0
COUNTY BOROUGHES:—			
Belfast ..	1,677 2 0	132 16 10	1,494 5 2
Cork ..	563 16 0	61 8 8	502 1 4
Dublin ..	2,091 5 7	228 0 0	1,863 5 7
Limerick ..	233 6 1	25 8 9	207 17 4
Londonderry ..	233 9 4	25 9 1	208 0 3
Waterford ..	150 0 0	16 7 1	133 12 11
Totals Ireland ..	18,307 11 3	1,995 19 1	16,311 12 2

No. 2.—SCHEDULES showing the sums paid on behalf of the Guardians of Unions, and to Road Authorities during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, from the Grant provided by the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, now known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant, with the deductions in respect of sums withdrawn from the Guarantee Fund established in connection with land purchase, and the re-payments to the Fund on account of previous deductions as obtained from certificates made in pursuance of Regulations under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the Irish Land Acts, 1903 and 1909.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. ANTRIM.				
UNIONS—				
Astrim,	407 19 5	—	4 13 7	412 13 0
Ballycastle,	434 16 3	—	2 9 4	437 5 7
Ballymena,	077 13 0	—	5 13 3	983 7 0
Ballymoney,	034 12 11	—	2 15 6	638 0 5
Belfast, County portion,	120 19 11	—	0 14 0	131 13 11
.. County Borough portion,	2,000 3 5	—	16 17 4	2,000 0 9
Larne,	670 12 11	—	3 17 9	674 10 8
Lisburn, part of,	426 12 0	—	2 9 6	429 1 6
Lurgan, part of,	81 12 10	—	0 9 0	82 2 4
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Antrim County Council,	6,485 16 8	—	56 3 7	6,542 0 3
Belfast County Borough Council,	5,126 14 2	—	29 15 7	5,156 9 9
Ballyclare Urban District Council,	48 0 0	—	0 6 8	48 10 8
Ballymena	129 17 11	—	0 15 0	130 12 11
Ballymoney	65 4 1	—	0 0 4	58 10 8
Carriekfergus	34 16 11	—	0 4 1	35 0 8
Larne	127 17 8	—	0 14 10	128 12 6
Lisburn	122 0 3	—	0 14 3	122 14 6
Pectrusk	20 14 4	—	0 2 3	20 16 9
	10,315 9 5	—	111 10 6	10,427 8 11
CO. ARMAGH.				
UNIONS—				
Armagh,	047 0 10	30 14 11	—	916 11 11
Banbridge, part of,	125 0 0	4 0 8	—	120 10 10
Castledowry, part of,	175 16 8	5 14 10	—	170 1 0
Lurgan, part of,	676 14 1	21 19 11	—	654 14 2
Newry, part of,	480 1 0	16 1 8	—	479 29 9
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Armagh County Council,	2,878 2 2	63 8 7	—	2,794 13 7
Armagh Urban District Council,	77 0 2	2 10 0	—	74 10 2
Keady	10 1 1	0 0 10	—	9 14 2
Lurgan	165 11 4	5 1 2	—	150 10 2
Portadown	166 3 8	5 1 2	—	161 2 6
Tandragee	22 14 8	0 14 0	—	21 20 11
	5,720 12 7	163 14 0	—	5,534 18 1
CO. CARLOW.				
UNIONS—				
Ballinglass, part of,	215 0 0	32 7 0	—	183 2 0
Carlow, part of,	1,041 17 0	150 9 9	—	885 7 9
New Ross, part of,	99 1 0	14 19 10	—	84 1 8
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Carlow County Council,	1,204 18 8	190 3 0	—	1,074 15 8
Carlow Urban District Council,	105 9 2	15 15 7	—	89 12 7
	2,726 10 7	400 15 3	—	2,317 1 5

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. CAVAN.				
UNIONS—				
Balleborough,	476 16 2	57 16 9	—	418 18 5
Bownboy, part of, Cavan,	238 15 5	28 18 4	—	209 17 1
Cootchill, part of, Enniskillen, part of, Gransard, part of, Odoonah, part of,	336 16 10 66 6 11 105 17 5 286 14 2	41 0 0 8 1 7 12 10 5 34 17 5	— — — —	295 15 1 58 5 4 92 18 0 251 14 0
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Cavan County Council,	1,891 7 4	228 14 6	—	1,661 12 10
Belturbet Urban District Council,	27 19 10	3 8 0	—	24 11 10
Cavan " " " "	47 6 5	5 14 10	—	41 11 7
Cootchill " " " "	13 18 4	1 14 0	—	12 4 4
	4,418 2 11	536 15 3	—	3,881 7 8
CO. CLARE.				
UNIONS—				
Ballyvaghan,	263 16 2	22 5 10	—	240 10 4
Corrofin,	393 3 1	24 16 4	—	268 6 9
Ennis,	919 1 1	78 0 4	—	841 0 9
Ennistymon,	492 3 8	41 15 2	—	450 8 8
Killadysert,	324 10 2	28 7 8	—	306 8 0
Kilrush,	680 3 3	56 11 0	—	623 12 3
Limerick, part of, Scoriff,	331 16 10 917 10 3	28 4 8 77 17 5	— —	303 12 2 839 22 10
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Clare County Council,	3,780 11 3	320 16 10	—	3,459 14 4
Ennis Urban District Council,	96 16 3	8 9 5	—	87 6 10
Kilrush " " " "	37 5 5	3 2 6	—	34 3 0
	3,107 3 0	692 7 1	—	2,414 16 4
CO. CORK.				
UNIONS—				
Bandon,	671 3 3	84 13 0	—	586 30 3
Bantry,	400 12 10	50 12 3	—	350 0 7
Castletown,	368 10 8	45 6 2	—	313 13 6
Clenakilly,	437 13 5	53 5 1	—	382 8 4
Cork, County portion,	2,156 0 9	272 6 11	—	1,883 11 10
Cork, County Borough portion,	1,804 11 11	239 2 10	—	1,565 9 1
Dunmanway,	501 8 10	63 4 3	—	438 4 7
Ferryoy,	880 15 5	113 10 0	—	778 5 5
Kearst,	903 2 4	114 0 11	—	789 1 5
Kilmallock, part of, Kinsale,	243 3 4 650 1 6	39 14 0 82 0 0	— —	212 8 11 568 1 6
Macroom,	794 11 11	100 6 10	—	694 5 1
Mallo,	1,037 6 11	131 1 3	—	906 5 8
Middleton,	898 14 5	112 5 7	—	776 8 8
Millstreet,	470 1 6	59 4 8	—	410 16 0
Mitcheilstown, part of, Stibberon,	334 5 3 756 16 4	40 17 9 96 10 2	— —	283 7 6 670 0 2
Skull,	306 10 6	38 13 7	—	267 10 11
Youghal, part of,	669 16 3	59 4 6	—	610 11 7
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Cork County Council,	8,306 1 24	1,174 14 4	—	7,131 6 104
" County Borough Council,	2,411 14 6	304 11 4	—	2,107 3 2
Clenakilly Urban District Council,	43 9 1	5 10 6	—	37 18 7
Ferryoy " " " "	63 3 11	6 12 7	—	46 11 4
Kinsale " " " "	48 1 11	5 19 4	—	42 2 7

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. CORK—continued.				
Macroom Urban District Council, ..	66 5 9	7 1 6	—	49 4 4
Malbeg,	29 1 5	7 10 4	—	31 11 1
Milleton,	29 5 0	8 16 10	—	60 8 8
Queensdown,	104 13 9	13 5 3	—	91 8 6
Scribberan,	40 7 3	5 1 8	—	35 5 7
Youghal,	113 8 11	14 7 4	—	99 10 7
	20,471 7 3	3,341 16 3	—	23,189 11 8
CO. DONEGAL.				
Unions—				
Ballyshannon, part of,	225 11 4	1 0 10	—	224 1 6
Donegal,	474 14 0	2 19 10	—	471 14 2
Dunfinaghty,	311 3 0	1 10 4	—	309 3 9
Glenties,	571 7 10	3 12 0	—	567 10 10
Inishowan,	528 14 8	3 13 7	—	524 1 1
Latterkenney,	420 7 2	2 13 11	—	422 13 3
Londonderry, part of,	180 11 10	1 2 0	—	179 9 1
Millford,	529 10 0	3 8 1	—	526 1 11
Strabane, part of,	294 18 0	1 17 1	—	293 0 12
Stenochar,	460 16 3	2 18 1	—	457 15 2
Road Authorities—				
Donegal County Council,	3,751 6 10	23 13 5	—	3,727 13 5
Bunratty,	12 4 4	0 1 7	—	12 2 9
Latterkenney Urban District Council,	13 0 1	0 1 9	—	13 7 4
	7,855 14 4	49 11 3	—	7,806 3 1
CO. DOWN.				
Unions—				
Banbridge, part of,	631 0 0	—	1 10 3	632 10 3
Belfast, County portion,	121 14 0	—	0 5 11	122 0 6
.. .. . County Borough portion,	786 12 2	—	1 17 9	788 0 11
Downpatrick,	324 18 9	—	1 19 7	326 18 4
Kilkeel,	417 12 3	—	1 0 1	418 12 4
Lisburn, part of,	331 19 10	—	0 16 0	332 18 10
Lurgan, part of,	240 8 6	—	0 11 6	241 0 0
Newry, part of,	694 0 4	—	1 13 3	695 13 7
Newtownards,	760 13 0	—	1 16 8	762 0 6
Road Authorities—				
Down County Council,	5,392 0 0	—	12 18 11	5,404 18 8
Belfast County Borough Council, ..	1,391 15 1	—	3 5 5	1,394 0 4
Banbridge Urban District Council, ..	101 18 2	—	0 4 11	102 3 1
Bangor,	87 16 8	—	0 4 2	88 0 10
Dunaghadoo,	30 15 5	—	0 1 6	30 15 11
Dromore,	19 6 7	—	0 0 11	19 7 8
Holywood,	90 6 2	—	0 4 4	90 10 6
Newcastle,	10 12 10	—	0 0 11	10 13 9
Newry,	281 10 7	—	0 13 8	282 4 3
Newtownards,	90 2 6	—	0 4 10	90 7 4
Warrenpoint,	74 4 0	—	0 3 6	74 8 0
	12,370 8 10	—	20 23 11	12,406 2 9
CO. DUBLIN.				
Unions—				
Balrothery,	252 9 8	0 11 2	—	242 15 6
Coleridge, part of,	262 12 6	2 12 8	—	259 19 20
Dublin, North, County portion, ..	601 15 11	6 0 10	—	595 15 1
.. .. . County Borough portion,	3,200 14 4	33 2 4	—	3,167 12 0

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. DUBLIN—continued.				
Dublin, South, County portion, ..	2,370 18 3	23 17 2	—	2,353 1 1
" " County Borough portion, ..	3,094 4 5	31 0 10	—	3,063 3 7
Rathdown, part of, ..	1,339 17 11	13 8 9	—	1,326 9 2
Road Authorities—				
Dublin County Council, ..	4,483 1 7	44 19 10	—	4,438 1 9
" Borough Council, ..	9,343 3 4	93 15 2	—	9,249 8 2
Blackrock Urban District Council, ..	245 8 2	2 0 3	—	242 9 0
Dalkey " " " " ..	88 19 4	0 13 8	—	88 5 8
Killiney and Ballylenck " " " " ..	71 2 8	0 14 5	—	70 8 3
Kingstown " " " " ..	623 19 3	6 5 1	—	617 14 2
Pembroke " " " " ..	554 16 9	5 11 5	—	549 5 4
Rathmines and Rathgar " " " " ..	622 14 6	5 5 1	—	616 9 5
	27,941 18 7	280 7 7	—	27,661 11 0
CO. FERMANAGH.				
Unions—				
Ballyshannon, part of, ..	148 17 4	10 8 0	—	138 9 4
Clone, part of, ..	205 1 8	14 6 4	—	190 15 4
Kunkiskilla, part of, ..	790 19 10	55 6 1	—	735 13 0
Irvinestown, part of, ..	330 3 2	23 0 1	—	307 3 1
Lisnanna, ..	480 17 5	33 13 0	—	447 4 5
Road Authorities—				
Fermanagh County Council, ..	2,135 12 9	150 12 6	—	2,005 0 3
Banskillin Urban District Council, ..	101 5 9	7 1 11	—	94 3 10
	4,212 17 11	294 7 11	—	3,918 10 0
CO. GALWAY.				
Unions—				
Ballinasloe, part of, ..	747 11 2	65 14 9	—	681 16 5
Cliden, ..	385 5 6	51 8 5	—	333 17 1
Galway, ..	1,114 9 9	96 1 4	—	1,019 6 5
Gloanamaddy, ..	393 8 10	34 12 9	—	358 19 1
Geel, ..	561 2 0	49 8 4	—	511 13 8
Loughrea, ..	542 1 5	47 14 0	—	494 6 11
Mountbellew, ..	430 9 5	37 17 5	—	392 12 0
Oughterard, ..	453 12 3	39 17 5	—	413 14 10
Portumna, ..	378 10 6	33 5 1	—	345 5 5
Tuam, ..	753 15 11	88 19 5	—	714 16 6
Road Authorities—				
Galway County Council, ..	2,812 7 8	247 4 10	—	2,565 2 10
Ballinasloe Urban District Council, ..	72 4 4	6 6 3	—	65 18 1
Galway " " " " ..	397 4 4	15 3 4	—	381 1 0
	3,082 3 1	796 13 10	—	2,283 9 3
CO. KERRY.				
Unions—				
Calcevoines, ..	553 18 0	127 9 8	—	426 8 4
Dingle, ..	654 14 1	150 17 8	—	503 16 5
Kearns, ..	558 0 4	126 13 10	—	429 6 6
Killarney, ..	1,097 10 4	282 10 0	—	844 11 4
Listowel, part of, ..	770 0 1	177 10 2	—	592 9 11
Trillick, ..	1,062 15 8	242 9 2	—	810 6 3
Road Authorities—				
Kerry County Council, ..	4,721 7 7	1,038 0 10	—	3,683 6 9
Killarney Urban District Council, ..	40 4 1	9 5 7	—	30 18 6
Listowel " " " " ..	70 4 1	16 2 9	—	54 1 4
Trillick " " " " ..	118 18 4	27 8 8	—	91 9 8
	9,637 12 4	2,220 17 4	—	7,416 15 0

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. KILDARE.				
UNIONS—				
Athy, part of,	727 8 0	100 3 10	—	616 2 8
Ballingless, part of,	108 13 5	16 6 3	—	92 7 2
Celbridge, part of,	435 15 11	95 10 4	—	370 5 7
Edenderry, part of,	320 0 9	48 0 4	—	270 11 5
Nass, part of,	1,182 10 11	173 2 7	—	979 6 4
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Kildare County Council,	1,371 5 3	290 5 7	—	1,324 19 8
Athy Urban District Council,	64 15 10	0 14 9	—	65 1 1
Nass " " "	73 15 3	11 1 0	—	62 14 3
	4,463 8 10	670 13 8	—	3,792 10 2
CO. KILKENNY.				
UNIONS—				
Callan, part of,	452 6 6	64 17 11	—	368 6 7
Currick-on-Suir, part of,	217 3 4	31 1 5	—	186 1 11
Castlecomer,	937 4 4	91 4 1	—	545 0 3
Kilkenny,	1,211 13 10	173 7 0	—	1,038 6 1
New Ross, part of,	152 3 2	21 16 0	—	130 7 2
Thomastown,	690 14 1	65 18 10	—	614 15 3
Uringford, part of,	344 17 6	49 7 2	—	285 10 4
Waterford, part of,	484 5 6	69 6 1	—	414 17 5
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Kilkenny County Council,	2,960 5 0	415 18 6	—	2,490 5 6
Kilkenny Urban District Council,	69 17 11	10 0 5	—	59 17 6
	7,077 11 2	1,015 0 2	—	6,064 11 0
KING'S CO.				
UNIONS—				
Bier, part of,	749 14 0	—	65 12 0	708 6 0
Blooderry, part of,	323 11 11	—	21 0 1	344 12 0
Mountmellick, part of,	103 15 6	—	6 14 0	110 9 6
Rosaura, part of,	280 4 4	—	16 14 8	297 19 0
Tullamore, part of,	637 11 0	—	41 0 7	678 17 7
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
King's County Council,	1,770 2 7	—	114 16 11	1,884 15 5
Bier Urban District Council,	58 0 0	—	3 17 3	61 17 3
Tullamore " " "	60 0 10	—	4 0 4	70 15 2
	3,498 18 2	—	219 6 10	4,288 6 0
CO. LEITRIM.				
UNIONS—				
Ballyshannon, part of,	60 13 4	17 10 1	—	69 3 3
Bawnboy, part of,	181 8 2	30 6 3	—	145 0 0
Currick-on-Shannon, part of,	332 14 5	70 7 5	—	262 7 1
Manorhamilton,	567 15 10	113 8 0	—	454 7 3
Mohill,	650 1 6	120 17 9	—	620 3 9
ROAD AUTHORITY—				
Leitrim County Council,	1,197 10 3	239 9 5	—	968 0 10
	3,036 3 8	607 1 7	—	2,429 2 1
CO. LIMERICK.				
UNIONS—				
Croom,	667 2 2	75 1 9	—	612 0 5
Kilnabrock, part of,	1,400 0 6	153 4 9	—	1,246 15 9
Limerick, County portion,	1,074 14 4	117 12 2	—	967 2 2
" " County Borough portion,	797 14 7	87 0 11	—	710 7 8
Lisrool, part of,	100 14 1	10 13 4	—	69 15 9
Mitchelstown, part of,	172 0 9	18 15 5	—	163 5 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. LIMERICK—continued				
Newcastle,	975 5 0	73 18 9	—	901 6 9
Rothbeale,	880 9 8	90 7 0	—	794 2 8
Tipperary, part of,	195 12 7	21 9 1	—	174 3 0
Road Authorities—				
Limerick County Council,	4,189 18 11	495 5 4	—	3,713 13 7
“ County Borough Council,	931 13 0	161 18 1	—	829 15 8
	11,965 6 10	1,212 17 7	—	8,872 6 3
CO. LONDONDERRY.				
Unions—				
Coleraine,	656 6 1	—	17 6 10	681 12 11
Lisnady,	575 10 1	—	18 10 0	592 0 10
Londonderry, County portion,	372 19 1	—	7 18 10	389 15 11
“ County Borough por- tion,	585 17 2	—	16 10 10	602 14 0
Magherafelt,	824 17 6	—	17 18 11	842 16 5
Road Authorities—				
Londonderry County Council,	3,301 2 10	—	91 17 9	3,293 0 7
“ County Borough Council,	782 0 0	—	22 8 5	804 0 5
Coleraine Urban District Council,	54 14 10	—	1 11 2	56 0 0
Lisnady “ “ “ “	38 13 3	—	1 2 1	39 15 4
	6,740 0 10	—	193 16 7	6,483 11 5
CO. LONGFORD.				
Unions—				
Ballymahon, part of,	297 8 0	81 11 9	—	246 18 0
Geuard, part of,	458 7 8	79 10 1	—	378 17 5
Longford,	579 7 3	88 18 7	—	471 3 8
Road Authorities—				
Longford County Council,	743 0 7	198 12 4	—	614 7 3
Geuard Urban District Council,	11 18 3	2 2 0	—	9 15 8
Longford “ “ “ “	73 2 10	12 14 11	—	60 7 11
	2,154 6 1	373 11 2	—	1,789 14 11
CO. LOUTH.				
Unions—				
Ards, part of,	574 0 11	33 1 6	—	540 10 5
Droghda, part of,	483 15 10	27 16 7	—	455 19 3
Dundalk,	834 3 11	47 19 11	—	786 4 0
Road Authorities—				
Louth County Council,	1,713 19 11½	98 14 4	—	1,615 5 7½
Droghda Urban District Council,	127 2 2	7 7 3	—	118 14 11
Dundalk “ “ “ “	251 11 11	14 10 5	—	237 1 6
	3,834 14 8½	209 10 0	—	3,795 4 8½
CO. MAYO.				
Unions—				
Ballin,	543 2 0	—	0 18 0	544 1 0
Ballarobe,	613 0 11	—	1 1 5	614 2 4
Belmullet,	665 8 10	—	0 16 4	666 5 2
Castlebar,	484 19 0	—	0 17 0	485 16 0
Chesmore,	478 6 0	—	0 16 0	479 2 9
Killah,	319 17 11	—	0 11 2	320 8 2
Swineford,	699 0 0	—	1 4 6	700 13 6
Westport,	856 0 2	—	1 10 0	857 10 2
Road Authorities—				
Mayo County Council,	2,838 16 4	—	4 9 0	2,844 7 4
Ballin Urban District Council,	89 17 11	—	0 2 5	79 0 4
Castlebar “ “ “ “	27 7 5	—	0 1 0	27 8 5
Westport “ “ “ “	28 19 11	—	0 1 0	29 0 11
	7,127 14 2	—	12 9 8	7,140 3 10

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. MEATH.				
UNIONS—				
Arden, part of,	204 12 1	12 6 6	—	192 5 7
Drogheda, part of,	477 19 0	28 15 1	—	449 3 11
Dunshaughlin,	905 16 11	36 8 11	—	869 8 0
Edenderry, part of,	120 0 4	7 11 8	—	118 8 8
Kells,	770 8 0	46 6 11	—	724 1 6
Narna,	705 12 6	42 0 0	—	663 3 6
Oldcastle, part of,	395 9 8	23 3 0	—	372 6 2
Trim,	735 19 3	44 6 11	—	691 12 4
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Meath County Council,	2,366 8 0	142 5 1	—	2,224 17 6
Kells Urban District Council,	21 13 0	1 5 3	—	20 7 9
Narna " " " "	52 8 8	3 3 2	—	49 5 3
Trim " " " "	39 2 5	2 6 4	—	37 5 1
	6,490 5 0	390 9 4	—	6,099 16 2
CO. MONAGHAN.				
UNIONS—				
Carriekmacross,	423 2 0	27 2 11	—	425 19 1
Castletown, part of,	421 5 5	25 3 1	—	396 2 4
Clones, part of,	241 6 6	14 9 3	—	226 17 3
Cootehill, part of,	207 10 0	12 9 5	—	195 6 3
Monaghan,	694 16 5	41 12 3	—	653 4 2
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Monaghan County Council,	2,193 1 3	131 6 7	—	2,061 14 3
Carriekmacross Urban District Council,	18 14 3	1 1 0	—	17 13 3
Castletown " " " "	11 12 0	0 14 8	—	10 17 4
Clones " " " "	7 8 5	0 8 5	—	7 0 0
Monaghan " " " "	45 18 7	2 14 0	—	43 4 1
	4,295 0 10	257 2 1	—	4,037 18 9
QUEEN'S CO.				
UNIONS—				
Abbeyleix,	784 6 2	—	0 11 7	784 17 9
Athy, part of,	296 2 8	—	0 4 5	296 7 1
Carlow, part of,	137 16 4	—	0 2 9	137 19 1
Mountmellick, part of,	808 1 7	—	0 13 4	808 14 11
Roscrea, part of,	223 18 6	—	0 3 4	224 1 10
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Queen's County Council,	2,135 13 10	—	1 11 8	2,137 5 8
	4,525 19 1	—	3 7 1	4,529 6 2
CO. ROSCOMMON.				
UNIONS—				
Ashlone, part of,	280 7 7	—	26 14 7	316 2 2
Ballinacree, part of,	111 16 9	—	10 7 4	122 4 1
Boys, part of,	475 4 8	—	43 18 0	519 2 8
Carriek-on-Shannon, part of,	294 15 7	—	27 4 3	321 19 10
Castlerea,	662 18 9	—	61 7 10	724 6 7
Roscommon,	612 0 4	—	55 13 11	668 14 1
Strabostown,	457 14 6	—	42 8 10	500 3 4
ROAD AUTHORITY—				
Roscommon County Council,	2,261 7 2	—	206 6 3	2,467 13 9
	5,155 5 4	—	477 1 0	5,632 6 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grants payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. SLAGO.				
Unions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boyle, part of,	330 13 7	2 15 9	—	327 17 10
Dromore West,	388 4 10	3 6 3	—	382 19 7
Sligo,	978 4 0	8 5 0	—	969 19 0
Tobberanny,	456 13 11	3 17 0	—	452 16 11
Road Authorities—				
Sligo County Council,	1,714 18 6	14 8 11	—	1,700 9 7
Sligo Urban District Council,	179 7 7	1 10 1	—	177 17 6
	4,046 2 5	34 2 0	—	4,012 0 5
CO. TIPPERARY, (North Riding).				
Unions—				
Barr, part of,	103 10 7	1 8 0	—	102 1 10
Borrisokane,	386 4 10	5 7 7	—	380 17 3
Nonagh,	859 7 11	11 19 1	—	847 8 10
Roscrea, part of,	334 8 6	4 13 0	—	329 15 8
Thurles,	904 13 0	12 11 0	—	892 1 3
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, N. R., County Council,	2,185 0 8	30 7 9	—	2,155 1 11
Nonagh Urban District Council,	71 18 1	1 0 0	—	70 18 1
Tompamore	31 14 1	0 8 9	—	31 5 4
Thurles	55 13 4	0 15 7	—	54 17 9
	4,933 0 0	68 12 3	—	4,864 7 0
CO. TIPPERARY, (South Riding).				
Unions—				
Collan, part of,	385 13 4	61 13 10	—	323 19 6
Carriok-on-Suir, part of,	241 18 4	96 0 2	—	185 18 2
Cashel,	919 1 1	213 1 7	—	705 19 6
Clogheen,	290 18 8	136 10 6	—	154 3 2
Clonmel, part of,	835 6 5	183 3 10	—	649 2 7
Lippary, part of,	794 18 4	184 5 3	—	610 13 1
Uringford, part of,	136 10 3	31 13 2	—	104 17 1
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, S. R., County Council,	2,777 18 0	644 2 1	—	2,133 15 11
Carriok-on-Suir Urban District Council,	61 17 1	14 4 1	—	47 13 0
Cashel	18 11 2	4 9 3	—	14 1 11
Clonmel	193 16 3	45 1 0	—	148 14 3
Tipperary	56 5 0	12 19 9	—	43 6 0
	6,890 13 8	1,597 0 0	—	5,293 4 2
CO. TYRONE.				
Unions—				
Castlederg,	324 10 5	11 10 4	—	312 11 1
Clogher,	419 3 2	15 9 2	—	403 14 0
Cookstown,	631 11 2	23 7 0	—	608 4 2
Dungannon,	668 1 7	24 14 2	—	643 7 5
Irinistown, part of,	142 19 11	5 6 1	—	137 13 10
Omagh,	951 9 1	35 2 5	—	916 6 8
Strabane, part of,	496 12 3	18 7 5	—	478 4 10
Road Authorities—				
Tyrone County Council,	5,163 3 9	190 16 3	—	4,974 7 6
Cookstown Urban District Council,	100 10 4	3 13 9	—	96 16 7
Dungannon	86 11 11	3 3 5	—	83 8 0
Omagh	84 17 11	3 3 5	—	81 14 6
Strabane	174 17 10	6 9 4	—	168 8 0
	9,268 9 4	341 11 9	—	8,926 17 7

SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CO. WATERFORD.				
UNIONS—				
Carriek-on-Suir, part of,	903 2 3	10 6 1	—	299 17 2
Clonmel, part of,	189 7 11	16 14 2	—	189 13 9
Dungarvan,	789 19 4	42 7 6	—	747 11 11
Kilnacthomas,	478 15 2	25 11 1	—	453 4 1
Lismore,	835 13 0	34 2 0	—	601 11 6
Waterford, County portion,	620 7 8	33 12 8	—	592 15 0
“ County Borough portion	606 5 5	27 3 0	—	478 2 5
Youghal, part of,	278 9 11	14 18 9	—	263 11 2
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Waterford County Council,	2,797 4 7	150 2 5	—	2,647 2 2
“ County Borough Council,	305 1 11	19 12 8	—	285 9 3
Dungarvan Urban District Council, ..	49 9 3	2 12 7	—	46 17 1
	7,920 17 4	377 1 10	—	6,649 15 4
CO. WESTMEATH.				
UNIONS—				
Athlone, part of,	518 11 10	59 12 3	—	458 19 7
Ballymahon, part of,	153 11 1	17 14 5	—	135 15 8
Delvin,	485 13 4	52 7 2	—	403 5 1
Genard, part of,	190 18 5	22 11 1	—	174 7 4
Mullingar,	1,075 8 1	123 13 1	—	951 15 0
Tullamore, part of,	97 7 8	11 5 7	—	94 2 1
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Westmeath County Council,	1,033 8 7	197 18 0	—	1,445 10 7
Athlone Urban District Council,	87 1 2	6 12 11	—	59 8 3
	4,188 0 2	431 14 7	—	3,705 5 7
CO. WEXFORD.				
UNIONS—				
Ennisceothy,	957 12 0	125 15 11	—	831 16 7
Garry,	642 7 3	84 8 0	—	357 19 3
New Ross, part of,	757 5 3	99 11 7	—	657 14 1
Wexford,	849 12 0	111 10 9	—	738 1 9
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Wexford County Council,	2,900 10 10	381 1 4	—	2,519 15 6
Ennisceothy Urban District Council, ..	53 0 9	6 18 0	—	46 2 9
New Ross “ “ “ “	88 13 3	11 14 7	—	77 0 8
Wexford “ “ “ “	78 17 4	10 7 0	—	68 10 4
	6,228 11 8	631 7 2	—	5,697 4 6
CO. WICKLOW.				
UNIONS—				
Ballinglass, part of,	420 4 1	10 5 6	—	415 18 7
Naas, part of,	113 3 0	2 15 0	—	110 9 0
Rathdown, part of,	374 15 8	9 0 11	—	365 14 9
Rathdrum,	1,018 5 3	24 12 2	—	993 14 1
Shillelagh,	354 17 4	8 11 8	—	346 5 6
ROAD AUTHORITIES—				
Wicklow County Council,	1,763 12 8	42 31 0	—	1,721 1 2
Arishow Urban District Council,	51 9 10	1 4 0	—	50 5 4
Bray “ “ “ “	100 7 9	4 0 4	—	105 7 5
Wicklow “ “ “ “	99 2 6	2 3 2	—	96 14 4
	4,367 19 1	106 9 9	—	4,260 9 4
Total,	255,072 11 2	17,402 6 7	1,097 8 7	238,767 19 2

THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891, AND
THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1914.

No. 3 (a)—EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION OF £40,000 IN RESPECT OF
THE YEAR 1914-15.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Amount allocated to six Municipal Boroughs, viz. —Belfast, £1,019 <i>ls.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>			
Cork, £378 <i>4s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> : Dublin, £1,465 <i>3s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> : Limerick, £146 <i>2s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>			
Londonderry, £122 <i>12s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> : Waterford, £37 <i>5s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	3,188	8	11
Amount transferred to Labourers Cottages Fund under Sec. 13 of Act of 1906		6,000	0 0
Residue to be applied towards the cost of providing Labourers' Cottages	39,811	11	1

No. 3 (b)—SCHEDULE showing the share of each Rural District in
the residue available for distribution, having regard to
the provisions of Section 18 (1) of the Labourers (Ire-
land) Act, 1906.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share
ANTRIM :		
Aghalee,	21	<i>£</i> 30 2 7
Antrim,	24	34 8 8
Ballycastle,	45	64 11 4
Ballymena,	32	45 18 3
Ballymoney,	108	154 19 1
Belfast,	—	—
Larne,	—	—
Lisburn,	45	64 11 4
ARMAGH :		
Armagh,	—	—
Crossmaglen,	20	28 13 11
Lurgan,	21	30 2 7
Newry No. 2,	3	4 6 1
Tandragee,	15	21 19 6
CAVAN :		
Balleiborough,	134	192 5 2
Bawnboy,	6	8 12 2
Castlerahan,	130	186 10 4
Cavan,	90	120 2 7
Cootehill No. 1,	24	34 8 8
Enniskillen No. 2,	—	—
Mullaghoran,	16	22 19 1
DONEGAL :		
Ballyshannon,	24	34 8 8
Donegal,	—	—
Dunfahaghy,	—	—
Glenties,	—	—
Inishowen,	6	8 12 2
Letterkenny,	41	58 16 7
Londonderry No. 2,	22	31 11 3
Milford,	—	—
Strabane No. 2,	74	106 3 6
Stranorlar,	51	78 3 6

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
DOWN :		£ s d.
Hanbridge,	22	31 11 3
Castlerough,	—	—
Downpatrick,	16	22 10 1
Hillsborough,	18	25 16 6
Kilkeel,	19	27 5 2
Moira,	28	—
Nowry No. 1,	—	—
Nowtownards,	132	189 7 9
FERMANAGH :		
Bollock,	9	12 18 3
Clones No. 2,	19	27 5 2
Enniskillen,	—	—
Irvinestown,	—	—
Lisnaskea,	42	60 5 3
LONDONDERRY :		
Coleraine,	132	189 7 9
Lisnavady,	34	48 15 8
Londonderry No. 1,	21	30 2 7
Magherafelt,	39	55 19 2
MONAGHAN :		
Carrikmacross,	45	64 11 4
Castleblayney,	65	93 5 3
Clones No. 1,	16	22 19 1
Cootehill No. 2,	6	8 12 2
Monaghan,	27	38 14 9
TYRONE :		
Castlederg,	8	11 9 7
Clogher,	—	—
Coolstown,	—	—
Dungannon,	—	—
Omagh,	109	285 10 4
Strabane No. 1,	80	114 15 8
Trillick,	5	7 3 6
Total for Ulster,	1,034	2,734 15 2

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE :		
Ballyvaghan,	16	22 19 1
Corrofin,	15	21 10 5
Ennis,	160	238 3 5
Ennistymon,	26	37 6 1
Killadyerst,	52	74 12 2
Kilrush,	14	20 1 9
Limerick No. 2,	86	128 7 9
Scariff,	33	47 6 11
Tulla,	108	154 19 1

* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
CORK ;		£ s d.
Bandon,	253	362 19 11
Bantry,	26	37 6 1
Castletown,	—	—
Charleville,	132	189 7 9
Clonakilty,	277	397 8 7
Cork,	511	733 3 3
Dummanaway,	301	431 17 3
Fermoy,	406	582 10 3
Kanturk,	405	581 1 7
Kinsale,	84	129 10 5
Macroom,	512	734 12 0
Mallow,	276	395 19 11
Midleton,	330	482 1 7
Millstreet,	209	299 17 4
Mitchelstown No. 1,	155	223 7 9
Skibbereen,	209	305 19 0
Skull,	33	47 6 11
Youghal No. 1,	170	252 10 4
KERRY ;		
Caherciveen,	—	—
Dingle,	23	33 0 0
Kenmare,	—	—
Killarney,	137	225 5 2
Listowel,	310	444 15 7
Tralee,	225	322 16 5
LIMERICK ;		
Croom,	281	403 3 5
Glin,	50	71 14 9
Kilmallock,	722	1,035 18 0
Limerick No. 1,	434	766 3 3
Mitchelstown No. 2,	100	143 9 6
Newcastle,	409	586 16 4
Rathkeale,	384	530 19 0
Tipperary No. 2,	107	239 12 1
TIPPERARY, N. R. ;		
Birr No. 2,	10	14 7 0
Borrisokane,	53	76 0 10
Nenagh,	300	430 8 7
Roscrea No. 1,	19	27 5 2
Thurles,	145	208 0 10
TIPPERARY, S. R. ;		
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1,	31	44 9 7
Cashel,	328	470 12 1
Clogheen,	156	223 16 6
Clonmel No. 1,	75	107 12 2
Gortmahoe,	50	71 14 9
Slieveragh,	110	157 10 6
Tipperary No. 1,	328	470 12 1

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
WATERFORD :		
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2,	93	£ s. d. 00 7 10
Clonmel No. 2,	17	24 7 10
Dungarvan,	123	176 9 6
Kilmoctomas,	238	341 9 0
Lismore,	160	242 9 6
Waterford No. 1,	270	387 7 9
Youghal No. 2,	119	170 14 0
Total for Munster,	10,843	16,537 2 10

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW :		
Baltinglass No. 2,	130	193 2 7
Carlow,	305	437 12 1
Idrone,	8	11 9 7
DUBLIN :		
Balrothery,	198	284 1 8
Celbridge No. 2,	53	78 0 10
Dublin, North,	257	368 14 8
Dublin, South,	214	307 0 9
Rathdown, No. 1,	69	90 0 0
KILDARE :		
Athy No. 1,	246	362 19 0
Baltinglass No. 3,	47	67 9 0
Celbridge No. 1,	98	140 12 2
Edenderry No. 2,	85	121 19 1
Naas No. 1,	198	284 1 8
KILKENNY :		
Cullin,	89	127 13 10
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3,	12	17 4 4
Castlecumber,	99	99 0 0
Ida,	46	60 0 0
Kilkenny,	165	238 14 0
Thomastown,	135	193 13 10
Uringford No. 1,	35	78 18 3
Waterford No. 2,	90	129 2 7
KING'S :		
Birr No. 1,	94	134 17 4
Cloneygowan,	10	14 7 0
Edenderry No. 1,	100	143 9 6
Roscrea No. 2,	14	20 1 9
Tullamore,	130	185 2 7
LONGFORD :		
Ballymahon	120	172 3 3
Granard No. 1,	115	164 19 11
Longford,	130	188 10 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

County and Rural Districts	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
		£ s. d.
LOUTH:		
Ardce No. 1,	117	167 17 4
Dundalk,	171	236 6 11
Louth,	129	185 1 8
MEATH:		
Ardce No. 2,	73	107 12 2
Dunshaughlin	177	253 19 1
Edenderry No. 3,	28	40 3 5
Kells,	308	441 18 2
Meath,	234	335 14 8
Navan,	301	431 17 3
Oldcastle,	119	170 14 9
Trim,	347	497 17 3
QUEEN'S:		
Abbeyleix	121	173 12 1
Athy No. 2	43	60 0 0
Mountmelick,	161	230 19 11
Roscrea No. 3,	43	61 13 11
Shlevemargy	95	137 14 9
WESTMEATH:		
Athlone No. 1... ..	30	43 0 10
Ballymore	71	101 17 4
Coolc,	48	68 17 4
Dulvin,	225	322 16 5
Kilbeggan	90	28 13 11
Mullingar,	423	606 18 1
WEXFORD:		
Enniscorthy,	253	366 9 6
Gorey,	195	279 15 7
New Ross	211	302 14 8
Wexford,	630	908 18 0
WICKLOW:		
Baltinglass No. 1,	106	152 1 8
Nasa No. 2,	10	14 7 0
Rathdown No. 2,	9	12 13 3
Rathdrum,	178	255 7 9
Shillbogh,	68	97 11 3
Total for Leinster,	8,344	11,971 13 4

SCHEDULE—continued.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

County and Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
		£ s. d.
GALWAY :		
Ballinasloe No. 1,	14	20 1 9
Clifden,	—	—
Galway,	—	—
Glennasmaddy,	—	—
Gort,	—	—
Loughrea,	19	27 5 2
Mount Bellew,	—	—
Oughterard,	—	—
Portumna,	19	27 5 2
Tram,	—	—
LEITRIM :		
Ballinamore,	9	12 18 3
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1	24	34 8 8
Kinlough,	6	8 12 2
Manorhamilton	22	31 11 3
Mohill,	59	84 13 0
MAYO :		
Ballina,	—	—
Ballinrobe	—	—
Balkanlet,	—	—
Castlebar,	—	—
Claremorris,	—	—
Killala,	—	—
Swineford,	—	—
Westport	—	—
ROSCOMMON :		
Athlone No. 2,	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2,	1	1 8 8
Boyle No. 1,	32	45 18 3
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2	47	67 9 0
Castlerea,	5	7 8 6
Ro-common	45	64 11 4
Strokestown,	39	55 19 2
SLIGO :		
Boyle No. 2	5	—*
Dromore West	28	40 3 5
Sligo,	13	18 13 0
Tobercurry,	—	—
Total for Connaught,	387	548 1 9

* No loans outstanding on the 1st November, 1906.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

				£ s. d.	
ULSTER,	..	..	1,934	2,734	13 2
MUNSTER,	..	..	10,843	15,557	2 10
LEINSTER,	..	..	8,344	11,971	13 4
CONNAUGHT,	..	..	387	548	1 9
TOTAL OF IRELAND. ..			21,568	30,811	11 1

No. 3 (c)—TABLE showing the unissued balance of the residue of the Exchequer Contribution as at 31st March, 1915.

County.	Unissued Balance.	
	£ s. d.	
Mayo,	4,526 17 1

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages			
	Cottages authorized.	Extra half-acres authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	
												1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
CO. ANTRIM.												
Ashlee,	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	29	22	1	
Antrim,	160	-	160	-	-	-	4	-	160	-	-	
Ballycastle,	184	-	179	10	4	-	3	-	45	61	20	
Ballymena,	235	4	178	8	-	53	-	-	151	-	27	
Ballymoney,	430	-	379	18	-	86	2	-	245	14	4	
Belfast,	50	-	50	-	-	-	2	-	50	-	-	
Larne,	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	
Lisburn,	251	-	169	-	10	-	-	-	103	56	13	
CO. ARMAGH.												
Armagh,	186	-	110	-	-	61	-	-	107	6	3	
Crossmaglen,	47	-	40	5	-	-	1	-	46	-	-	
Lurgan,	206	-	143	-	25	38	-	-	4	123	6	
Newry No. 2,	57	-	40	-	8	-	-	-	45	4	2	
Tandragee,	30	-	22	2	8	-	-	-	1	2	2	
CO. CAVAN.												
Balleborough,	205	64	200	30	10	19	1	2	21	-	24	
Bawboy,	81	-	76	1	4	-	-	-	10	2	10	
Castlerahan,	204	87	240	3	8	8	3	-	90	23	125	
Cavan,	233	-	162	1	20	30	3	-	55	34	15	
Coolhill No. 1,	84	14	57	-	10	7	-	-	14	-	20	
Emiskillen No. 2,	24	-	17	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	17	
Mullogheran,	68	8	54	-	11	3	-	-	8	-	28	
CO. DOWN.												
Ballyshannon,	165	-	92	-	48	27	1	-	90	-	25	
Downal,	137	-	133	6	-	-	16	-	03	13	24	
Dunfanaghy,	21	6	21	7	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	
Glenties,	82	-	56	2	10	0	4	-	55	-	-	
Inishowen,	124	-	124	-	1	-	-	-	64	57	2	
Letterkenny,	150	-	147	-	3	-	4	-	145	-	-	
Londonderry No. 2,	201	-	100	1	8	-	9	-	180	-	-	
Milford,	107	-	124	-	16	45	2	-	2	-	117	
Strabane No. 2,	370	-	383	-	7	-	4	-	150	82	157	
Stanciar,	106	-	127	-	20	3	-	-	102	-	16	

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.

Number of plots set to persons not tenants to the Council of Dublin.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1915.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Col- lages.	Allot- ments			
16 (c).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. E. P.		A. E. P.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 4½d.	13	-	3 15 0	261 4 2	CO. ANTRIM.
-	-	-	-	1s. 4d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.	42	-	12 5 1	710 13 2	Ashalee, Antrim.
-	-	2	7 2 30	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. cottages.	-	-	-	624 0 0	Ballycastle.
-	-	1	1 2 0	½d. allotments.	-	-	-	142 8 0	Ballymena
-	-	1	1 2 0	1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	1,305 13 10	Ballymorey.
-	-	2	11 3 20	½d. allotments 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. & 1s. 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	152 14 0	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	-	-	-	122 2 0	Larne.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 2s.	-	-	-	586 7 7	Lisburn.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	19	-	6 5 0	-	CO. ARMAGH.
1	0 2 10	1	2 1 6	1s. 6d. 1½d. and 1s. 4d. cottages.	10	-	6 8 9	417 1 8	Armagh, Crossmaglen.
-	-	-	-	½d. allotments.	-	-	-	131 8 2	
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s.	25	-	6 0 6	614 17 6	Lurgan.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	45	-	16 13 0	112 4 0	Newry No. 2.
2	1 2 6	-	-	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 9d. cottages.	-	-	-	89 14 6	Tandragee.
20	50 0 0	1	0 2 0	3d. allotments.	213	7	65 6 4	666 11 8	CO. CAVAN.
1	0 3 24	-	-	1½d. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	46	1	10 17 3	221 7 1	Banbrough.
-	-	1	2 0 0	6d. allotments.	15	-	5 17 6	646 9 2	Bawnboy.
1	1 6 0	-	-	1½d. and 1s. 2d. cottages.	165	1	26 4 10	452 17 3	Castlerahan.
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	1½d. to 1s. 4d. cottages.	27	-	31 15 2	127 3 2	Cootehill No. 1.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotments.	10	-	4 17 6	56 16 0	Enniskillen No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 4d.	7	-	2 7 4	36 8 6	Keshborough.
-	-	-	-	1½d. and 1s. 1½d.	-	-	-	-	CO. DOWN.
4	3 2 0	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	66	1	34 17 8	351 16 0	Ballyshannon, Donegal.
7	7 0 0	-	-	2d. & 4d. allotts.	64	-	40 1 3	423 1 1	
2	1 0 0	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	5	-	1 5 6	89 17 6	Donelanaghy.
-	-	-	-	½d. allotments.	-	-	-	167 4 0	Genties.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Inishowen.
1	6 2 0	-	-	1s. 6d.	21	-	9 1 6	656 1 0	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.	35	-	18 17 6	555 8 11	Londonderry No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. to 2s. cottages.	40	-	12 9 8	639 15 8	
-	-	-	-	3d. allotment.	-	-	-	-	Midford.
-	-	-	-	1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.	47	-	11 4 6	418 15 0	Strabane No. 2.
-	-	-	-	2s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	1,318 12 11	Stranoclar.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages notified.	Extra half-acres notified.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.			With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
							Cottages.	Allotments.			
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.											
Co. DOWN.											
Barbridge,	107	3	142	-	14	9	-	-	100	20	18
Castlerough,	71	-	68	-	3	-	1	-	68	-	-
Droghpatrick,	303	-	560	-	96	113	3	-	375	410	7
Hillsborough,	101	-	129	-	10	41	-	-	168	21	-
Kilkeel,	156	-	120	-	-	35	-	-	117	-	3
Moira,	197	1	120	-	-	68	-	-	19	126	2
Newry No. 1,	197	-	88	-	16	-	-	-	87	1	-
Newtownards,	661	-	460	-	37	60	7	-	637	31	1
Co. FERMANAGH.											
Bellisk,	45	-	19	-	17	3	-	-	-	-	19
Charge No. 2,	97	-	95	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	90
Enniskillen,	72	-	60	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	63
Erinstown,	43	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	40
Lisnaskea,	137	7	137	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	132
Co. LONDONDERRY.											
Coleraine,	226	-	229	-	-	-	1	-	296	23	1
Lisnady,	173	-	146	-	-	28	2	-	155	9	1
Londonderry No. 1,	148	-	120	-	6	14	3	-	129	-	-
Magherafelt,	229	-	225	-	-	-	2	-	14	63	12
Co. MONAGHAN.											
Carnegiecrosses,	111	-	155	-	3	-	2	-	32	19	37
Castleblayney,	112	39	112	6	-	-	-	-	39	-	35
Clontarf No. 1,	72	-	53	-	-	19	-	-	3	50	-
Coolshill No. 2,	80	9	24	1	6	9	1	1	7	-	17
Monaghan,	176	-	166	1	31	9	-	-	-	6	130
Co. TYRONE.											
Castlederg,	63	-	49	-	5	5	-	-	49	-	6
Cogher,	49	-	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	46
Cookstown,	66	-	55	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	56
Dunagannon,	180	-	130	-	-	13	1	-	59	108	1
Orange,	629	13	424	8	16	65	7	-	7	-	417
Strabane No. 1,	430	-	375	-	25	23	6	-	379	-	25
Trillick,	35	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Ulster	9,920	269	8,315	113	620	614	98	3	4,394	1,433	2,432
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.											
Co. CLARE.											
Ballyvaughan,	126	-	74	11	11	17	-	-	-	-	74
Cereda,	95	0	62	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	46
Ennis,	292	95	293	-	2	4	19	-	46	-	225
Spoddytown,	129	19	91	-	6	20	-	-	14	-	77
Killadyart,	112	21	94	6	-	5	1	-	20	-	74

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons not tenants to the Council of over-lot-houses.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrear.		Total amount of rent in arrear.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1915.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cot-tages.	Allot-ments.			
10 (b).	10 (c).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
A. R. P.			A. R. P.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
-	-	-	-	1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., & 1s. 10d.	-	-	-	436 19 4	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con. Co. DOWN. Rushridge.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 2s.	3	-	1 2 4	226 8 4	Castlereagh.
-	-	-	-	1s. 8d.	2	-	0 10 10	1,920 14 6	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d., & 1s. 10d.	120	-	41 15 5	325 0 8	Hillsborough.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	0	-	1 15 0	392 5 3	Kilkeel.
-	-	-	-	1s. 8d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.	72	-	23 12 4	602 0 6	Melna.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.	61	-	24 10 3	263 7 8	Newry No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. 1½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 6d. & 1s. 9½d.	20	-	9 4 6	1,470 0 0	Newtownards.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.	13	-	8 7 2	60 18 10	CO. FERMANAGH. Belisk.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d.	95	-	35 15 4	518 15 2	Cross No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., and 1s. 6d.	47	-	22 2 0	120 8 7	Duniskillen.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	160 3 6	Ivinstown.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	47	-	18 15 3	450 14 8	Keshigo.
-	-	-	-	1s., 1s. 3d. & 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	1,023 16 2	CO. LONDONDERRY. Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	27	-	11 19 0	475 19 9	Limavady.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	10	-	5 0 8	432 17 1	Londonderry No. 1.
-	-	-	-	11d. to 1s. 7d.	224	-	74 4 3	775 18 2	Magherafelt.
-	-	-	-	1s. to ½s. 6d.	88	-	45 3 0	306 7 8	CO. MONAGHAN. Carrickmacross.
-	-	1	3 0 28	1s. 3½d. & 1s. 4½d. cottages.	22	-	3 15 8	360 5 11	Carrickmacross.
-	-	-	-	3rd. allotments.	33	-	19 6 0	102 11 7	Cross No. 1.
1 (vacant)	1 0 0	-	-	1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	70 4 0	Cross No. 2.
1	1 0 0	-	-	Rest of allotment not fixed.	4	-	1 18 8	306 12 1	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 2d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	CO. TYRONE. Castlederg.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment.	-	-	-	145 2 5	Clagher.
-	-	-	-	2s. 6d.	-	-	-	180 15 0	Clough.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	-	-	-	343 0 0	Cookstown.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.	-	-	-	514 7 4	Fungross.
-	-	1	4 0 0	1s. 5d. cottages.	85	-	27 6 8	1,280 0 0	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	1st. allotments.	-	-	-	-	Strahane No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s., 1s. 3d. & 1s. 6d.	2	-	2 17 0	1,328 6 2	Tillisk.
-	-	-	-	1s. 4d.	-	-	-	54 1 4	
42	37 8 24	10	42 1 10	-	1,297	10	080 19 8	27,244 16 2	Total for Ulster.
11	11 0 0	-	-	1s. 5d. cottages.	65	2	75 0 1	154 10 8	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. CO. CLARE. Ballyvaughan.
-	-	-	-	4d. allotments.	12	-	12 14 0	129 14 4	Coomin.
-	-	-	-	1½d.	178	-	97 6 8	745 6 6	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	20½d. and 1s. 1d.	24	-	22 0 1	258 19 0	Ennistymon.
3	0 0 36	-	-	1s. 1d. and 1s. 3d.	27	3	25 13 10	349 14 11	Killybegs.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 11d., 1s. 12d., 1s. 13d., 1s. 14d., 1s. 15d., 1s. 16d., 1s. 17d., 1s. 18d., 1s. 19d., 1s. 20d., 1s. 21d., 1s. 22d., 1s. 23d., 1s. 24d., 1s. 25d., 1s. 26d., 1s. 27d., 1s. 28d., 1s. 29d., 1s. 30d., 1s. 31d., 1s. 32d., 1s. 33d., 1s. 34d., 1s. 35d., 1s. 36d., 1s. 37d., 1s. 38d., 1s. 39d., 1s. 40d., 1s. 41d., 1s. 42d., 1s. 43d., 1s. 44d., 1s. 45d., 1s. 46d., 1s. 47d., 1s. 48d., 1s. 49d., 1s. 50d., 1s. 51d., 1s. 52d., 1s. 53d., 1s. 54d., 1s. 55d., 1s. 56d., 1s. 57d., 1s. 58d., 1s. 59d., 1s. 60d., 1s. 61d., 1s. 62d., 1s. 63d., 1s. 64d., 1s. 65d., 1s. 66d., 1s. 67d., 1s. 68d., 1s. 69d., 1s. 70d., 1s. 71d., 1s. 72d., 1s. 73d., 1s. 74d., 1s. 75d., 1s. 76d., 1s. 77d., 1s. 78d., 1s. 79d., 1s. 80d., 1s. 81d., 1s. 82d., 1s. 83d., 1s. 84d., 1s. 85d., 1s. 86d., 1s. 87d., 1s. 88d., 1s. 89d., 1s. 90d., 1s. 91d., 1s. 92d., 1s. 93d., 1s. 94d., 1s. 95d., 1s. 96d., 1s. 97d., 1s. 98d., 1s. 99d., 1s. 100d.					

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages			
	Cottages authorised.	Extra hall-rooms authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		With plots not exceeding half an acre or more.	With plots exceeding half an acre but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	
					3 (a).	3 (b).	Cottages.	Allotments.				7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF DUBLIN—cont.												
Co. CLARE—cont.												
Kilrush	160	—	74	30	18	18	3	1	—	—	78	
Limerick No. 2	165	60	183	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	103	
Scarrif	110	0	107	2	—	1	—	—	28	—	89	
Tulla	217	57	180	1	1	—	2	—	60	14	115	
Co. CORK.												
Bandon	437	94	406	—	8	6	—	—	36	—	370	
Bantry	78	3	64	—	—	15	—	—	11	3	48	
Castletown	23	—	10	—	12	1	20	—	7	—	3	
Charleville	315	301	157	—	6	97	—	—	48	2	118	
Clonakilly	410	172	375	3	—	32	2	—	50	1	328	
Cork	1,538	355	1,490	—	—	—	4	—	307	3	1,256	
Dunmanway	474	166	436	—	11	18	22	—	12	—	415	
Ferney	660	350	645	—	3	2	15	—	73	—	579	
Kanturk	641	321	630	—	5	1	5	—	95	—	541	
Kinsale	360	15	350	3	3	9	1	—	22	20	307	
Macroom	803	257	630	—	7	100	2	—	132	3	504	
Mallow	550	51	514	—	17	14	—	—	110	20	384	
Midleton	670	156	622	—	28	53	1	—	35	—	467	
Midwater	300	115	306	—	—	3	—	—	10	—	290	
Midwater No. 1.	303	66	270	2	1	1	1	—	105	1	184	
Skibbereen	390	146	336	—	3	25	5	—	125	—	266	
Skull	41	19	25	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	27	
Youghal No. 1.	235	154	227	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	208	
Co. DUBLIN.												
Calderveen	85	—	69	5	10	5	—	—	36	8	57	
Douglas	62	—	45	—	20	4	—	—	20	1	34	
Kernaree	105	—	84	3	7	13	3	—	64	—	59	
Kilbarney	558	108	306	15	66	135	22	—	30	—	346	
Listowel	812	165	782	38	18	10	2	—	34	—	735	
Trillick	670	122	518	5	63	18	—	—	36	—	480	
Co. DOWN.												
Osney	500	105	406	1	2	—	—	—	54	—	441	
Old	70	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	10	
Kilmalloch	1,000	460	960	9	10	14	—	—	545	—	445	
Lisnack No. 1.	600	312	812	—	—	—	—	—	261	7	554	
Michalestown No. 2.	101	—	127	—	13	7	—	—	227	—	602	
Newcastle	815	104	731	4	47	17	3	—	79	—	652	
Rathkale	521	207	304	—	1	—	1	—	55	0	448	
Tipperary No. 2.	403	—	209	—	3	2	—	—	280	—	—	

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let 10 percent and tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1915.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
30	A. R. P. 20 0 0	-	A. R. P. -	1s. and 1s. 1d. cottages.	57	9	£ s. d. 58 11 7	£ s. d. 250 17 10	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER— CO. CLAKE—cont. Kilrush.
2	5 0 0	-	-	4d. allotments.	79	-	95 8 9	227 0 8	Limerick No. 2.
1	1 0 5	-	-	8d., 10s., 1s. and 1s. 2d. cottages.	78	2	35 13 5	253 7 8	Scarrif.
-	-	-	-	4d. allotments.	70	-	27 8 10	450 5 0	Tulla.
-	-	-	-	8d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	123	-	98 10 9	1,020 4 4	CO. CORK. Bandon.
-	-	-	-	4d. allotment.	47	-	37 0 9	163 10 3	Hantry. Castletown.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	-	Castletown.
3	2 2 10	-	-	8d. to 1s. 1d. 1s. 6d.	2	-	2 3 8	501 12 0	Charleville. Clonsilla.
-	-	-	-	cottages.	215	8	115 5 1	602 10 10	
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	925	-	508 0 10	2,768 14 10	Cork. Dunmanway.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 7d. to 1s.	105	-	139 5 0	806 0 0	Fermoy.
-	-	-	-	7d., 9d. and 1s.	190	-	127 8 5	1,703 13 11	Kanturk.
2	3 0 0	-	-	6d. to 1s. 2d. 10d. and 1s.	44	-	14 2 7	1,218 14 3	Kinsale.
-	-	-	-	cottages.	194	2	169 0 0	870 10 0	
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments.	222	-	107 4 0	1,857 0 3	Maerocum.
-	-	-	-	6d., 7d., 8d., 10d., 1s., & 1s. 1d.	150	-	78 4 0	1,434 0 1	Mallow.
-	-	-	-	0d. and 1s. 2d.	175	-	140 8 11	1,405 14 0	Milistown.
2	1 3 8	-	-	10d. and 1s.	50	-	25 12 3	707 14 10	Millicree.
-	-	-	-	7d., 9d., 10d. & 1s. 10d. to 1s. 2d.	235	2	338 2 3	415 7 1	Michelinstown No. 1.
-	-	-	-	cottages. 4d. per acre allotment.	82	-	31 14 3	896 0 1	Sibberoon.
-	-	-	-	10d., 10d. & 1s. 3d.	17	-	0 14 4	70 8 7	Skull.
-	-	-	-	8d., 9d., 10d. & 11d. 6d. to 1s. 2d.	172	-	40 12 11	560 16 0	Youghal No. 1.
5	5 0 0	-	-	1s., 1s. 1d., and 1s. 3d. cottages.	43	3	40 0 7	189 8 11	CO. KERRY. Caheriveen.
3	3 0 0	-	-	4d. allotment.	57	-	45 0 11	149 3 10	Dingle. Konnore.
15	15 2 10	-	-	8d. to 1s. 6d. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. cottages. 3d. and 4d. allotments.	45	8	18 7 7	232 16 7	Kilmeay.
1	1 0 0	6	70 0 0	10d. and 1s. cottages.	40	4	57 14 7	625 12 2	
3	5 0 0	-	-	4d. allotments.	389	-	213 11 6	1,619 18 5	Yabowl.
1	1 0 0	-	-	1s. 1d. cottages.	342	3	874 4 9	1,305 5 8	Trillick.
2	1 0 0	-	-	4d. allotments.	1	-	1 1 5	1,175 4 5	CO. LIMERICK. Croon.
4	2 0 20	1	2 2 0	8d., 10d., 11d. and 1s. 1d. cottages. 5d. allot.	35	-	12 14 8	225 18 0	GHN. Ehmsloek.
-	-	-	-	7d. to 1s. 9d. to 1s. 6d. cottages.	415	-	397 0 0	2,213 0 0	
4	4 1 0	-	-	3d. allotments.	307	-	251 18 4	1,907 19 5	Limerick No. 1. Michelinstown No. 2. Newcastle.
-	-	-	-	5d. to 1s. 1d. 10d.	-	-	-	311 12 11	
-	-	-	-	7d. 6d. to 1s. cottages.	231	2	163 18 1	1,014 3 11	
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	149	-	59 3 3	1,011 14 2	Bathbale. Tippary No. 2.
-	-	-	-	9d. to 1s. 11d.	17	-	15 11 8	584 2 10	

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorized.	Extra land-acres authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
							Cottages.	Allotments.			
L.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.											
CO. TIPPERARY, N. E.											
Birr No. 3,	70	2	61	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	6
Droicheada,	153	24	131	8	4	8	3	—	29	1	126
Neagh,	401	213	424	8	12	14	2	—	73	—	328
Roscrea No. 1,	222	—	204	2	11	6	—	—	67	2	153
Thurles,	388	48	318	2	20	22	—	—	14	—	204
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.											
Carick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	70	1	61	13	1	—	1	—	20	10	31
Croghal,	573	103	470	—	16	27	—	—	100	—	256
Clonshan,	281	70	209	—	1	64	1	—	73	—	207
Clonmel No. 1,	145	—	121	10	9	10	2	—	77	—	64
Gortashoo,	80	18	63	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	74
Slieverath,	198	25	150	—	—	—	1	—	1	54	143
Tipperary No. 1,	573	102	431	1	28	24	—	—	100	—	373
CO. WATERFORD.											
Carick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	150	21	137	—	7	—	1	—	6	70	64
Clonmel No. 2,	40	7	34	—	—	0	—	—	11	—	29
Dungarvan,	264	27	227	2	3	1	4	—	28	—	236
Kilmacshann,	244	114	225	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	179
Liseno,	244	85	208	—	20	13	4	—	21	—	223
Waterford No. 1,	312	124	256	—	—	—	2	—	215	—	107
Youghal No. 2,	170	61	150	3	—	—	—	—	25	—	145
Total for Munster	21,067	5,074	18,543	234	520	870	126	1	4,100	293	14,233
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.											
CO. CARLOW.											
Ballinglass No. 2, .. .	103	107	102	10	—	—	3	—	63	—	40
Carlow,	730	102	498	—	14	146	—	—	65	—	49
Liseno,	21	—	20	—	—	5	—	—	25	—	—
CO. DUBLIN.											
Balrothery,	650	0	448	2	20	181	2	—	282	8	160
Colindale No. 2,	132	0	90	—	—	20	—	—	60	—	—
Dublin, North,	600	55	554	3	60	2	—	—	552	—	—
CO. DUBLIN, S.											
Dublin, South,	647	—	490	—	61	126	—	—	499	3	—
Ballinacorney No. 1, ..	290	—	294	—	—	—	—	—	295	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Total Average of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Average of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1915.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Col- lages.	Allot- ments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. F.		A. R. F.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
-	-	1	4 0 0	1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. & 1s. 3d. cottages.	16	-	10 1 2	150 0 0	CO. TIPPERARY, N.R. Birt No. 2. Berrisokane.
3	2 2 57	-	-	2d. allotments. 10d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	424	-	512 0 0	1,032 0 0	Keragh.
2	2 0 0	-	-	2d. & 3d. allot. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. cottages. 6d. allot. 1s. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	121	2	54 11 4	751 10 7	Roosken No. 1.
2	2 0 24	-	-	6d. allotments.	40	-	29 17 0	1,013 11 11	Thurles.
1	1 0 0	1	7 3 38	11d., 1s. & 1s. 3d. cottages. 2d. and 4d. allotments.	57	3	20 1 0	174 2 3	CO. TIPPERARY, S.R. Carrick-on-Suir No. 1
-	-	-	-	8d. to 1s. 1d. 11d. and 1s. 2d.	316	-	24 4 4	397 13 0	Cabel. Cloheen. Clonmel No. 1.
-	-	1	4 2 17	10d., 1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	207	-	50 11 0	540 0 4	
-	-	-	-	2d. allotments. 8d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	53	8	28 0 8	298 2 11	
2	2 0 23	-	-	5d. allotments. 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d. and 1s. 11d. and 1s. 1d. cottages.	44	1	27 2 13	265 15 0	Gortnahoe.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment. 11d., 1s., 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d.	-	-	-	485 13 4	Slieveragh.
1	1 0 0	-	-	11d. and 1s. 1d. cottages.	63	-	30 17 8	1,126 11 0	Tipperary No. 1.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment. 11d., 1s., 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d.	114	-	62 11 10	344 0 6	CO. WATERFORD. Carrick-on-Suir No. 2
-	-	-	-	10d., 1s. & 1s. 3d. 7d. to 1s. 6d. cottages.	12	-	6 0 2	96 12 2	Glennal No. 2.
2	2 0 24	-	-	6d. allotments. 4d. to 1s. 1d. 6d.	222	2	77 0 2	669 8 1	Dunagavan.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 6d. allotments.	155	-	45 10 3	715 13 0	Kilneethomas.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. cottages.	204	-	179 19 8	520 10 10	Linnane.
3	2 0 8	-	-	10d. and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. cottages. 3d. allotments.	21	-	5 1 0	372 3 2	Waterford No. 1. Youghal No. 2.
113	100 2 2	10	89 0 15	-	7,645	58	5,640 12 1	45,532 8 7	Total for Munster.
									PROVINCE OF IRELAND.
3	2 0 0	1	6 2 0	1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages. 3d. allotments. 6d. to 1s. 6d. 10d. and 1s. 3d.	85	1	25 8 1	184 14 8	CO. CARLOW. Ballinglass No. 2.
-	-	-	-	6d. to 1s. 6d. 10d. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	151	-	83 12 0	1,229 7 1	Cadroe. Idonee.
2	1 1 0	-	-	6d. to 1s. cottages. 3d. and 6d. allotments.	361	1	153 3 1	1,208 14 0	CO. DUBLIN. Bricnothary.
3	2 0 0	-	-	1s. to 1s. 10d. 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. cottages. 3d. and 6d. allotments.	74	-	20 0 7	202 1 0	Cellbridge No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.	204	-	212 0 2	2,493 12 2	Dulda, North.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. 1s. 9d., 1s. 9d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.	285	-	89 2 3	2,375 0 0	Dulda, South.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.	143	-	51 12 0	1,650 10 0	Rathstara No. 1.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorized.	Rural half-acres authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Cottages.		With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
							4 (a).	4 (b).				5 (a).	5 (b).	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.											
CO. KILDARE.											
Asky No. 1,	670	-	447	-	5	-	1	-	259	-	10
Ballinglass No. 2,	81	-	73	1	4	-	-	-	60	2	11
Colbride No. 1,	294	-	251	-	11	14	-	-	221	-	-
Elinstery No. 2,	213	15	211	-	2	-	4	-	75	-	12
Naas No. 1,	543	-	450	-	-	58	2	-	373	9	25
CO. KERRY.											
Collan,	205	-	172	-	20	5	-	-	-	24	10
Garraic-on-Bair No. 2,	43	-	22	-	2	0	-	-	20	-	2
Castleconnor,	180	-	176	10	-	-	1	-	15	29	12
Enniscorthy,	110	-	81	-	-	23	1	-	40	35	-
Kilmany,	294	2	241	-	7	30	-	-	71	-	17
Thomastown,	326	17	242	-	16	61	-	-	55	22	16
Urkingsford No. 1,	128	-	100	4	5	7	5	-	60	-	6
Waterford No. 2,	206	-	107	-	-	-	1	-	107	-	-
KING'S CO.											
Birr No. 1,	377	51	297	1	7	67	-	-	30	-	20
Clonsilla,	85	-	55	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Edinstery No. 1,	237	32	223	1	12	1	2	-	116	2	10
Boscrae No. 2,	117	-	90	2	15	10	-	-	16	-	7
Tullamore,	302	45	227	4	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
CO. LONGFORD.											
Ballymishon,	244	49	100	-	18	27	1	-	10	-	12
Graced No. 1,	242	45	225	-	7	2	-	-	40	-	12
Longford,	325	53	200	-	0	15	1	-	25	4	20
CO. LOUIS.											
Ardee No. 1,	370	4	303	-	14	37	1	-	294	-	1
Dundalk,	575	-	403	37	10	66	7	-	402	1	-
Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union.	305	-	104	-	4	2	-	-	194	-	-
CO. MEATH.											
Ardee No. 2,	122	51	122	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	12
Deshaughville,	440	31	370	3	50	22	-	-	95	42	24
Edinstery No. 2,	71	11	62	-	2	-	-	-	24	-	4
Kells,	401	217	581	1	7	6	4	-	60	-	20
Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union.	572	118	351	-	5	8	-	-	125	-	23
Navan,	423	187	402	-	18	25	1	-	129	2	27
Othello,	221	04	186	-	18	15	-	-	28	-	10
Trim,	577	164	501	-	-	-	1	-	54	1	24

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (4)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (4)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of sums paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1915.	RURAL DOMAINS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (6).	10 (8).	11 (6).	11 (6).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	1 6 0	-	-	1s., 1s. 6d. & 2s. 1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	64	-	43 1 9	1,388 0 11	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment.	08	-	20 13 1	181 14 10	Co. KILDARE.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	127	-	32 16 2	780 2 6	Athy No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.	11	-	5 18 5	406 3 7	Ballinglass No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.	256	-	110 5 7	1,885 14 0	Collbridge No. 1.
-	-	-	-	6d., 7d., 10d. & 1s. 1s.	44	-	30 11 3	436 0 0	Blenderry No. 2.
10	0 6 25	-	-	10d., 1s., 1s. 1d. & 1s. 2d. cottages.	24	-	10 12 0	68 10 10	Nass No. 1.
-	-	-	-	3d. and 4d. allotts.	-	-	-	534 0 0	Co. KILKENNY.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 2d.	56	-	27 15 10	174 1 10	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2
-	-	-	-	8d. and 1s.	78	-	41 10 1	582 18 0	Castlecree.
-	-	-	-	1/4d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 10d., 1s. and 1s. 2d.	-	-	-	515 10 7	Ed. KILKENNY.
4	2 2 8	-	-	8d. to 1s. 3d. cottages.	303	4	51 15 4	294 5 1	Thomastown.
-	-	-	-	4d. and 5d. allotts.	-	-	-	405 5 0	Ullingford No. 1.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s.	-	-	-	405 5 0	Waterford No. 2.
1	1 0 0	-	-	1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. cottages.	-	-	-	1,030 15 6	KING'S CO.
3	3 0 0	-	-	3d. allotment.	33	2	10 18 10	175 17 6	Mar No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Geoghegan.
1	1 0 25	-	-	6d. allotment.	12	-	0 18 1	708 2 0	Blenderry No. 1.
2	1 2 25	-	-	1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d. cottages.	84	1	20 18 2	256 12 6	Blenderry No. 2.
4	4 0 0	-	-	3d. allotment.	128	3	34 14 0	754 10 0	Boocra No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 2d., 1s. 5d. and 1s. 8d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Zelmona.
-	-	-	-	3d. and 6d. allotts.	-	-	-	-	Co. LIMERICK.
-	-	-	-	6d.	-	-	-	416 0 6	Ballymahon.
-	-	-	-	11d. and 1s. 2d.	223	-	187 10 0	314 6 2	Grumard No. 1.
-	-	-	-	6d. and 1s.	70	-	54 5 11	713 16 11	Longford.
22	30 2 0	5	2 2 4	1s.	76	-	22 12 4	795 7 5	Co. LOUTH.
-	-	-	-	11d. cottages.	146	12	68 10 2	1,195 18 5	Anker No. 1.
-	-	-	-	5d. sown allotts.	28	-	14 0 10	437 4 3	Bendish.
-	-	-	-	11d., 1s. & 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	-	Leath Rural District of Drogheda Union.
3	3 0 0	-	-	11d. and 1s. 2d.	16	-	10 0 5	379 17 5	Co. MEATH.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	83	-	41 12 2	1,102 0 2	Ardee No. 2.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	Denshaughlin.
1	1 0 0	-	-	1s. and 1s. 4d.	-	-	-	200 15 5	Edgerrary No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	50	-	28 1 4	1,549 0 11	Eda.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	210	-	54 3 4	670 0 0	Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union.
-	-	-	-	11d. and 1s. 3d.	-	-	-	-	Nevan.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 1d.	241	-	117 0 7	1,068 6 6	Castles.
-	-	-	-	11d. and 1s. 2d.	99	-	27 15 7	547 19 2	Castles.
-	-	-	-	11d., 1s., 1s. 1d., & 1s. 2d.	231	-	68 5 8	1,566 0 2	Tonn.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.			
	Cottages authorized.	Extra half-acres authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	
												1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.												
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix,	224	43	386	-	24	108	-	-	21	-	205	
Athy No. 2,	154	-	111	-	5	-	2	-	20	-	135	
Mountmelick,	558	44	409	-	42	108	3	-	73	15	319	
Rosera No. 3,	111	5	97	-	5	3	-	-	4	-	96	
Slavenny,	215	41	152	-	9	10	-	-	37	-	118	
CO. WICK.												
Aldoe No. 1,	300	21	150	1	12	28	-	-	46	1	112	
Ballymore,	115	48	201	-	-	0	-	-	14	-	87	
Coole,	120	20	110	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	108	
Delvin,	414	110	289	16	-	1	5	-	50	62	271	
Kilbeggan,	69	5	64	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	58	
Mullingar,	263	185	280	2	-	1	-	-	203	13	64	
CO. WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy,	870	-	946	-	23	295	-	-	475	-	10	
Gorey,	521	100	357	-	7	185	-	-	222	-	20	
New Ross,	457	-	258	-	11	103	-	-	237	25	71	
Wexford,	1,046	142	843	1	-	94	-	-	702	1	96	
CO. WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass No. 1,	168	-	100	2	1	-	-	-	152	1	15	
How No. 2,	41	7	35	-	0	-	-	-	11	-	28	
Rosedown No. 2,	191	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	97	-	-	
Rathirum,	540	22	409	3	5	114	4	-	245	2	128	
Shillelagh,	225	3	175	118	13	30	-	1	1	2	120	
Total for Leinster,	19,841	2,224	16,483	230	614	2,610	52	1	7,852	346	2,285	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
CO. GALWAY.												
Belknap No. 1,	183	5	165	1	2	-	1	-	0	5	184	
Clifden,	14	-	12	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	12	
Gauvey,	81	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	
Glenties,	43	-	28	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	49	
Gort,	72	-	37	2	5	20	1	-	-	-	100	
Loughrea,	152	-	140	-	5	-	2	-	65	-	112	
Mount Bellew,	47	-	45	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	48	
Oughlindard,	21	-	10	-	3	-	1	-	24	-	25	
Portanna,	145	1	124	-	-	0	-	-	25	5	150	
Tusn.,	209	-	94	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	209	

Plots authorized and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons not tenants to the General of dwelling-houses.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (c)	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (c)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1915.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments			
10 (d).	10 (e).	11 (e).	11 (f).	12.	12 (a).	12 (b).	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.									
QUEEN'S CO.									
-	-	-	-	7d. to 1s. 4d.	325	-	73 0 11	1,273 2 0	Abberley.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 6d.	-	-	-	517 1 10	Athp. No. 2.
-	-	-	-	9d., 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	218	-	102 11 4	1,324 0 3	Monastereiff.
-	-	-	-	1s. 1s. 4d. & 1s. 6d.	01	-	66 10 8	208 8 4	Roscoma No. 2.
-	-	-	-	6d. to 1s. 4d.	54	-	20 0 3	354 10 4	Slieveconary.
1	1 0 0	-	-	10s., 1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	57	-	13 7 9	404 10 10	Athlone No. 1.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment.	-	-	-	221 0 0	Ballymore.
-	-	-	-	10d.	50	-	23 19 0	535 14 8	Coole.
1	1 0 0	1	10 1 0	10d., 1s., 1s. 1d. and 1s. 3d.	47	-	46 17 4	1,016 1 0	Delvin.
-	-	-	-	10d., 1s. and 1s. 1d. cottages.	05	-	11 10 1	174 2 0	Killeggan.
2	2 0 0	-	-	9d. and 1s. 1d. cottages.	783	-	238 0 0	2,990 0 0	Millingar.
CO. WEXFORD.									
-	-	-	-	8d. and 1s.	245	-	125 5 10	1,324 8 8	Ennisorthy.
-	-	-	-	9d. and 1s.	121	-	27 12 4	630 1 3	Geery.
1	0 2 4	-	-	10d. and 1s. 3d.	210	-	124 10 3	782 0 4	New Ross.
-	-	-	-	9d. to 2s. 6d. cottages.	117	-	48 12 11	1,060 11 8	Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.									
2	0 3 10	-	-	1s. & 1s. 6d. cottages.	67	-	10 12 16	424 4 2	Ballinglass No. 1.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotment.	0	-	2 0 10	145 7 10	Yaco No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	53	-	18 10 3	301 5 3	Rathdown No. 2.
2	1 2 0	-	-	1s. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	354	1	62 18 9	1,182 11 0	Rathdrum.
41	25 2 11	10	41 0 7	5d. and 4d. allotments.	145	09	113 16 7	469 10 1	Shillelagh.
129	67 3 52	17	86 1 7	-	7,152	124	3,655 11 0	47,820 17 7	Total for Leinster.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
CO. GALWAY.									
1	1 0 23	-	-	9d., 1s., 1s. 1d. 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	140	-	114 12 0	505 9 0	Dollanaboe No. 1.
-	-	-	-	9d. allotment.	2	-	4 4 0	96 10 6	Clisha.
1	1 0 0	-	-	1s. 6d.	0	1	4 10 5	50 10 0	Galway.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	0	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	6d. allotment.	10	-	4 2 10	128 14 8	Glanamaddy.
2	2 6 0	-	-	1s. 7d.	22	1	15 2 9	125 8 0	Gort.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	0	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	9d. allotments.	140	-	09 15 2	411 1 2	Longhess.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	22	-	23 11 2	198 8 7	Mount Bellow.
-	-	-	-	1s. 7d.	1	-	0 12 0	56 5 0	Oughterard.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	62	-	160 10 1	281 2 6	Portanna.
-	-	-	-	9d. and 1s. 6d.	7	-	4 9 0	568 5 0	Tuan.

TABLE (A).—General particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages		
	Cottages authorized.	Extra half-acres authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.											
Co. LERRAN.											
Balfinbeg,	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.	77	4	66	-	6	7	2	-	26	-	11
Kilbough,	26	-	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Monrossaullon,	72	15	53	14	-	19	-	-	8	-	10
Moish,	176	4	194	-	11	23	-	-	46	3	12
Co. MAYO.											
Bellina,	44	-	30	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	12
Ballyrobe,	41	-	46	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	10
Behrullist,	28	-	19	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	10
Castlebar,	27	-	15	-	15	23	-	-	-	-	12
Claremorris,	33	-	23	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	10
Edfala,	41	-	53	-	50	56	-	-	35	-	13
Swineford,	167	-	63	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	10
Westport,	40	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Co. ROSSNARE.											
Athone No. 2,	38	-	48	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2
Ballymore No. 2,	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Boyle No. 1,	148	-	197	2	-	40	-	-	33	-	11
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2	146	10	72	-	4	23	-	-	19	-	10
Cathreen,	159	-	84	-	27	27	-	-	30	4	10
Roscommon,	155	40	145	-	2	6	5	-	31	19	10
Strokedown,	140	4	78	-	7	75	-	-	9	-	10
Co. SLIGO.											
Doyle No. 2,	82	-	61	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	10
Devenee West,	105	7	63	-	11	29	6	-	16	-	11
Sligo,	280	-	247	1	-	2	15	-	-	-	17
Tobaccoery,	53	-	50	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	10
Total for Connaught,	2,801	98	2,251	23	180	447	51	-	380	48	150
TOTAL FOR IRELAND ..	53,804	8,254	45,502	600	1,943	4,290	327	5	14,776	2,125	24,041

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons not tenants to the Council of Sanitary Authorities.	Total Amount of plots as in Col. 10 (c)	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Amount of tracts as in Col. 11 (c)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1882.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cot- tages.	Allot- ments.			
10 (a)	10 (b)	11 (c)	11 (d)	12.	13 (a)	13 (b)	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF CORK & LIGHT.— <i>cont.</i>
-	-	-	-	1s.	21	-	13 10 0	62 11 0	CO. LIMERICK.
-	-	-	-	11d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	50	-	28 18 4	170 19 0	Ballymore.
14	14 3 20	-	-	1s. 3d.	21	-	16 1 4	72 0 0	Carraig-on-Shannon No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 1d. cottages. 5d. allotments.	53	4	23 4 5	361 0 8	Kilbough.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 3d.	12	-	4 12 0	368 0 0	Marchohamilton.
-	-	-	-						Meall.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. & 1s. 10d. 1s. 6d.	20	-	14 11 5	84 3 7	CO. MAYO.
-	-	-	-	-	31	-	5 17 6	152 10 0	Ballina.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballyrobe.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	4	-	3 7 6	54 10 0	Belmullet.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	10	-	2 17 2	63 4 0	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.	-	-	-	109 15 0	Cheremore.
2	2 0 0	-	-	1s. 10d. & 1s. 9d.	6	-	5 13 7	209 19 7	K. Balla.
-	-	-	-	1s. 9d. cottages. 5d. allotments.	16	-	7 3 1	168 10 8	Swinedorf.
-	-	-	-						Westport.
-	-	-	-	10d. 1s. & 1s. 3d. 1s. and 1s. 3d.	22	-	28 13 1	114 0 2	CO. ROSCOMMON.
2	2 0 0	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages. 5d. allotments.	22	-	7 19 3	28 19 0	Ashlone No. 2.
-	-	-	-	5d. allotments.	22	-	11 18 0	460 1 4	Ballymore No. 2. Boyle No. 1.
-	-	-	-	6d. 11d. 1s. 1s. 1d. 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d.	30	-	30 12 8	329 3 11	Carraig-on-Shannon No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s. 5d. 1s. 6d.	72	-	31 12 8	235 19 2	Castlere.
-	-	-	-	10d. 11d. 1s. 1s. 3d. 1s. 4d. and 1s. 5d.	75	-	34 14 5	380 16 2	Roscommon.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 1d.	37	-	11 15 4	105 8 11	Stokestown.
-	-	-	-						
-	-	-	-	1s. 8d.	23	-	10 13 4	250 10 0	CO. SLIGO.
-	-	-	-	1s. 1s. 3d. & 1s. 6d.	18	-	14 3 6	508 3 0	Boyle No. 2. Dromace West.
1	0 2 5	-	-	1s. 10d. cottages 5d. allotment.	132	1	82 4 2	1,084 10 9	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d.	12	-	5 4 0	234 5 10	Tobaccoerry.
21	23 2 8	-	-	-	1,123	7	723 19 8	7,795 2 8	Total for Connaught.
297	309 0 20	37	217 2 32	-	18,040	180	10,094 3 2	128,362 19 0	TOTAL FOR IRELAND.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and construction of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. ANTRIM.					
Aghalee,	18	6	15	—	30 10 6
Antrim,	50	—	21	—	128 0 11
Ballycastle,	30	—	24	—	96 3 7
Ballymena,	70	—	54	—	147 4 8
Ballymoney,	44	—	20	—	83 13 7
Belfast,	60	—	37	—	87 13 3
Larne,	30	—	18	—	62 2 10
Lisburn,	180	20	82	—	160 5 6
Co. ALMAGH.					
Armagh,	68	—	28	—	122 7 5
Crossmaglen,	86	14 & 2 tracts.	27	—	120 12 10
Lurgan,	70	—	65	—	204 3 0
Newry No. 2,	21	—	10	—	61 6 10
Trillick,	15	—	5	—	67 15 4
Co. CAVAN.					
Ballybocagh,	108	—	53	—	350 15 11
Bawnboy,	14	—	7	—	73 3 2
Castlerossan,	—	68	—	40	318 7 7
Cavan,	178	—	66	—	226 17 2
Cootehill No. 1,	59	—	15	—	83 8 1
Inniskillen No. 2,	18	—	5	—	30 14 5
Mullagheran,	32	—	16	—	97 0 0
Co. DONEGAL.					
Ballyshannon,	60	—	51	—	97 4 0
Donegal,	122	—	100	—	404 12 5
Dunfanaghy,	21	8	15	5	128 14 12
Glenkilla,	45	1 tract.	23	1 tract.	77 14 5
Inishowen,	28	—	10	—	84 5 11
Letterkenny,	78	—	89	—	227 15 3
Leaside No. 2,	177	—	124	—	257 5 4
Milford,	120	—	100	—	203 10 5
Stranoe No. 2,	205	—	206	—	467 17 11
Stranorlar,	117	18 allotments.	79	1 allotment.	168 15 2
Co. DOWN.					
Banbridge,	145	—	75	—	347 16 10
Castlereagh,	53	—	66	—	181 11 6
Downpatrick,	238	—	217	—	461 1 1
Hillsborough,	172	—	68	—	172 12 6
Kilkeel,	45	—	36	—	123 1 7
Mara,	51	—	61	—	149 10 0
Newry No. 1,	21	—	24	—	83 0 9
Nowtownards,	225	—	207	—	277 4 1
Co. FERMANAGH.					
Bellisk,	10	—	10	—	21 11 10
Clones No. 2,	24	—	19	—	58 13 5
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	—	—
Irinestown,	—	—	—	—	—
Leansara,	146	3	42	—	291 3 2

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBERS OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.					
CO. LONDONDERRY.					
Coleraine,	160	—	94	—	174 9 7
Linnahilly,	114	—	95	—	153 10 1
Londonderry No. 1, ..	60	—	91	—	215 2 2
Highcroft	179	—	144	—	204 6 3
CO. MONAGHAN.					
Carrickmacross, ..	94	—	16	—	92 10 0
Castleblayney, ..	148	52 & 4 tracts	50	35	250 0 3
Clones No. 1,	70	—	27	—	84 5 3
Cootshill No. 2, ..	25	—	14	—	260 5 0
Monaghan,	65	1 allotment.	33	1 allotment.	70 6 3
CO. TYRONE.					
Castlederg,	63	—	33	—	130 1 11
Castler,	62	—	49	—	202 15 1
Castletown,	83	—	55	—	121 4 0
Dungannon,	62	—	54	—	140 12 6
Omagh,	115	1	59	1	316 0 4
Strahane No. 1, ..	512	—	295	—	317 7 2
Trillick,	26	—	20	—	43 16 4
Total for Ulster ..	5,105	178 7 tracts and 19 allotments	3,350	91 1 tract and 2 allotments.	10,444 9 6
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. CLARE.					
Ballyvaughan, ..	45	—	29	—	230 8 2
Corroha,	12	7	9	3	340 10 4
Ennis ,	100	102 and 15 tracts.	38	62	744 16 7
Ennistymon,	99	—	27	—	399 0 0
Killybeg,	7	11 & 1 tract.	3	5	215 0 2
Kilrush,	20	1 tract.	15	—	101 12 1
Limerick No. 2, ..	97	34 and 5 allotments.	49	21	314 8 6
Seariff,	77	—	35	—	120 0 0
Tulla,	145	—	52	—	423 11 0
CO. COBK.					
Bandon,	102	50	53	71	353 9 3
Benny,	50	5 & 1 tract.	20	6	264 14 0
Castletown,	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville,	72	—	32	—	107 5 0
Conspiky,	84	—	68	63	290 18 11
Cork,	35	—	35	—	50 5 9

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—<i>cont.</i>					
Co. CORK—<i>cont.</i>					
Dunraway,	304	—	126	—	477 12 5
Ferny,	—	382	—	343	109 15 0
Kantirk,	250	390	83	125	1,094 13 3
Kinsale,	105	6	86	5	276 11 3
Marross,	—	308	—	257	1,148 9 2
Mallow,	273	—	108	—	432 8 0
Milfield,	181	—	138	—	408 10 8
Miltinst,	158	123	80	94	572 0 0
Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	87	04	30	—	152 0 0
Scilliberea,	5	100	4	08	188 5 0
Skull,	—	33	—	10	84 11 6
Youghal No. 1,	62	173 and 3 allotments.	51	151	608 3 10
Co. KERRY.					
Cherchiveen,	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle,	50	1 tract.	28	—	247 11 7
Kilmara,	15	—	3	—	43 19 4
Killybeg,	108	114 & 1 tract.	35	90	532 7 3
Lisdoon,	250	70 & 34 tracts.	155	40 & 1 tract.	959 7 5
Trillick,	117	150	71	115	541 3 8
Co. LIMERICK.					
Croon,	50	3	37	2	164 4 7
Glina,	43	—	20	—	101 16 4
Kilmallock,	260	—	125	—	790 0 0
Limeck No. 1,	327	120	155	74	754 8 7
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	42	65	10	—	80 0 0
Newrotha,	28	—	06	—	244 0 0
Ballinacole,	135	97 & 1 tract.	68	33	250 4 6
Tipperrary No. 2,	141	—	47	—	160 16 0
Co. TIPPERARY N.E.					
Birr No. 2,	7	1	4	1	69 4 4
Boonakane,	10	2	7	1	65 0 7
Neagh,	—	242	—	180	694 0 0
Roscrea No. 1,	30	—	30	—	54 19 2
Thurles,	112	43	20	28	627 0 0
Co. TIPPERARY S.E.					
Carrick-on-Sale No. 1, ..	20	1	15	1	54 4 7
Castel,	70	—	30	—	178 13 0
Cliphoms,	81	84 & 1 tract.	17	32	147 8 11
Cherrill No. 1,	28	—	13	—	78 0 0
Gartmahoe,	47	8 & 5 allotments.	37	7 & 3 allotments.	187 14 7
Sherrinagh,	105	39 and 1 allotments.	80	25 & 1 allotment.	620 0 8
Tipperrary No. 1,	210	133 & 5 tracts	48	43	355 2 8

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.					
CO. WATERFORD.					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 2, ..	40	25	31	23	123 11 2
Chenal No. 2, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Dungarvan, ..	90	31	52	21	415 12 3
Kilnscobomas, ..	90	—	74	—	196 0 2
Lismore, ..	72	60	18	57	175 17 7
Waterford No. 1, ..	200	72	111	41	422 19 0
Youghal No. 2, ..	62	40 & 5 allot.	43	25 & 1 allot.	250 10 10
Total for Munster, ..	5,354	2,414 and 23 allot. and 03 tracts.	2,631	2,150 and 5 allot. and 1 tract.	18,061 4 7
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
CO. CARLOW.					
Ballinglass No. 2, ..	50	157 & 0 allot.	55	197 & 3 allot.	428 2 0
Carlow, ..	01	—	48	—	297 13 0
Lisross, ..	14	—	11	—	50 9 4
CO. DUBLIN.					
Balrothery, ..	17	—	17	—	63 10 11
Colbidge No. 2, ..	55	0	43	0	109 1 11
Dublin, North, ..	65	16	40	12	295 19 0
Dublin, South, ..	53	—	39	—	92 8 8
Rathdown No. 1, ..	119	—	195	—	207 0 0
CO. KILDARE.					
Athy No. 1, ..	129	—	70	—	106 2 3
Ballinglass No. 2, ..	9	—	8	—	127 12 5
Celbridge No. 1, ..	119	—	79	—	394 14 11
Wexford No. 2, ..	85	22	29	15	31 15 7
Noss No. 1, ..	470	75	248	54	058 18 5
CO. KILKENNY.					
Callan, ..	51	—	32	—	250 9 4
Garrick-on-Suir No. 2, ..	14	—	10	—	54 3 10
Castlecree, ..	229	59 and 17 allotments.	110	35 and 7 allotments.	445 8 0
Ida, ..	20	—	10	—	113 10 0
Kilbenny, ..	35	2	23	2	182 7 4
Thomastown, ..	167	36 & 5 allot.	69	17	225 8 9
Uxlingford No. 1, ..	23	—	10	—	143 10 2
Waterford No. 2, ..	170	—	96	—	296 7 6
KING'S CO.					
Birr No. 1, ..	24	—	14	—	175 9 10
Clonsilla, ..	39	2	16	—	115 13 8
Blennerry No. 1, ..	60	7	50	8	80 17 6
Rosera No. 2, ..	64	8 allotments.	49	2 allotments.	115 3 1
Tullamore, ..	235	18 and 14 allotments.	150	9 and 4 allotments.	262 8 1
CO. LONGFORD.					
Ballymahon, ..	184	35 and 1 tract	194	10	352 5 0
Granard No. 1, ..	90	—	28	—	113 17 10
Longford, ..	87	73	31	22	223 16 4

the last completed scheme in each Rural District—continued

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE YEAR.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
GRAND TOTAL.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1911-2	1912-3	1913-4	1914-5	1915-6	1916-7	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1917-8	1918-9	1919-20	1920-1	1921-2	1922-3	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1923-4	1924-5	1925-6	1926-7	1927-8	1928-9	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1929-30	1930-1	1931-2	1932-3	1933-4	1934-5	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1935-6	1936-7	1937-8	1938-9	1939-40	1940-1	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1941-2	1942-3	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1947-8	1948-9	1949-50	1950-1	1951-2	1952-3	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1953-4	1954-5	1955-6	1956-7	1957-8	1958-9	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1959-60	1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4	1964-5	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1965-6	1966-7	1967-8	1968-9	1969-70	1970-1	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1971-2	1972-3	1973-4	1974-5	1975-6	1976-7	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1977-8	1978-9	1979-80	1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1983-4	1984-5	1985-6	1986-7	1987-8	1988-9	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1989-90	1990-1	1991-2	1992-3	1993-4	1994-5	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9	1999-00	2000-1	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	
2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	£ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works. £ 42,000 0 On Works.
£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—(con.)					£ s. d.
CO. LOUTH.					
Ardee No. 1,	188	—	121	—	608 12 10
Dundalk,	51	—	21	—	520 4 1
Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union.	54	—	48	—	70 0 2
CO. MEATH.					
Ardee No. 2,	03	8	41	7	116 8 11
Dunshaughlin,	56	50	72	40	248 2 8
Edenserry No. 3,	05	22	22	11	108 3 11
Kells,	82	183	23	147	687 0 5
Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union.	94	and 2 tracts. 26	46	11	184 19 4
Nasra,	128	102	66	82	201 0 0
Oldcastle,	21	70	13	62	177 13 11
Trim,	340	60 and 1 allotment.	212	41	685 6 3
QUEEN'S CO.					
Abbeyfeix,	56	5	45	5	313 0 0
Athy No. 2,	15	—	12	—	37 1 11
Mountmellick,	44	1	18	1	239 7 4
Roscrea No. 3,	13	1	11	1	64 1 10
Sliemargy,	60	—	30	—	323 12 1
CO. WESTMIDLE.					
Athlone No. 1,	51	4	12	1	152 7 0
Ballymore,	57	34 and 1 tract.	31	28	327 0 0
Coole,	51	—	10	—	54 15 11
Delvin,	104	—	42	—	175 15 3
Kilbeggan,	43	2	41	2	158 0 5
Mullingar,	140	29	110	20	690 12 2
CO. WEXFORD.					
Enniscorthy	140	—	90	—	97 4 7
Gevey,	88	—	57	—	186 13 11
New Ross,	130	—	66	—	230 0 8
Wexford,	250	—	206	—	826 10 0
CO. WICKLOW.					
Bellingham No. 1,	102	—	53	—	271 10 2
Kass No. 2,	5	—	2	—	32 12 4
Rathdown No. 2,	35	—	20	—	74 7 7
Rathdrum,	86	1	63	—	200 19 4
Shillelagh,	2	24	2	22	22 11 5
Total for Leinster,	5,225	1,112 49 allotts. and 4 tracts.	3,252	810 and 16 allotts.	12,883 18 11

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District.—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. C.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
					PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—(cont.)
					CO. LOUTH.
s s. d.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.	£ s. d.	Ardee No. 1.
106 1 10	14 14 0	90 0 0	47 5 0	38 12 0	Dundalk.
37 19 11	24 10 9	69 10 0	90 0 0	37 17 5	Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union.
24 4 2	12 0 0	Inclusive Fee.	13 10 0	20 0 0	
					CO. MEATH.
					Ardee No. 2.
33 14 4	5 3 0	35 10 0	17 15 0	24 4 7	Dunshaughlin.
56 14 4	100 0 0	35 10 0	30 10 0	34 10 4	Edenderry No. 2.
17 5 4	7 7 0	41 0 0	20 0 0	25 11 7	Kells.
120 2 5	218 3 0	153 10 0	70 0 0	39 3 0	Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union.
51 4 4	30 0 0	52 10 0	26 5 0	25 0 0	Navan.
62 0 0	70 0 0	Fixed Salary.	50 0 0	10 0 0	Oldcastle.
40 14 11	74 11 3	50 2 6	—	32 7 3	Trim.
66 14 0	136 12 0	62 5 0	60 5 0	282 0 0	
					QUEEN'S CO.
					Abbeyleix.
50 14 8	191 7 9	2 0 0	—	69 1 1	Athy No. 2.
35 3 3	3 3 0	Fixed salary.	3 7 5	5 8 2	Mountmelick.
31 14 11	114 9 10	Fixed salary.	33 15 0	49 7 7	Roscrea No. 3.
25 3 1	3 3 0	7 0 0	—	28 15 9	Stevenson.
27 17 3	45 19 10	Fixed salary.	13 2 3	132 12 6	
					CO. WEXFORD.
					Athlone No. 1.
32 10 9	58 15 10	30 1 5	12 0 0	19 19 0	Ballymore.
25 0 0	199 0 0	53 0 0	10 0 0	28 0 0	Come.
30 13 8	2 2 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 0 3	Delvin.
46 15 3	25 9 0	33 3 0	50 0 0	17 5 6	Kilbeggan.
	fixed salary.	27 0 0	10 0 0	40 7 8	Mullingar.
17 3 4	63 9 5	301 0 0	104 7 6	85 10 0	
91 17 8	348 0 0				CO. WEXFORD.
					Enniscorthy.
62 15 6	27 10 0	—	—	5 18 1	Geary.
59 4 2	82 1 0	55 10 9	—	—	New Ross.
59 9 5	144 4 0	60 7 0	39 18 9	35 10 0	Wexford.
38 6 0	29 19 4	103 0 0	61 15 0	103 9 8	
					CO. WICKLOW.
					Bollinglass No. 1.
23 3 10	102 7 4	72 0 0	22 15 0	45 4 1	Nass No. 2.
23 9 4	5 3 0	Fixed salary.	0 10 0	2 10 0	Rathdown No. 2.
17 12 10	Inclusive Fee.	Inclusive Fee.	35 15 0	39 19 9	Rathdown.
59 7 4	110 10 8	Fixed salary.	—	43 1 4	Shillelagh.
3 2 3	—	13 0 0	3 8 9	3 0 0	
1,493 1 5	1,840 4 2	2,423 8 0	1,598 7 3	2,518 5 1	Total for Leinster.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the Scheme.
	Cottages applied for.	Extra half acres applied for.	Cottages sanctioned.	Extra half acres sanctioned.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					£ s. d.
CO. GALWAY.					
Ballyasoe No. 1. ..	7	3 tracts.	3	3 tracts.	72 8 0
Caffra, ..	100	3 allotments	12	—	142 16 4
Galway, ..	28	—	14	—	116 0 6
Glennasaddy, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Gort, ..	112	8 allotments	46	1 allotment	121 10 8
Longbra, ..	21	—	15	—	26 2 7
Mount Bellaw, ..	126	1 allotment.	40	—	151 19 5
Oughterard, ..	40	—	13	—	84 17 16
Portanna, ..	26	—	27	—	72 18 8
Tuan, ..	—	—	—	—	—
CO. LEITRIM.					
Ballymore, ..	38	—	26	—	108 8 3
Carrick-on-Shan. No. 1, ..	28	1	15	—	90 0 2
Kinlough, ..	40	—	20	—	87 3 8
Maconnahilton, ..	176	4 and 47 allotments	31	3 and 14 allotments	306 3 6
Mohill, ..	35	14	20	1	145 0 0
CO. MAYO.					
Bellina, ..	71	18 allotments	22	—	183 7 0
Ballyrobe, ..	310	26 allotments	41	—	426 18 2
Belmullet, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Castlesbar, ..	61	—	12	—	191 9 8
Claremorris, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Killybeg, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Swinsford, ..	68	16 allotments	01	15 allotments	167 9 7
Westport, ..	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ROSCOMMON.					
Athlone No. 2, ..	19	—	5	—	56 0 8
Ballyasoe No. 2, ..	7	—	5	—	24 5 3
Boyle No. 1, ..	28	—	22	—	646 19 2
Carrick-on-Shan. No. 2, ..	24	0	16	3	186 15 2
Castlereagh, ..	42	1 tract	20	—	102 19 0
Roscommon, ..	16	—	15	—	729 8 6
Spikestown, ..	46	—	23	—	105 15 0
CO. SLIGO.					
Boyle No. 2, ..	12	—	5	—	120 17 3
Bronagh, West, ..	39	1	12	—	281 18 8
Sligo, ..	15	—	8	—	176 18 11
Tobacurry, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught,	1,647	26 and 116 allotments and 4 tracts.	562	7 and 36 allotments and 8 tracts.	4,260 17 3
Total for Ireland, ..	17,386	4,750 & 210 allotments and 78 tracts.	9,834	3,664 & 63 allotments and 5 tracts.	46,660 1 3

Table (D).—Statement of particulars regarding

Special accounts.	Total amount of loans.		Amount repaid to 31st Dec. 1931, in respect of loans repaid.	Outstanding loans.	
	Approved.	Refused.		Approved.	Refused.
REVENUE OF COUNTY OF					
(a) Amount.	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
London, ...	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
... ..	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
(b) Amount.	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
London, ...	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
... ..	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
(c) Amount.	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
London, ...	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
... ..	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
(d) Amount.	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
London, ...	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
... ..	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
(e) Amount.	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
London, ...	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
... ..	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
(f) Amount.	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
London, ...	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4
... ..	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4	£ 1 1 4

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.

Date of first issue of the Act of 1874-75, and of subsequent Acts.	During which Year under the above Acts.					Total Amount.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	
1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	PROJECT OF LAW. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS.
1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS.
1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS.
1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS.
1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	£ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4. £ 1. 4.	O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS. O. ARMS.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

URAS DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Fouadage Ests.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to meet amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.					
CO. LONDONDERRY.					
Coleraine,	61,225 0 0	61,225 6 0	2,077 0 5	5-91	2-
Lisnady,	31,290 6 0	29,840 0 0	1,164 0 0	4-12	1-
Londonderry No. 1, ..	26,106 0 0	22,321 0 0	603 0 0	4 06	1-
Magherafelt,	65,230 0 0	43,771 0 0	1,755 12 8	4-4	—
CO. MONAGHAN.					
Carriemacross,	20,937 0 0	26,667 0 0	652 5 2	3-63	1-75
Cashelbanyney,	25,024 0 0	23,024 6 0	392 0 6	4-12	2-3
Glenties No. 1,	12,490 6 0	16,463 6 0	516 15 6	4-29	2-7
Coatshill No. 2,	7,255 6 6	6,255 0 0	274 6 0	2-29	1-
Meaghon,	25,333 0 6	24,492 0 0	879 7 6	2-22	5
CO. TYRONE.					
Castlederg,	14,355 0 0	3,750 0 0	355 6 6	3-11	1-62
Clogher,	3,139 0 0	9,130 0 0	378 17 11	1-76	1-
Cookstown,	17,810 0 0	17,670 0 0	673 16 6	2-32	25
Dumagranon,	27,100 0 0	24,799 0 6	820 15 0	1-96	35
Omagh,	27,300 6 6	75,498 0 0	2,377 14 3	6-62	2-
Scrane No. 1,	75,328 0 0	65,648 0 0	2,371 0 4	9-69	1-75
Trillick,	4,330 0 0	4,330 0 0	151 16 2	2-23	2-26
Total for ULSTER,	1,205,454 17 7	1,044,229 3 3	66,268 12 9	4-2	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
CO. CLARE.					
Ballyvaughan,	18,352 0 0	14,506 6 0	616 15 3	7-25	1-22
Corroha,	10,079 19 0	8,060 16 0	377 3 6	4-42	4-22
Ennis,	50,127 0 3	50,318 15 3	2,972 0 0	10-48	5-9
Ennistymon,	24,320 0 0	15,110 6 6	1,054 1 4	6-24	3-75
Kiladysert,	18,121 0 6	15,590 0 0	571 6 2	3-26	2-5
Kilrush,	22,523 17 2	18,660 17 3	785 12 5	6-57	2-
Limerick, No. 2,	21,969 0 0	21,590 0 0	787 3 10	5-99	4-2
Sacri,	17,400 0 0	16,890 0 0	560 15 4	4-99	1-
Tulla,	26,418 3 6	26,740 7 1	1,031 2 1	7-09	8-
CO. COCK.					
Bandon,	69,215 0 0	67,465 0 0	2,516 5 7	6-61	5-
Bantry,	12,247 0 6	10,777 0 0	468 10 6	3-90	3-
Cashelton,	3,930 0 0	1,750 0 0	127 1 6	2-36	62
Charleville,	41,659 0 0	27,602 7 3	1,277 9 9	15-77	5-65
Clonakilty,	59,443 11 0	54,793 11 0	2,142 12 7	11-01	5-
Cork,	296,532 0 0	266,427 0 0	8,928 12 2	11-25	4-71
Dumagranon,	36,671 0 0	55,050 0 0	2,049 19 9	14-08	7-16
Fermoy,	132,610 10 6	121,820 0 0	4,203 9 4	10-74	4-75
Kesturk,	95,674 0 0	92,005 0 0	3,142 13 4	9-56	3-23
Kinsale,	66,140 0 0	65,057 0 0	2,420 0 6	12-04	4-1
Macroom,	113,526 0 6	92,286 0 0	4,295 15 9	15 7	9-75
Malow,	66,022 0 0	92,705 0 0	3,727 16 4	9-23	4-79
Middleton,	100,660 0 0	94,225 0 0	3,919 17 6	10-26	7-
Millstreet,	43,349 0 0	42,430 0 0	1,727 0 0	15-69	6-75
Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	48,588 16 0	42,417 10 0	3,166 0 0	15-22	5-5
Skibbereen,	58,468 6 0	47,306 0 0	2,251 9 10	12-25	6-78
Skull,	4,594 0 0	4,284 0 0	199 12 4	2-02	1-25
Youghal No. 1,	32,469 0 0	39,459 0 0	1,542 0 0	13-85	7-95

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Leases sanctioned under the Acts of 1909-1914. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1915.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.	
	7.	8.	10.	11.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.
					Co. LONDONDERRY.
25,345 0 0	77 0 0	21 12 0	74 5 3	3 3 3	Coleraine.
22,019 0 0	47 14 2	10 9 3	20 10 11	—	Limavady.
26,629 0 0	16 7 0	11 10 11	22 16 4	—	Londonderry No. 1.
33,390 0 0	109 15 1	33 15 0	28 13 11	—	Magherafelt.
					Co. MONAGHAN.
11,550 0 0	80 10 3	11 4 0	16 0 7	—	Carrickmacross.
16,250 0 0	82 2 2	6 3 3	40 1 3	—	Castledowney.
9,520 0 0	24 13 6	4 6 3	13 15 4	—	Clones No. 1.
4,500 0 0	—	1 1 0	6 12 0	—	Cootshill No. 2.
16,650 0 0	31 2 0	9 6 3	11 6 9	—	Mosoghan.
					Co. TYRONE.
6,855 0 0	92 15 4	3 1 6	10 13 0	—	Castleberg.
8,150 0 0	26 18 4	4 10 0	14 5 1	0 3 0	Clogher.
17,810 0 0	169 0 5	8 13 9	19 7 0	—	Coalstown.
17,100 0 0	140 13 0	13 2 6	23 14 3	—	Dunnamona.
12,252 0 0	150 0 0	28 0 0	121 0 0	—	Omagh.
20,160 0 0	99 7 7	28 2 6	62 1 4	0 0 0	Strabane No. 1.
8,400 0 0	16 10 6	1 17 0	8 8 0	—	Tynack.
1,219,549 10 0	4,360 0 0	722 1 2	1,774 9 1	32 10 11	Total for ULSTER.
					PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
					Co. CLARE.
14,945 0 0	83 0 0	—	13 17 7	—	Ballyvaghan.
7,300 0 0	19 0 0	5 17 6	18 19 0	—	Castroin.
21,775 0 0	149 17 10	11 1 9	111 7 1	—	Ennis.
17,060 0 0	145 12 0	5 15 0	17 19 8	3 2 10	Ennistymon.
8,705 0 0	104 13 6	5 8 0	24 10 0	2 4 6	Killybegs.
20,055 0 0	23 13 4	4 7 0	31 3 0	—	Kilrush.
8,510 0 0	77 11 9	0 18 0	32 13 1	6 15 9	Limerick No. 2.
13,030 0 0	63 9 6	8 0 6	24 10 6	—	Scarliff.
15,800 0 0	84 2 3	14 10 0	47 19 8	—	Tulla.
					Co. CORK.
29,895 0 0	155 0 2	66 0 0	69 11 11	—	Bandon.
8,070 0 0	34 17 0	4 13 0	11 7 4	—	Bantry.
3,910 0 0	—	—	—	—	Castletown.
22,075 0 0	287 5 11	5 18 0	25 19 10	—	Charleville.
24,624 0 0	298 1 11	—	49 13 11	0 3 0	Clonakilty.
179,320 0 0	722 1 0	190 5 6	308 14 2	16 17 0	Cork.
15,465 0 0	409 6 7	—	01 5 1	—	Dummanway.
52,960 0 0	182 12 0	24 0 0	192 13 2	0 7 0	Ferney.
41,920 0 0	496 5 3	39 4 6	04 8 9	8 11 0	Kanturk.
40,750 0 0	185 8 1	16 11 0	55 10 11	—	Kinsale.
40,275 0 0	310 5 1	18 14 6	131 16 0	25 18 0	Marazion.
48,028 0 0	391 1 1	22 10 6	201 9 0	—	Malow.
44,160 0 0	670 18 3	51 1 6	79 5 9	—	Milleston.
17,389 0 0	143 10 10	11 15 3	32 2 4	3 15 6	Milstreet.
25,127 10 0	254 0 11	15 6 2	105 18 8	—	Midleton No. 1.
17,350 0 0	89 5 9	21 11 3	62 9 0	4 16 0	Siribereen.
509 0 0	6 0 0	1 17 0	7 8 7	0 5 0	Skull.
12,215 0 0	262 7 4	17 0 2	62 13 11	5 1 0	Youghal No. 1.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.					
Co. KERRY.					
Caheriveen, ..	14,025 0 0	13,250 0 0	475 0 3	4-00	5
Dingle, ..	14,220 0 0	11,536 0 0	519 7 0	5-13	3-32
Kemmare, ..	18,150 0 0	15,326 0 0	503 18 5	6-28	3-74
Killarney, ..	74,005 0 0	69,555 0 0	2,487 12 0	3-02	3
Lissolel, ..	122,000 0 0	118,980 0 0	4,101 10 0	17-22	7
Trillick, ..	101,653 0 0	94,110 10 0	3,145 8 2	9-74	3-26
Co. LIMERICK.					
Croos, ..	75,720 0 0	74,530 0 0	2,490 3 6	9-24	6
Glin, ..	9,710 0 0	9,080 0 0	365 14 2	10-76	6-44
Kilmallock, ..	178,793 0 0	155,952 0 0	9,238 14 6	12-4	5-3
Limerick No. 1, ..	132,672 0 0	135,457 0 0	4,849 13 4	11-39	3-27
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	21,810 0 0	19,771 0 0	981 4 2	13-58	6-5
Newcastle, ..	153,901 0 0	117,121 0 0	4,171 13 0	13-44	5-5
Rathlesale, ..	86,697 0 0	86,547 0 0	5,097 0 0	13-56	7-9
Tipperary No. 2, ..	41,401 0 0	40,391 0 0	1,978 4 0	11-43	3-5
Co. TIPPERARY, N.E.					
Birr No. 2, ..	9,322 0 0	7,912 0 0	926 0 0	6-16	1-25
Borrisokane, ..	23,399 0 0	21,650 0 0	829 11 6	4-79	1
Nenagh, ..	70,795 0 0	66,745 0 0	2,859 0 0	8-11	2
Roscrea No. 1, ..	38,195 0 0	36,425 0 0	1,250 5 1	5-22	1
Thurles, ..	65,694 0 0	58,504 0 0	2,393 2 0	7-07	2
Co. TIPPERARY, S.E.					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 1, ..	11,432 10 0	11,392 10 0	460 10 0	6-75	3-5
Casheil, ..	75,000 0 0	70,577 0 0	2,018 18 2	6	3-5
Clogheen, ..	47,848 0 0	31,611 0 0	1,497 13 0	5-12	3
Clonmel No. 1, ..	25,035 0 0	21,428 0 0	972 6 0	4-12	2-8
Gortnalea, ..	15,037 0 0	15,630 0 0	115 3 7	11-55	12-2
Silverydagh, ..	28,028 0 0	28,075 0 0	1,082 19 6	9-77	3-6
Tipperary No. 1, ..	77,620 10 0	71,761 10 0	2,524 1 9	5-67	2
Co. WATERFORD.					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 2, ..	27,148 10 0	20,178 10 0	1,085 16 8	8-32	4-5
Clonmel No. 2, ..	6,060 0 0	5,813 0 0	201 18 4	3-44	2-4
Dungarvan, ..	52,350 0 0	52,086 0 0	2,145 7 11	11-27	7-25
Kilmarathome, ..	47,493 0 0	47,468 0 0	1,334 8 0	13-19	12
Lisrore, ..	30,740 0 0	28,710 0 0	1,294 0 10	7-56	6-5
Waterford No. 1, ..	24,954 0 0	24,243 10 0	1,325 19 6	7-47	3
Youghal No. 2, ..	37,815 0 0	27,375 0 0	1,056 12 4	11-08	6-5
Total for MUNSTER,	3,273,230 19 2	3,060,977 9 10	118,639 8 8	9-5	—
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Co. CARLOW.					
Ballinglass No. 2, ..	33,941 0 0	32,697 0 0	1,291 0 0	12-74	6-5
Carlow, ..	120,918 0 0	96,453 0 0	4,477 15 8	8-03	6
Idrone, ..	4,908 0 0	4,108 0 0	161 18 0	3-69	1-5

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.					
CO. DUBLIN.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Balrothery	122,515 0 0	94,302 0 0	4,050 0 0	8-03	8-25
Colbridge No. 2, ..	22,023 0 0	17,370 0 0	752 5 0	4-5	7-
Dublin, North ..	120,953 0 0	108,828 0 0	4,099 10 9	11-32	3-
Dublin, South, ..	125,345 0 0	111,355 0 0	4,845 14 3	12-80	3-24
Rathdown No. 1 ..	70,000 0 0	70,780 0 0	2,840 1 0	8-83	2-24
CO. KILDARE.					
Athy No. 1,	75,476 0 0	67,518 0 0	2,005 4 3	8-75	2-6
Ballinacorney No. 3, ..	15,635 0 0	12,325 0 0	561 0 0	10-97	5-5
Colbridge No. 1, ..	42,907 0 0	38,120 17 0	1,578 7 7	5-03	6-8
Edenderry No. 2 ..	37,585 4 0	37,485 4 0	1,228 5 7	7-82	3-1
Nass No. 1,	30,125 0 0	69,380 0 0	2,902 9 10	5-25	1-5
CO. KILKENNY.					
Callan,	39,840 0 0	29,505 0 0	1,022 7 0	5-45	3-12
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, ..	4,845 0 0	5,505 0 0	287 11 2	2-84	1-25
Castlecomer,	20,428 0 0	20,912 0 0	1,018 17 8	7-15	2-
Ida,	17,794 0 0	18,222 0 0	0 8 8 0	0-67	4-
Kilcenny,	43,407 15 0	37,737 15 0	1,523 16 10	4-41	2-73
Thomastown,	44,175 0 0	36,758 0 0	1,478 19 2	5-35	3-25
Uringford No. 1, ..	29,254 0 0	18,380 0 0	783 11 4	5-82	4-25
Waterford No. 2, ..	28,486 0 0	37,502 0 0	1,814 7 8	0-71	3-25
KING'S CO.					
Birr No. 1,	59,722 0 0	51,225 0 0	2,044 10 0	5-95	1-33
Cloneygowan,	10,926 0 0	10,625 0 0	454 16 10	10-10	7-10
Edenderry No. 1, ..	20,209 12 0	28,909 12 0	1,379 5 8	3-25	1-8
Roscrea No. 2,	20,265 0 0	17,220 0 0	717 18 0	3-29	1-2
Tullamore,	52,203 0 0	52,768 0 0	1,004 12 0	5-22	4-5
CO. LONGFORD.					
Ballymahon,	24,494 0 0	20,251 0 0	1,542 0 0	7-01	4-25
Oranard No. 1,	27,474 0 0	25,214 0 0	1,731 2 3	5-22	4-5
Longford,	56,558 0 0	52,663 0 0	2,284 0 0	10-22	7-5
CO. LOUTH.					
Ardee No. 1,	58,511 10 0	59,467 0 0	2,200 0 0	7-69	3-
Dundalk,	97,625 0 0	87,845 0 0	8,198 10 11	9-14	4-5
Louth Rural District of Drogheda Union, ..	20,699 0 0	25,661 0 0	1,122 0 0	4-9	3-25
CO. MIDD.					
Ardee No. 2,	22,609 0 0	21,589 0 0	925 0 4	8-01	5-75
Dunsharghin,	77,268 0 0	71,125 0 0	2,275 10 9	4-40	4-
Edenderry No. 2, ..	12,228 4 0	12,093 4 0	430 10 2	4-71	3-8
Kells,	104,978 15 0	102,369 10 0	8,269 0 0	16-5	7-
Mounth Rural District of Drogheda Union, ..	59,141 0 0	57,351 0 0	2,176 0 0	8-17	6-
Navan,	88,580 0 0	81,020 0 0	3,400 7 3	8-64	4-54
Oldcastle,	41,243 0 0	40,225 0 0	1,431 15 0	9-32	5-5
Trim,	102,528 10 0	100,683 10 0	4,499 8 9	10-06	5-
QUEEN'S CO.					
Abbeyleix,	61,272 17 0	75,228 17 0	8,424 18 0	9-62	5-75
Athy No. 2,	47,225 0 0	26,005 0 0	1,163 0 0	8-70	3-6
Monasterevin,	26,969 0 0	22,829 0 0	2,491 15 10	9-04	6-37
Roscrea No. 3,	20,103 0 0	18,732 0 0	690 4 4	6-87	3-
Silverynny,	28,943 0 0	25,208 0 0	1,060 19 3	10-79	5-4

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Percentage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.					
Co. WEXFORD.					
Ashmore No. 1, ..	33,900 0 0	27,822 0 0	1,078 0 4	5-02	1-
Ballymore, ..	17,742 0 0	10,706 0 0	818 0 0	4-56	6-
Coala, ..	26,576 0 0	23,491 15 0	892 0 7	3-02	5-25
Delvin, ..	25,036 0 0	27,770 0 0	2,157 18 11	8-60	4-
Kilbeggan, ..	20,063 0 0	23,043 0 0	390 0 1	1-91	7-
Maltinger, ..	126,484 14 10	157,371 3 2	6,078 0 2	4-97	8-75
Co. WEXFORD.					
Enniscorthy, ..	129,125 0 0	126,741 0 0	5,002 10 3	11-29	5-56
Grey, ..	73,723 16 5	32,003 14 5	436 1 3	1-56	1-5
New Ross, ..	75,624 3 3	54,324 3 3	2,539 11 6	3-48	8-75
Wexford, ..	114,568 0 0	107,384 6 10	4,777 0 4	11-07	7-7
Co. WICKLOW.					
Baitinglass No. 1, ..	28,817 0 0	27,802 0 0	1,070 0 6	5-24	2-5
Nias No. 2, ..	5,320 0 0	8,320 0 0	347 17 3	5-8	2-2
Rathdown No. 2, ..	22,155 0 0	21,225 0 0	832 9 0	3-72	2-48
Rathdrum, ..	94,160 0 0	76,662 13 10	3,442 0 0	7-03	3-16
Shillbush, ..	43,368 0 0	42,183 0 0	1,270 18 2	12-62	6-75
Total for LEINSTER,	3,325,768 2 0	2,945,378 13 0	110,204 1 7	8-13	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.					
Ballinasloe No. 1, ..	33,184 10 0	31,570 15 0	1,047 2 4	4-17	0-94
Clyfen, ..	2,360 0 0	2,140 0 0	77 7 0	0-94	1-
Galway, ..	5,520 0 0	3,470 0 0	114 8 0	0-68	—
Glenties, ..	7,353 0 0	5,453 0 0	237 18 0	1-76	1-77
Gort, ..	11,090 0 0	8,590 0 0	360 2 0	1-06	0-16
Loughrea, ..	28,454 0 0	27,954 0 0	1,145 0 0	3-03	3-
Monagh Bellaw, ..	3,180 0 0	3,180 0 0	298 7 0	1-70	—
Ongibarnon, ..	3,710 0 0	3,000 0 0	134 11 0	1-89	0-75
Portomano, ..	29,782 0 0	24,140 0 0	975 10 11	6-5	1-66
Tuen, ..	17,895 0 0	16,918 14 4	687 4 10	1-60	2-
Co. LITTIM.					
Ballynaree, ..	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	218 10 8	2-99	1-5
Carrik-on-Shannon No. 1, ..	12,530 0 0	10,490 0 0	415 13 2	3-72	1-75
Kilnash, ..	4,070 0 0	4,530 0 0	163 6 0	3-98	1-33
Marathonhamon, ..	11,455 10 0	8,924 12 10	331 0 4	1-23	—
Moah, ..	28,450 0 0	24,700 0 0	950 10 0	5-32	1-
Co. MAYO.					
Ballina, ..	6,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	115 15 0	0-66	0-15
Ballinrobe, ..	6,970 0 0	6,070 0 0	296 10 0	0-83	—
Belmullet, ..	3,450 0 0	400 0 0	110 10 0	2-31	—
Castlebar, ..	6,593 0 0	3,445 0 0	149 6 0	0-82	—
Clontarf, ..	6,010 0 0	3,730 0 0	392 16 0	1-22	—
Kesh, ..	6,305 0 0	5,490 0 0	223 2 3	0-54	—
Swindford, ..	23,625 0 0	10,350 0 0	707 15 3	4-2	1-25
Westport, ..	7,405 0 0	6,500 0 0	240 18 3	1-45	1-

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Acts of 1906-1914. (Included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1915.				RURAL DISTRICTS.	
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
28,690 0 0	90 18 5	15 3 0	73 9 4	—	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.— CO. WICKLOUGH. Athlone No. 1. Ballymore. Coolin. Delvin. Kilbeggan. Mullingar.	
6,900 0 0	131 0 0	7 11 0	22 0 0	—		
12,690 0 0	17 6 4	3 13 0	13 11 8	—		
80,705 0 0	143 1 0	29 3 0	89 10 5	1 0 0		
7,925 0 0	3 10 0	5 18 9	25 7 1	—		
53,215 0 0	284 8 6	64 12 3	206 12 4	2 11 6		
55,450 0 0	95 12 6	58 7 0	84 12 11	90 19 7	CO. WEXFORD. Ennisceorthy. Gorey. New Ross. Wexford.	
50,220 0 0	292 1 11	10 5 6	60 5 9	—		
38,420 0 0	107 8 9	30 5 0	30 13 6	—		
42,415 0 0	320 7 9	37 9 0	104 12 9	8 7 0		
10,420 0 0	195 1 6	12 9 0	42 1 8	0 18 0	CO. WICKLOW. Ballogeach No. 1. Nass No. 2. Rathdown No. 2. Rathrum. Shillelagh.	
5,410 0 0	11 15 0	2 2 0	10 7 7	—		
16,160 0 0	23 18 0	7 9 6	20 1 5	—		
58,015 0 0	221 10 9	30 3 0	153 3 1	0 8 0		
52,181 0 0	88 13 0	6 18 0	30 14 11	8 12 4		
1,829,485 0 0	8,945 2 8	1,068 3 2	5,856 15 0	281 12 2	Total for LEINSTER.	
29,430 0 0	87 8 0	25 15 0	34 8 10	—	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. CO. GALWAY. Ballinasloe No. 1. Clifden. Galway. Glentiesmaddy. Gort. Loughrea. Mount Bellew. Oughterard. Poulnacorney. Tosna.	
2,380 0 0	—	0 10 0	3 13 11	—		
6,820 0 0	1 10 2	2 8 3	4 12 9	—		
7,320 0 0	2 12 4	3 15 0	5 10 8	—		
11,080 0 0	1 10 0	3 17 0	9 0 2	—		
22,270 0 0	121 10 2	14 19 0	26 16 1	8 15 5		
7,580 0 0	—	4 1 0	15 17 8	2 6 0		
5,680 0 0	18 0 0	1 14 4	4 17 0	—		
15,042 0 0	77 8 0	13 10 9	37 5 10	4 7 6		
17,145 0 0	4 4 8	0 11 3	17 18 0	11 0 0		
4,480 0 0	—	2 12 6	5 4 9	—		
9,440 0 0	20 15 0	4 5 0	12 15 3	1 0 0		
3,450 0 0	—	1 7 0	8 8 0	0 6 6		
3,280 0 0	37 15 4	5 19 0	14 16 3	—		
15,300 0 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	18 0 0		
6,500 0 0	—	1 16 0	8 16 4	—	CO. LEITRIM. Ballinamore. Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1. Kilcogh. Moochamilton. Mohill.	
6,970 0 0	43 17 5	3 18 0	11 3 7	—		
3,420 0 0	—	—	—	—		
4,585 0 0	0 2 0	1 1 0	4 10 4	—		
9,010 0 0	21 10 1	1 18 9	6 16 10	—		
6,985 0 0	—	2 14 0	4 8 0	—		
25,025 0 0	69 6 6	4 1 0	16 7 0	—		
7,466 0 0	27 4 4	4 0 0	17 5 10	—		
6,500 0 0	—	—	—	—		CO. MAYO. Ballina. Ballinrobe. Belmullet. Castlebar. Claremorris. Killybegs. Swinsford. Westport.
6,970 0 0	—	—	—	—		
3,420 0 0	—	—	—	—		
4,585 0 0	—	—	—	—		
9,010 0 0	—	—	—	—		
6,985 0 0	—	—	—	—		

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.					
Co. ROSCOMMON.					
Athlone No. 2, ..	8,305 0 0	7,070 0 0	260 18 3	1-03	5
Ballinacree No. 2, ..	1,780 15 0	1,780 15 0	58 11 0	1-34	55
Boyle No. 1, ..	80,370 0 0	22,402 0 0	631 13 4	4-97	2-25
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2, ..	15,815 0 0	12,325 0 0	505 2 0	5-62	2-75
Castlerea, ..	27,085 0 0	17,000 0 0	360 12 3	3-08	1-16
Roscommon, ..	23,040 0 0	26,560 0 0	975 4 4	3-55	1-23
Strabane, ..	24,712 0 0	16,530 0 0	855 18 9	4-	1-5
Co. SLEIGO.					
Boyle No. 2, ..	14,550 0 0	12,375 0 0	437 18 9	3-35	1-
Dromore West, ..	15,715 0 0	11,221 0 0	470 4 3	3-	1-03
Sligo, ..	48,745 0 0	48,159 4 5	1,625 0 0	4-64	*71
Toberenny, ..	10,040 0 0	10,140 0 0	648 6 0	3-72	1-
Total for CONNAUGHT	204,919 15 0	420,901 1 7	10,927 2 8	3-02	—
Total for IRELAND,	*2,907,998 18 9	8,061,836 9 8	315,439 5 8	4-67	—

* This is the amount actually borrowed, being £42,125 less than the amount

Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—*continued.*

Loans sanctioned under the Acts of 1905-1914. (included in Col. 2)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1915.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5,505 0 0	6 0 0	4 5 0	12 12 4	—	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT— <i>con.</i>
1,794 0 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	Co. ROSCOMMON.
23,490 0 0	31 5 0	8 2 6	29 4 10	—	Athlone No. 2.
3,550 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	16 2 9	—	Ballinasloe No. 2.
18,180 0 0	55 0 0	3 8 8	15 0 4	—	Boyle No. 1.
19,530 0 0	51 10 8	11 10 0	51 10 10	0 0 0	Corrib-on-Shannon No. 2.
20,922 0 0	18 12 0	5 7 0	13 19 9	—	Castlerea.
					Roscommon.
					Strokestown.
					Co. SLIGO.
13,475 0 0	27 11 0	4 13 0	10 18 2	—	Boyle No. 2.
12,045 0 0	31 12 8	4 2 0	15 13 3	0 14 0	Dromore West.
47,235 0 0	504 2 0	20 4 0	62 12 10	12 3 0	Sligo.
15 0 0	74 3 9	8 4 0	10 7 3	—	Tobermury.
417,683 0 0	1,474 19 3	194 4 3	535 9 7	85 14 0	Total for CONNAUGHT.
1,127 234 0 0	20,581 12 11	3,126 14 0	10,172 12 4	663 0 0	Total for IRELAND.

specified on page 121 as having been authorized to be borrowed.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
Co. ANTRIM				
Antrim,	50	1	-	-
Co. ARMAGH				
Armagh,	61	-	-	-
Co. CAVAN				
Castlerahan,	89	-	-	-
Cavan,	63	-	-	-
Cootshill, No. 1,	58	-	-	-
Co. FERMANAGH				
Glenties, No. 2,	-	40	-	-
Co. LONDONDERRY				
Coleraine,	53	3	-	-
Magherafelt,	80	-	-	-
Total for Ulster, ..	469	44	-	-
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. CLARE				
Tulla,	-	28	27	8
Co. CORK				
Bandon	53	81	15	-
Cork,	40	885	-	-
Fermoy	208	-	12	-
Kanturk,	69	236	-	-
Kinsale,	3	94	-	-
Mallow,	64	185	-	-
Mitchelstown, No. 1,	69	40	-	-
Skull,	-	26	-	-
Youghal, No. 1,	-	53	13	5

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
-	-	-	10,768	Co. ANTRIM. Antrim.
-	-	-	12,200	Co. ARMAGH. Armagh.
-	-	-	15,575	Co. CAVAN. Castlershan.
-	-	-	11,362	Cavan.
-	-	-	9,166	Cootchill, No. 1.
-	-	-		Co. FERMANAGH.
-	-	-	7,520	Clonsa, No. 2.
-	-	-		Co. LONDONDERRY.
-	-	-	9,637	Coleraine.
-	-	-	15,130	Magherafelt.
-	-	-	91,258	Total for Ulster
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
8 1 0	-	-	6,652	Co. CLARE. Tulla.
-	-	-		Co. CORK.
-	-	-	20,122	Bandon.
-	-	-	175,000	Cork.
-	-	-	46,600	Fermoy.
-	-	-	54,880	Kantirk.
-	-	-	18,430	Kinsale.
-	-	-	42,250	Mallow.
-	-	-	17,000	Mitchelstown, No. 1.
-	-	-	4,430	Skull.
6 0 0	-	-	10,410	Youghal, No. 1.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—con.				
Co. Kerry.				
Dingle	41	5	-	-
Kenmare	39	28	-	-
Listowel	397	-	-	-
Trillick	-	344	9	5
Co. Limerick.				
Croom	-	150	5	-
Glin	50	-	40	-
Kilnasloeck	243	-	-	-
Limerick, No. 1,	50	207	76	-
Mitchelstown, No. 2,	1	27	117	-
Newcastle,	132	-	-	-
Rathkool,	304	-	2	-
Co. Tipperary, N.R.				
Borrisokane,	10	59	-	-
Roscrea, No. 1,	26	29	-	-
Co. Tipperary, S.R.				
Gortashoe	8	20	1	3
Co. Waterford.				
Dungarvan	1	-	-	-
Lismore	-	53	20	64
Waterford, No. 1	69	-	-	-
Youghal, No. 2,	-	28	12	-
Total for Munster, ..	1,946	2,578	330	85
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. Carlow.				
Carlow	-	255	-	-
Co. Dublin.				
Dublin, South	60	-	-	-
Rathdown, No. 1,	144	-	-	-

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.— <i>con.</i>
-	-	-	8,238	Co. KERRY.
-	-	-	11,350	Dingle.
-	-	-	55,752	Kennmare.
5 0 0	-	-	63,065	Listowel.
				Trales.
				Co. LIMERICK
-	2	22 0 0	31,140	Croom.
-	-	-	10,100	Glin.
-	-	-	45,080	Kilmallock.
-	-	-	47,630	Limerick, No. 1.
-	-	-	8,200	Mitchelstown, No. 2.
-	-	-	21,430	Newcastle.
-	-	-	47,480	Bathkeale.
				Co. TIPPERRARY, N.R.
-	-	-	12,508	Borrisokane.
-	-	-	0,870	Roosna, No. 1.
				Co. TIPPERRARY, S.R.
3 0 0	-	-	4,889	Gortashoe.
				Co. WATERFORD.
-	-	-	140	Dungarvan.
40 0 0	-	-	13,150	Lismore.
-	-	-	23,760	Waterford, No. 1.
-	-	-	0,010	Youghal, No. 2.
61 1 0	2	22 0 0	£10,165	Total for Munster.
				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
				Co. CARLOW.
-	-	-	49,891	Cadow.
				Co. DUBLIN.
-	-	-	13,506	Dublin, South.
-	-	-	32,220	Rathdown, No. 1.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—<i>con.</i>				
CO. KILDARE.				
Eidendorry, No. 2, ..	13	30	14	—
CO. KILKENNY.				
Callan,	—	83	—	—
Urlingford, No. 1, ..	—	7	49	—
Waterford, No. 2, ..	109	—	—	—
KING'S CO.				
Birr, No. 1,	220	—	—	—
Cloneggowan,	38	11	—	—
Roscrea, No. 2,	9	36	26	1
Tullamore,	—	105	—	—
CO. MEATH.				
Ardee, No. 2,	30	—	—	—
Kells,	—	117	14	—
Navan,	—	122	21	—
QUEEN'S CO.				
Mountmelick,	129	—	—	—
Roscrea, No. 3,	1	24	1	—
Slieveonargy,	—	55	—	—
CO. WESTMEATH.				
Dolvin	—	188	51	—
Kilbeggan	9	15	—	—
Mullingar	—	185	—	—
CO. WEXFORD.				
Enniscorthy,	—	—	297	11
Gorey,	3	88	29	—
Now Ross,	54	—	—	—
CO. WICKLOW.				
Baltaghlan, No. 1,	62	—	—	—
Nans, No. 2,	—	8	5	—
Rathdown, No. 2,	44	—	—	—
Shillelagh,	—	19	—	—
Total for Leinster, ..	929	1,438	507	12

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	
				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—cont.
				Co. KILDARE.
-	-	-	8,169	Edenderry, No. 2.
				Co. KILKESBY.
-	-	-	15,770	Collan.
-	-	-	2,212	Urlingford, No. 1.
-	-	-	22,890	Waterford, No. 2.
				KING'S CO.
-	-	-	40,223	Birr, No. 1.
-	-	-	7,995	Clonegowan.
1 0 5	3	15 2 23	9,309	Roscrea, No. 2.
-	-	-	36,000	Tullamore.
				Co. MEATH.
-	-	-	5,100	Ardee, No. 2.
-	-	-	23,802	Kells.
-	-	-	24,567	Navan.
				QUEEN'S CO.
-	-	-	27,112	Monkswellick.
-	-	-	4,755	Roscrea, No. 3.
-	-	-	10,020	Slieveargy.
				Co. WESTMEATH.
-	-	-	34,266	Delvin.
-	-	-	4,257	Kilbeggan.
-	-	-	32,375	Mullingar.
				Co. WEXFORD.
11 0 0	2	2 0 0	14,018	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	19,479	Geory.
-	-	-	9,180	New Ross.
				Co. WICKLOW.
-	-	-	10,540	Ballinglass, No. 1.
-	-	-	1,965	Nass, No. 2.
-	-	-	8,900	Rathdown, No. 2.
-	-	-	3,845	Shillelagh.
12 0 5	5	17 2 23	472,895	Total for Leinster.

TABLE (D).—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling- houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF CONNAGHTE.				
Co. GALWAY.				
Clifden	-	29	-	-
Galway,	10	-	-	-
Oughterard	2	4	-	-
Co. ROSCOMMON.				
Castlerea,	48	20	-	-
Strokestown,	24	2	-	-
Total for Connaght,	84	55	-	-
Total for Ireland, ..	3,428	4,115	857	97

Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—*continued.*

Total acreage of allotments as in col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in col. 7.	Estimated cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
-	-	-	4,980	Co. GALWAY.
-	-	-	930	Clifden.
-	-	-	1,165	Galway.
				Oughterard.
-	-	-	10,608	Co. ROSCOMMON.
-	-	-	4,337	Castlerea.
				Strokstown.
-	-	-	21,990	Total for Connaught.
73 1 5	7	39 2 23	1,402,309	Total for Ireland.

TABLE E.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1915.

Rural Districts.	No. of cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling houses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
Co. ANTRIM.				
Antrim,	57	—	—	—
Co. CAVAN.				
Castlerahan,	87	2	—	—
Cavan,	63	—	—	—
Co. FERMANAGH.				
Clones No. 2,	40	—	—	—
Co. LONDONDERRY.				
Magherafelt,	89	—	—	—
Total for Ulster, ..	330	2	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
Co. CORK.				
Perrinoy,	12	—	—	—
Co. KERRY.				
Tralee,	344	—	9	5
Total for Munster, ..	356	—	9	5

TABLE E.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1915

Rural Districts.	No. of cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. CARLOW.				
Carlow	51	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN.				
Rathdown, No. 1, ..	144	—	—	—
Co. KILDARE.				
Edsoderry, No. 2, ..	43	—	—	14
KING'S Co.				
Cloneygowan.	47	—	—	—
Co. WESTMIDTH.				
Kilbeggan	24	—	—	—
Co. WEXFORD.				
Baniscorthy,	—	—	399	—
Corey,	91	—	29	—
Co. WICKLOW.				
Ballinglass, No. 1, ..	62	—	—	—
Rathdown, No. 2, ..	44	—	—	—
Shillelagh.	19	—	—	—
Total for Leinster, ..	325	—	338	14
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
Co. GALWAY.				
Galway,	43	—	—	—
Co. LEITRIM.				
Manorhamilton,	51	—	4	18
Total for Connaught,	94	—	4	18

TABLE E.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1915.

SUMMARY.

PROVINCE.	No. of cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ULSTER,	336	2	—	—
MUNSTER,	356	—	9	5
LEINSTER,	525	—	338	14
CONNAUGHT,	94	—	4	18
TOTAL FOR IRELAND	1,311	2	351	37

APPENDIX E. V.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

V.--INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Mem-branous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
MURK:—							
Ashlee,	-	-	4	-	-	6	-
Avonin,	-	-	38	-	11	75	-
Ardee No. 1,	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Ardee No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Armagh,	-	-	6	-	13	40	-
Bahna,	-	-	1	-	-	1	25
Ballynascree,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballynascree No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Ballynascree No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ballyrobe,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ballymahon,	-	-	1	-	-	36	-
Ballymore,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ballyshannon,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Ballyrothery,	-	-	5	-	2	37	-
Ballinglass No. 1,	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Ballinglass No. 2,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Banbridge,	-	-	31	3	14	70	-
Bandon,	-	-	1	-	-	40	-
Barnboy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	4	-	12	104	-
Belkesh,	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Belmullet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bier No. 1,	-	-	-	-	1	12	-
Bier No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrisokane,	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Boyle No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Boyle No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Caheriveen,	-	-	-	-	2	-	30
Callan,	-	-	2	-	1	15	-
Castlow,	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Carrickmacross,	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Carrick-on-Suir No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
*Carrick-on-Suir No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Carrick-on-Suir No. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlederg,	-	-	-	-	1	10	-
Castlereagh,	-	-	6	-	3	22	-
Cavan,	-	-	2	-	2	7	-
Colbidge No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Colbidge No. 2,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Charleville,	-	-	1	-	-	8	-
Clonmacris,	-	-	1	-	-	32	-
Clifden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clogbar,	-	-	2	-	-	11	-
Clonakilly,	-	-	2	-	-	7	-
Clonsa No. 1,	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Clonsa No. 2,	-	-	2	-	-	6	-
Clonsal No. 1,	-	-	2	-	-	21	-
Clonsal No. 2,	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Coleraine,	-	-	10	-	3	18	-
Coolatown,	-	-	0	-	-	5	-
Cork,	-	-	14	-	6	68	-
Croom,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dingle,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Drerosce West,	-	-	7	-	-	4	-
Dublin, North,	-	-	22	-	-	23	-
Dublin, South,	-	-	25	-	2	30	-
Dundalk,	-	-	4	-	-	7	-
Dungannon,	-	-	4	-	2	23	-
Dunurena,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dunshaughlin,	-	-	2	-	-	10	-
Edenderry No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

* District in which the Act has been adopted during the year under review.

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, in the Rural above Act has been adopted.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Poorperal Fever.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	RURAL ---
-	-	-	-	-	0	151	Aghalea.
-	0	-	-	-	-	15	Antrim.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ardee No. 1.
6	5	-	-	1	-	70	Ardee No. 2.
6	2	-	-	-	-	24	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bellina.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bellinamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Bellinastoe No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Bellinastoe No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Bellinroba.
2	2	-	-	-	-	41	Ballymahon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Ballymore.
2	3	-	-	1	36	98	Ballystanan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Belturberry.
18	1	-	-	1	-	1	Bellinglass No. 1.
1	1	-	-	1	-	1	Bellinglass No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	65	Banbridge.
1	6	-	-	-	-	1	Bansloe.
0	1	-	-	-	-	4	Bawboy.
1	2	1	-	-	-	17	Bellack.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belturberry.
1	-	-	-	-	-	12	Bier No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Bier No. 2.
2	2	-	-	-	-	10	Borluckame.
1	1	-	-	-	-	25	Boyle No. 1.
20	7	-	-	-	-	19	Boyle No. 2.
1	-	-	-	-	-	69	Calereivon.
6	-	-	-	-	-	7	Callan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	5	Carlow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrickmacross.
1	-	-	-	-	-	9	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3.
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Castlebar.
2	-	-	-	-	-	19	Castlederg.
10	5	-	-	1	-	53	Castlereagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Celbridge No. 1.
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	Celbridge No. 2.
-	1	-	-	-	-	11	Charleville.
-	1	-	-	-	-	26	Claremorris.
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	Clifden.
1	4	-	-	-	-	17	Clogher.
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Clovelly.
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Clons No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Clons No. 2.
-	2	-	-	-	-	25	Clonsall No. 1.
-	1	-	-	-	-	7	Clonsall No. 2.
-	8	-	-	-	-	25	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	1	-	23	Coastown.
11	-	-	-	1	-	102	Cork.
-	-	-	-	1	-	3	Crossa.
12	-	-	-	-	-	15	Dingle.
1	-	-	-	-	-	14	Drumree West.
-	6	-	-	-	-	47	Dublin, North.
-	31	-	-	-	-	117	Dublin, South.
-	6	-	-	-	24	19	Dundalk.
1	6	-	-	-	-	43	Dungannon.
-	13	-	-	-	-	3	Dungarvan.
-	2	-	-	-	-	12	Dunshaughlin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Edenderry No. 1.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.
TOTAL—continued.							
Edenderry No. 2, ..	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Nalederry No. 3, ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Ennk, ..	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Kinnscorby, ..	-	-	12	-	-	20	-
Koniskillen, ..	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Ennkillen No. 2, ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Galweg, ..	-	-	4	-	-	3	7
Glennamaddy, ..	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Glenties, ..	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
Glun, ..	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Gortadooc, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilbocrough, ..	-	-	1	-	3	71	-
Inishowen, ..	-	-	6	-	2	20	-
Kantark, ..	-	-	2	-	-	8	-
Kenmare, ..	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kilbeggan, ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Killa, ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Killarney, ..	-	-	-	-	2	4	1
Killeshannon, ..	-	-	1	-	-	7	-
Kilraulfock, ..	-	-	7	-	-	12	-
Kinsale, ..	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Larne, ..	-	-	23	-	-	71	-
Larne, ..	-	-	23	-	7	85	-
Limerick No. 1, ..	-	-	3	-	-	4	-
Limerick No. 2, ..	-	-	3	-	-	17	6
Lisburn, ..	-	-	16	1	4	60	-
Lisnosa, ..	-	-	1	-	-	21	-
Lisnaw, ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Londonderry No. 1, ..	-	-	2	-	1	11	-
Londonderry No. 2, ..	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Longford, ..	-	-	2	-	-	7	-
Loughrea, ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lurgan, ..	-	-	8	1	1	22	-
Macross, ..	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Magherafelt, ..	-	-	14	-	3	4	-
Malloy, ..	-	-	1	-	1	15	-
*Manorhamilton, ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Mellisham, ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Milstreet, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Mitchelstown No. 2, ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mohill, ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Moira, ..	-	-	7	-	7	21	-
Monaghan, ..	-	-	10	-	2	0	-
Monaghan, ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mullingar, ..	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Nass No. 1, ..	-	-	3	-	-	27	-
Nass No. 2, ..	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Navan, ..	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Nasragh, ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Newcastle, ..	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
New Ross, ..	-	-	4	-	1	47	-
Newry No. 1, ..	-	-	15	-	1	21	2
Newry No. 2, ..	-	-	12	-	3	20	-
Newtownards, ..	-	-	7	1	22	225	-
Omagh, ..	-	-	6	-	4	30	-
Portlanna, ..	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
Rathdown No. 1, ..	-	-	4	-	4	40	-
Rathdown No. 2, ..	-	-	3	-	-	5	-
Rathfriland, ..	-	-	10	-	-	18	-
Rathfriland, ..	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
*Roscommon, ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Roscrea No. 1, ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

* District in which the Act has been adopted during the year under review.

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1869.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
-	2	-	-	-	1	6	RURAL—continued.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Balderny No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Balderny No. 3.
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	Borris.
7	-	-	-	-	-	16	Brinsford.
-	1	-	-	-	-	5	Brinsford No. 2.
8	4	-	-	-	-	20	Galway.
-	1	-	-	-	-	11	Glennasmaddy.
4	-	-	-	-	-	50	Glenties.
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	Glin.
-	2	-	-	-	-	70	Goreshan.
-	1	-	-	-	-	39	Hillborough.
4	-	-	-	-	-	12	Inishowen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Keshmara.
-	1	-	-	-	-	4	Kibberna.
-	-	-	-	-	2	5	Kilaha.
4	16	-	-	-	-	27	Kilharney.
1	-	-	-	-	-	6	Kilmacshommas.
8	-	-	-	-	-	22	Kilmallock.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Kinsale.
2	2	-	-	-	-	107	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	Lisnady.
1	4	-	-	-	-	12	Lisnackill No. 1.
4	-	-	-	-	-	29	Lisnackill No. 2.
-	1	-	-	1	-	83	Lisburn.
-	1	-	-	-	-	43	Lisnara.
-	17	-	-	-	-	19	Lisnawell.
-	7	-	-	-	-	21	Londonderry No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Londonderry No. 2.
5	2	-	-	-	-	10	Longford.
8	18	-	-	-	-	26	Louthra.
-	1	-	-	-	-	51	Lurgan.
-	-	-	-	-	1	11	Marcom.
4	1	-	-	-	-	25	Magherafelt.
3	-	-	-	-	-	20	Malow.
1	14	-	-	-	-	26	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Milfret.
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Minchinstown No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minchinstown No. 2.
1	-	-	-	-	-	3	Moill.
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	Moira.
1	-	-	-	-	-	22	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mountbellew.
-	2	-	-	-	-	14	Mullingar.
6	-	-	-	2	-	40	Nass No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Nass No. 2.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Navan.
11	-	-	-	-	-	15	Navagh.
-	1	-	-	-	-	5	Newcastle.
9	1	-	-	-	-	58	New Ross.
4	3	-	-	1	-	51	Nerry No. 1.
10	-	-	-	1	-	52	Nerry No. 2.
-	24	-	-	1	-	385	Norrisdown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	84	Oragh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Portunna.
3	-	-	-	-	-	67	Rathdown No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Rathdown No. 2.
2	-	-	-	-	-	28	Rathfriland.
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	Rathkeale.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Roscommon.
-	1	-	-	-	-	4	Roscrea No. 1.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

Districts.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small pox.	Cholera.	Diph- theria.	Mem- branous Group.	Ery- sipela.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL—continued.							
Roscrea No. 2,
Roscrea No. 3,	14	..
Shillogagh,	3	..	..	10	..
Shibberena,	2	..	..	..	..
Skull,	2	..	..	..	1
Slieveragh,	2	..	..	3	..
Sligo,	11	..	8	15	..
Strabane No. 1,	13	..	..	30	..
Strabane No. 2,	1	..	30	..
Stranorlar,	3	2	0	17	..
Tandragee,	17	..	..	..	1
Thurles,	4	..	..	7	..
Tipperary No. 1,	2	..	1	2	..
Tipperary No. 2,	5	..	..	9	4
Tubberary,	6	..
Trillick,	1	..
Trim,	7	..	..	1	3
Tulla,
Tullamore,	5	..
Urringford No. 1,	15	..
Waterford No. 1,	7	..	..	7	..
Westport,	1	..	5	15	..
Wexford,	4	..	..	..	..
Youghal No. 1,	1	..	1	..	..
Youghal No. 2,
TOTAL RURAL,	545	9	177	2,584	90
URBAN :—							
Arklow,	1	..	..	3	..
Armagh,	2	..	1	4	..
Athlone,	1	..
Athy,
Baldina,	2	2
Balinasloe,	9	..
Ballyclare,	10	..	1	16	..
Ballymena,	4	1	8	21	..
Ballymossy,	4	..
Bansbridge,	10	1	2	13	..
Banbridge,	15	11	60	..
Belfast,	229	10	212	2,107	23
Belfast,	1	..	..	2	..
Birr,	1	..
Blackrock,	18	..	7	21	..
Bray,	5	2	2	6	..
*Buncrana,	1	..	..	..	..
Carlow,	9	..	..	1	..
Carrickfergus,	11	..	4	45	..
Carrick-on-Suir,	1	..	..	2	..
Castibar,	1	..
Castleblayney,	1	..
Cavan,	1	3
Clonakilty,
Clonsilla,	4	..	..	2	..
Clonmel,	1	..	..	26	..
Coleraine,	4	..	..	1	..
Co. Down,	11	..	5	1	..
Co. Down,	1	..	..	5	..
Cork,	62	14	44	263	1
Dalkey,	4	..
Downpatrick,	2	10	..

* District in which the Act has been adopted during the year under review.

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 4.)					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.			
RURAL—continued.							
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rescora No. 2.
-	-	-	-	2	-	17	Rescora No. 3.
1	-	-	-	-	-	17	Shilleagh.
1	3	-	-	-	-	2	Skibbereen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Skull.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Slieveveagh.
2	3	-	-	-	-	28	Sligo.
2	-	-	-	-	-	56	Strabane No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	43	Strabane No. 2.
1	-	-	1	-	-	33	Strarofar.
1	2	-	-	-	-	34	Tandragee.
12	6	-	-	-	-	36	Thurles.
-	4	-	-	-	-	15	Tipperary No. 1.
2	3	-	-	-	-	10	Tipperary No. 2.
-	3	-	-	-	-	23	Toberry.
1	4	-	-	-	-	10	Trillick.
-	2	-	-	1	-	7	Trim.
-	2	-	-	-	-	13	Tuam.
1	4	-	-	-	-	5	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Urringford No. 1.
-	1	-	-	-	-	16	Waterford No. 1.
-	1	-	-	-	-	16	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Wexford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Youghal No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Youghal No. 2.
279	294	1	1	25	112	3,814	TOTAL RURAL.
URBAN—							
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Arklow.
2	-	-	-	-	-	10	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Athlone.
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Athy.
6	-	-	-	-	-	10	Ballina.
12	25	-	-	-	-	46	Ballinacree.
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Ballyclare.
48	40	-	4	-	29	160	Ballymena.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ballymoney.
-	1	-	-	-	-	26	Banbridge.
1	-	-	-	-	-	87	Bangor.
103	-	-	11	8	17	2,768	Belfast.
5	-	-	-	-	-	8	Belturbet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Birr.
-	1	-	-	-	14	55	Blackrock.
1	-	-	-	-	28	37	Brew.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Buncrana.
3	3	-	-	-	-	14	Carlow.
3	1	-	-	-	3	90	Carrickfergus.
1	44	-	-	-	-	48	Carrick-on-Shannon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Castleblayney.
2	-	-	-	-	-	6	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clonsilla.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Clonsilla.
5	5	-	-	-	-	25	Clonsilla.
-	1	-	-	-	-	6	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Cookstown.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Cootshill.
52	-	-	12	11	295	860	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Dalkey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Donaghadee.

V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
URBAN—continued.							
Doaghda,	—	—	4	—	1	12	—
Dooness,	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Dublin,	—	—	258	—	156	523	48
Dundalk,	—	—	—	1	2	6	—
Dungannon,	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
Dungarvan,	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Dunis,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dunleorthy,	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
Dunhillen,	—	—	1	—	—	16	—
Galway,	—	—	1	—	2	16	1
Holywood,	—	—	4	—	3	3	—
Keady,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kells,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbenny,	—	—	84	—	1	11	1
Kilmarney,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killiney and Ballybrack,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Kingsdown,	—	—	9	—	12	16	1
Kilasho,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne,	—	—	16	—	15	14	—
Letterkenny,	—	—	7	1	1	—	—
Limavady,	—	—	4	—	—	16	—
Limerick,	—	—	2	—	3	95	—
Lisburn,	—	—	37	—	33	155	—
Listowel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	—	—	14	—	22	41	11
Lurgan,	—	—	10	—	1	34	—
Macroom,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallow,	—	—	—	—	—	88	—
Malinstown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan,	—	—	3	—	7	2	—
Nass,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Navan,	—	—	3	—	1	2	—
Nenagh,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
New Ross,	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Newry,	—	—	7	—	1	11	—
Newtownards,	—	—	1	—	11	43	—
Omagh,	—	—	1	—	—	25	—
Pembroke,	—	—	48	2	11	68	—
Portlough,	—	—	21	—	1	20	—
Pockrass,	—	—	1	—	—	21	—
Queenstown,	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Rahmies and Rathgar,	—	—	73	1	25	64	1
Strabane,	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Vanderroe,	—	—	—	—	8	6	—
Templemore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurles,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trillick,	—	—	2	—	—	5	—
Trillick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulmore,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Warrenpoint,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	—	15	—	8	478	3
Westport,	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Wexford,	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Wicklow,	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Youghal,	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
TOTAL URBAN,	—	—	1,107	49	810	4,519	99
TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN,	—	—	1,653	58	787	6,803	189

(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—*continued.*

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1915.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Fueroeral Fever.			
-	2	-	-	-	9	59	URBAN— <i>continued.</i>
-	-	-	1	-	-	9	Drogheda.
321	-	-	14	6	5	1,444	Droyston.
14	-	-	1	-	-	24	Dublin.
-	5	-	-	-	-	11	Dunblak.
-	2	-	-	-	-	11	Dungannon.
5	-	-	-	-	-	5	Dungarvan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Ennisborough.
6	-	-	-	1	-	23	Enniskillen.
2	7	-	-	-	-	35	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Glenties.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Glenties.
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Kilbenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Kilbenny.
1	4	-	-	-	-	40	Kilbenny and Ballyteane.
40	-	-	-	-	-	40	Kingstown.
2	-	-	-	-	-	46	Kinsale.
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Larne.
12	-	-	2	-	-	20	Lettickenny.
2	8	-	-	-	-	114	Limerick.
7	-	-	-	-	-	193	Lisburn.
1	-	-	-	-	-	85	Lisdowney.
6	10	-	-	-	-	48	Lurgan.
2	-	-	-	-	-	84	Macroom.
2	-	-	-	-	-	13	Mallow.
2	-	-	-	-	-	5	Middleton.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Monaghan.
1	3	-	-	-	-	3	Naas.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Navan.
1	-	-	-	-	-	3	Nenagh.
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	New Ross.
1	-	-	-	-	-	25	Nenagh.
1	-	-	-	-	-	51	Newtownards.
1	-	-	-	2	-	41	Omagh.
15	-	-	-	-	164	323	Penrnoch.
-	1	-	-	-	-	43	Portadown.
-	2	-	-	-	1	25	Portlough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Queenstown.
83	-	-	1	-	-	238	Rathfriland and Rathgar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Strabane.
-	1	-	-	1	-	10	Tandragee.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Templemore.
1	3	-	-	-	-	11	Thurles.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Tipperary.
2	11	-	-	-	3	5	Trillick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	513	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	5	10	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Westport.
1	-	-	-	-	-	7	Wexford.
-	-	-	-	1	1	5	Yonghal.
770	184	-	40	51	700	8,118	TOTAL URBAN.
1,048	478	1	47	53	812	11,920	TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN.

VI.—Orders Determining Areas of Charge for Special Expenses.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1915, under the 232nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments determining the areas of charge on which Special Expenses are chargeable.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
ANDREWS:		
Castletown	—	7th Sept., 1914.
Middlemount	2nd Nov., 1914	—
Rathdowney	2nd Nov., 1914	—
Ouddagh	7th Jan., 1915	—
Shanaboc	7th Jan., 1915	—
Grantstown	7th Jan., 1915	—
Rathdowney	18th Jan., 1915	—
Caffsborough	18th Jan., 1915	—
ARDER No. 1:		
Dunleer	—	26th Oct., 1914.
Willistown	17th Dec., 1914	—
ARMAGH:		
Cloonskin	15th May, 1914	—
ATHLONE No. 1:		
Ballymurry	27th April, 1914	—
Cornamaddy	20th Aug., 1914	—
Portliek	3rd Nov., 1914	—
Glossan	24th Nov., 1914	—
ATHLONE No. 2:		
Carrigan More	21st Aug., 1914	—
ATHY No. 1:		
Ballyroe	7th Dec., 1914	—
Derryoughla	7th Dec., 1914	—
Frumphinstown	7th Dec., 1914	—
Foxhill	7th Dec., 1914	—
Fontstown	7th Dec., 1914	—
ATHY No. 2:		
Grange	3rd Sept., 1914	—
BALLINROBE:		
Clogher	19th Nov., 1914	—
Ballinrobe	26th Feb., 1915	—
BALLYCASTLE:		
Moss-side	18th May, 1914	—
BALLYMONEY:		
Caldanagh	27th April, 1914	—
Kingsriff	27th April, 1914	—
Monycasson	27th April, 1914	—
Bravallen	6th July, 1914	—
Knockaholet	24th July, 1914	—
Knockertotan	6th Aug., 1914	—
Bushmills	1st Jan., 1915.	—
BALROBERTY:		
Hotel Road, Malahide	—	11th May, 1914.
Stockhole	—	29th June, 1914
Skerries	29th June, 1914	—
Cross of Belgee	4th Sept., 1914	—
Station Street, Balbriggan	12th Oct., 1914	—
Balough	12th Oct., 1914	—
Skerries Street, Balbriggan	12th Oct., 1914	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
BALBOURNE—continued.		
Church Street, Skerries	4th Nov., 1914	—
Ballykes	14th Dec., 1914	—
New Street, Skerries	16th Dec., 1914	—
Brownstown	18th Dec., 1914	—
Wynnstown	15th Feb., 1915	—
BALTINGLASS NO. 1:		
Ballingale	24th July, 1914	—
Baltinglass	—	17th Dec., 1914.
BALTINGLASS NO. 2:		
Hasketstown	—	14th Dec., 1914.
BANBRIDGE:		
Ballydown	16th July, 1914	—
Smyth's Hill, Drumnagally	16th July, 1914	—
Knocknagore	16th July, 1914	—
BANTRY:		
Bantry	28th April, 1914	—
Blackrock Road and Seart Road, Bantry	12th Oct., 1914	—
BELFAST:		
Ballyhenry Road, Carnmoney	16th Nov., 1914	—
BERR NO. 1:		
Crinbill	8th Mar., 1915	—
CALLAN:		
Kells	13th July, 1914	—
Fair Green, Callan	14th Aug., 1914	—
CARLOW:		
Ballon	—	6th April, 1914.
Carrickduff	6th April, 1914	—
Carricklaney	6th April, 1914	—
Graiguenaspiddoge	6th April, 1914	—
Ballymartin	6th April, 1914	—
Rathrush	6th April, 1914	—
Ballon Hill	30th Nov., 1914	—
Drumfeen	16th Dec., 1914	—
Rathlace	18th Jan., 1915	—
CARRICKMACROSS:		
Drumcattan	3rd Dec., 1914	—
CARRICK-ON-SUEW, No. 3:		
Owning	30th April, 1914	—
CASTLECOMER:		
Connahy	19th June, 1914	—
Castlecomer	7th Oct., 1914	—
CASTLEREA:		
Castleroa	10th Aug., 1914	—
CASTLEREAGH:		
Ballydavoy	7th Dec., 1914	—
Slatody	7th Dec., 1914	—
Ballybeen	7th Dec., 1914	—
Ballyrobert	7th Dec., 1914	—
Ballymascaw	7th Dec., 1914	—
Ballygrainey	7th Dec., 1914	—
Dundonald	7th Dec., 1914	—
Castlereagh	7th Dec., 1914	—
CALDRIDGE No. 1:		
Mill Lane, Leixlip	23rd Sept., 1914	—
Windgates	23rd Sept., 1914	—
Killadon	23rd Sept., 1914	—
Rosclawn	15th Oct., 1914	—

Name of Rural District and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose,	
	Water Supply, &c	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
CELSRIDGE No. 2:		
Loughloon	15th April, 1914	—
Rathcoole (Townland of Greenage) ...	6th Oct., 1914	—
Coldblow, Lucas	10th Oct., 1914	—
Astaghob, near Lucas	21st Dec., 1914	—
CLOGHER:		
Moantra	20th May, 1914	—
Tubbeid	8th Dec., 1914	—
CLOSHEE No. 1:		
Carrickoonan	8th July, 1914	—
COCKSTOWN:		
"The Book"	4th May, 1914	—
COOLE:		
Coole	25th Jan., 1915	—
Balrath	25th Jan., 1915	—
Lismacaffry	25th Jan., 1915	—
CORK:		
Raffoon	24th June, 1914	—
Lissard	28th July, 1914	—
Greenfort (Townland of Newcastle) ...	28th July, 1914	—
Ballyfudoo (Townland of Parkgarraff) ...	28th July, 1914	—
Ardunore (Townland of Pombroke) ...	28th July, 1914	—
Rathankar	28th July, 1914	—
Rathcooney	28th July, 1914	—
Rowgarrane	28th July, 1914	—
Skahabeg	—	28th July, 1914.
Staleigh	28th July, 1914	—
Ballyfeary	28th July, 1914	—
Ballynora	28th July, 1914	—
Dronin	28th July, 1914	—
Old Mallow Road (Townland of Kilnap) ...	28th July, 1914	—
Knocknacullen	28th July, 1914	—
Knockanborgan	28th July, 1914	—
Glasheen	—	29th July, 1914
CRUIN:		
Grange	15th June, 1914	—
DALVIN:		
Dalvin	3rd Dec., 1914	—
Collinstown	4th Mar., 1915	—
DUBLIN:		
Dingle	24th July, 1914	—
Dingle	—	24th July, 1914.
Sawwick	31st Aug., 1914	—
DOWPATRICK:		
Ringawaddy	1st Sept., 1914	—
Ballynary	1st Sept., 1914	—
Ballyward	21st Oct., 1914	—
Ballygelah	21st Oct., 1914	—
NORTH DUBLIN:		
Howth	—	1st May, 1914.
Howth	1st May, 1914	—
Mardike Lane, Strawberry Beds ...	13th Jan., 1915	—
Courtduff	13th Jan., 1915	—
Baldoye	15th Jan., 1915	—
Coek and Rabbit	18th Jan., 1915	—
SOUTH DUBLIN:		
Knocklyon	30th June, 1914	—
St. Patrick's Cottages, Rathfarnham ...	30th June, 1914	—
Oldcourt	18th Jan., 1915	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
DUNDALK :		
Long Avenue	17th June, 1914	—
Galtrinsland	17th June, 1914	—
Liberties of Carlingford	17th June, 1914	—
Ash Little	11th Jan., 1915	—
Upper Risson	24th Mar., 1915	—
DUNGANSON :		
Lisclara	21st Jan., 1915	—
Derrynona	21st Jan., 1915	—
Derry Green, Cool Island	21st Jan., 1915	—
Killybracken	21st Jan., 1915	—
Curran	21st Jan., 1915	—
Greenagh	21st Jan., 1915	—
Drumurrer	21st Jan., 1915	—
Roos Beg	21st Jan., 1915	—
Annagher	30th Mar., 1915	—
Clintycracken	30th Mar., 1915	—
DUNMANWAY :		
Castle Street, Dunmanway	—	23rd April, 1914.
Ballynaen	—	26th Oct., 1914.
DUNSHAUGHLEN :		
Killeen	20th July, 1914	—
Balkansa	25th Nov., 1914	—
DUNDERRY No. 1 :		
Cloonan	23rd Sept., 1914	—
DUNDERRY No. 2 :		
Knocknagallagh	18th May, 1914	—
Mallantus	18th May, 1914	—
Killnagh Lower	21st Dec., 1914	—
Kahawanny Lower	21st Dec., 1914	—
DUNDERRY No. 3 :		
Toor	6th Oct., 1914	—
DUNSCORNEY :		
Ferns	13th July, 1914	—
Borrmount	12th Aug., 1914	—
FERRY :		
Corbally	30th April, 1914	—
McCarthy's Bridge (Townland of Kytobog)	11th Aug., 1914	—
Ballynahow	4th Dec., 1914	—
GLENMADDY :		
Derrrogus	21st Dec., 1914	—
Lissacatha	21st Dec., 1914	—
Dorrou Lower	16th Feb., 1915	—
GORY :		
Closovia	31st Aug., 1914	—
KANTURK :		
Newmarket	30th April, 1914	—
Blaspool Lower, Kanturk	—	28th April, 1914.
Cooleacocane	—	27th Aug., 1914.
Castlecor Demesne	—	27th Aug., 1914.
Knockennacurrig West	7th Oct., 1914	—
Banteer	12th Feb., 1915	—
KELLS :		
Bolagh Bridge (Townland of Posseltown)	20th Mar., 1915	—
KILBEGGAN :		
Couiker	19th Dec., 1914	—
KILKENNY :		
Dunmore	24th Aug., 1914	—
Paulstown	18th Sep., 1914	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
KILKERNY—continued.		
Deerpark	7th Oct., 1914	—
Threecastles	7th Oct., 1914	—
Clintstown	15th Oct., 1914	—
KILMACHTOMAS :		
Comeragh-house	26th Aug., 1914	—
Grainehouse	16th Sept., 1914	—
KILMALLOCK :		
Cush	26th Jan., 1915	—
Baggotstown	26th Jan., 1915	—
Ballinacrossa	26th Jan., 1915	—
Fairyfield Glebe	26th Jan., 1915	—
Knocktoran	26th Jan., 1915	—
LARNE :		
Bonnybefore	11th May, 1914	—
Altmore burn, Glenarm	—	11th May, 1914.
LIMERICK No. 1 :		
Dromasallagh Cross	20th April, 1914	—
Cross of Cappamore	20th April, 1914	—
LIMERICK No. 2 :		
Bridgetown (Townland of Fahy Beg)	20th Jan., 1915	—
LOUGHREA :		
Caherfinesker	9th Oct., 1914	—
Ballinacreg (Townland of Castlebrin)	14th Oct., 1914	—
Between Bullaun and Ballyasha	27th Oct., 1914	—
Knocktoor	6th Jan., 1915.	—
LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT OF DROGHEDA UNION :		
Termonfeckin	1st May, 1914	—
Carricknashanagh	4th June, 1914	—
Townrath	14th Dec., 1914.	—
LURGAN :		
Ardmore	26th Aug., 1914	—
Ballynery	26th Aug., 1914	—
MACROOM :		
Fernagh	28th Oct., 1914	—
MAGHERAFELT :		
Castledawson	—	23rd Dec., 1914.
MALLOW :		
Beunnsleahy	6th Oct., 1914	—
Ballyellis Cross Roads to Cahirnce Cross Roads.	6th Oct., 1914	—
Ballyshane	30th Nov., 1914	—
Boherboy Cross Roads to Ballyellis Cross Roads.	30th Nov., 1914	—
Monce	30th Nov., 1914	—
Killavullen	—	30th Nov., 1914.
Rath	30th Nov., 1914	—
Grange East	30th Nov., 1914	—
MEATH RURAL DISTRICT OF DROGHEDA UNION :		
Rathmullan	30th June, 1914	—
Davidstown	4th Mar., 1915	—
MIDLETON :		
Ballycottin	9th Sept., 1914	—
MILLSTREET :		
Loumanagh Cross	30th Oct., 1914	—
MITCHELSTOWN No. 2 :		
Cullane	24th Aug., 1914	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
MOURA :		
Corroney	8th Feb., 1915	—
Ballydugan	8th Feb., 1915	—
Ballymacateer	8th Feb., 1915	—
Ballynagaraghan	8th Feb., 1915	—
Tullyhannon	8th Feb., 1915	—
Kilmore	8th Feb., 1915	—
Desydrumault	8th Feb., 1915	—
Lusganville	8th Feb., 1915	—
Ballynagarick	8th Feb., 1915	—
MOUNTMELICK :		
Derrynascera	2nd April, 1914	—
Drummond	2nd April, 1914	—
Maryborough	—	8th April, 1914.
The Great Heath of Maryborough	—	29th June, 1914.
Poxcroft Lane, Portarlington ...	—	13th July, 1914.
Shiphouse (Townland of Ballymorris)	16th July, 1914	—
O'Moore Street, Mountmelick ...	—	1st Jan., 1915.
Lea, Portarlington	29th Jan., 1915	—
Knockmay	13th Mar., 1915	—
MULLINGAR :		
Creve	15th April, 1914	—
Kilbeide	29th July, 1914	—
Mountown	18th Sept., 1914	—
Kerinstown	18th Nov., 1914	—
NAAS No. 1 :		
Daars	1st April, 1914	—
Bodenstown	4th May, 1914	—
Dowdingstown Road (Townland of Tinsy- cross).	13th Nov., 1914	—
Old Rahilla Road, Kildare	30th Nov., 1914	—
Butterstream (Clane)	30th Nov., 1914	—
Kyle Bridge, Kildare	30th Nov., 1914	—
Allenwood	25th Jan., 1915	—
NAVAN :		
Knock	30th July, 1914	—
Durhamstown	31st Aug., 1914	—
Clongill	18th Nov., 1914	—
Commons	1st Jan., 1915	—
The Old Quarry, Durham's-town	6th Jan., 1915	—
Boyne Road, Athlumney	9th Mar., 1915	—
NEWCASTLE :		
Abbeyfeak	—	15th April, 1914.
Kilkinlea Upper	8th Sept., 1914	—
Ballyvoghan	8th Mar., 1915	—
NEW ROSS :		
Ramsgrange	10th Aug., 1914	—
Arthurstown	—	4th Dec., 1914.
Duncannon	15th Jan., 1915	—
Do.	—	15th Jan., 1915.
Saltmill	26th Mar., 1915	—
NEWRY No. 1 :		
Sheeptown	14th May, 1914	—
Rathfriland	—	15th Mar., 1915
NEWRY No. 2 :		
Carriekastlecan	7th Jan., 1915	—
NEWTOWARDS :		
Balloo	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyholms	11th June, 1914	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
NEWTOWNSARDS—(continued).		
Ballymalnetragh	11th June, 1914	—
Cotton	11th June, 1914	—
Portavoe	11th June, 1914	—
Groomsport	11th June, 1914	—
Orlook	11th June, 1914	—
Omshor	11th June, 1914	—
Ballymaglaff	11th June, 1914	—
Moneysreagh	11th June, 1914	—
Ballynichol	11th June, 1914	—
Cullintrau	11th June, 1914	—
Ballymagnughoy	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyloughan	11th June, 1914	—
Ballylishbredan	11th June, 1914	—
Ballymacruise	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyvester	11th June, 1914	—
Carrowdore	11th June, 1914	—
Hogstown	11th June, 1914	—
Mill Isle	11th June, 1914	—
Killaghey	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyoopeland	11th June, 1914	—
Grangee	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyboley	11th June, 1914	—
Cardy	11th June, 1914	—
Kircubbin	11th June, 1914	—
Rowreagh	11th June, 1914	—
Whitechurch	11th June, 1914	—
Ballynatwood	11th June, 1914	—
High Beach Shore, Portavogie near Pier, Portavogie	11th June, 1914	—
Portavogie	11th June, 1914	—
Tubbermacarrig (Townland of Kircubbin)	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyhryan	11th June, 1914	—
Grey Abbey	11th June, 1914	—
Ballygrangee	11th June, 1914	—
Glastry	11th June, 1914	—
Ballygraffan	11th June, 1914	—
Ballygowan	11th June, 1914	—
Carrickmaenan	11th June, 1914	—
Lishano	11th June, 1914	—
Ringneil	11th June, 1914	—
Tullynagee	11th June, 1914	—
Ballybunden	11th June, 1914	—
Lisharnot	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyharry	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyroagh	11th June, 1914	—
Ballywntiscook	11th June, 1914	—
Drumawhy	11th June, 1914	—
Killarn	11th June, 1914	—
Loughrisouse	11th June, 1914	—
Ranlin's Land, Loughrisouse	11th June, 1914	—
Ballyiscook	11th June, 1914	—
Bootown	11th June, 1914	—
Drumhirk	11th June, 1914	—
Ballysleagh Low	11th June, 1914	—
Ballywhiskin	11th June, 1914	—
Carryreagh	11th June, 1914	—
Fishquarter	11th June, 1914	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
OLDCASTLE :		
Fennor Lower (Cloneyfad)	20th May, 1914	—
Knocklough	7th Sept., 1914	—
Rathbrack	7th Sept., 1914	—
Ross	7th Sept., 1914	—
Gortloney	19th Oct., 1914	—
Ballinsree (Townland of Moat)	5th Mar., 1915	—
OSWEGAND :		
Garafin	3rd June, 1914	—
Rooseda	3rd June, 1914	—
Roosnek	3rd June, 1914	—
Turlough Beg	3rd June, 1914	—
Illanecragh West	3rd June, 1914	—
Illanmore	3rd June, 1914	—
Kilbrickan	3rd June, 1914	—
Turlough	3rd June, 1914	—
Gorthmore	3rd June, 1914	—
Camus Upper	3rd June, 1914	—
Camus Lower	3rd June, 1914	—
Kinvarra	3rd June, 1914	—
Derrynea	3rd June, 1914	—
Clynagh	3rd June, 1914	—
Saint McDaras	3rd June, 1914	—
Demense	3rd June, 1914	—
Rinn	3rd June, 1914	—
Tishmans	3rd June, 1914	—
Boherboe	3rd June, 1914	—
Derryarthmore	3rd June, 1914	—
Tooreen	3rd June, 1914	—
Bealadangan	3rd June, 1914	—
Annaghvaan	3rd June, 1914	—
Criminagh	3rd June, 1914	—
Lettermore Slate	3rd June, 1914	—
Derryengloss	3rd June, 1914	—
Lettermore	3rd June, 1914	—
Lettermore Bounce	3rd June, 1914	—
Lettercallow	3rd June, 1914	—
Inishbarrs	3rd June, 1914	—
Knock	3rd June, 1914	—
Glantanna	3rd June, 1914	—
Mauneen Lower	3rd June, 1914	—
Teeranea	3rd June, 1914	—
Trabano	3rd June, 1914	—
Drin	3rd June, 1914	—
Shanacavass	3rd June, 1914	—
Poulywerrin	3rd June, 1914	—
Balinskilill	3rd June, 1914	—
Callowmore	3rd June, 1914	—
Thruskan (Lettermullen)	3rd June, 1914	—
Inisherk	3rd June, 1914	—
Dinish	3rd June, 1914	—
Furnace	3rd June, 1914	—
PORTUMNA :		
Killmore Road, Portumna	27th Aug., 1914	—
Pass (Townland of Fahy)	4th Jan., 1915	—
RATHFRUM :		
Kilmscoo, Upper	6th Jan., 1915	—
Togher (Roundwood)	11th Jan., 1915	—

Name of Rural District and Town, Village, or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order	Date of Order
ROSCREA No. 1:		
Shanaskill	30th Mar., 1915	—
ROSCREA No. 3:		
Skick	26th Nov., 1914	—
SKIBBEREEN:		
Union Hall	—	27th April, 1914.
SLIGO:		
Doonfore	27th April, 1914	—
Raghy	27th April, 1914	—
Ballyconnell	27th April, 1914	—
Aghagad	27th April, 1914	—
Stroodagh	27th April, 1914	—
Breeogue	25th June, 1914	—
Abbeytown	25th June, 1914	—
Knocknashur	25th June, 1914	—
Beanfield	25th June, 1914	—
Riverstown	12th Aug., 1914	—
Carrigan's Lower	12th Aug., 1914	—
THURLES:		
Borrisoligh	23rd April, 1914	—
TINE:		
Kilbride	7th May, 1914	—
Rathmore	14th July, 1914	—
Inacstown	22nd July, 1914	—
Enfield (Townland of Johnstown)	—	29th July, 1914.
Coolronan	26th Aug., 1914	—
Hodgestown (Townland of Kilsallyporter)	9th Oct., 1914	—
Togher (Townland of Johnstown)	17th Oct., 1914	—
Ballivor	21st Oct., 1914	—
Mitchelstown	4th Dec., 1914	—
Donore	4th Dec., 1914	—
Fraine	28th Jan., 1915	—
TUAM:		
Cloontoca	1st Oct., 1914	—
Ryehill (Townland of Knockauncarragh)	7th Jan., 1915	—
Caltragh	7th Jan., 1915	—
TULLAMORE:		
Mucklagh	25th June, 1914	—
Eery (Maryborough)	7th Dec., 1914	—
Square, Philipstown	7th Dec., 1914	—
Philipstown	7th Dec., 1914	—
Coniker	10th Dec., 1914	—
Ballinagar	20th Jan., 1915	—
Blueball (Townland of Pallas)	20th Jan., 1915	—
Deerywoody	4th Mar., 1915	—
URLINGFORD No. 1:		
Comanagh Lower	24th Aug., 1914	—
WEXFORD:		
Kleha	20th July, 1914	—
Drinagh	17th Aug., 1914	—
Killurin	16th Sept., 1914	—
YOUGHAL No. 1:		
Monacarmore	20th April, 1914	—
Barnageehy (Windgap)	21st Dec., 1914	—
Shanaskill	21st Dec., 1914	—
YOUGHAL No. 2:		
Tionalyra	29th May, 1914	—
Grange	19th Nov., 1914	—
Piltown	19th Nov., 1914	—
Ravens Rock	19th Nov., 1914	—

*Altering Area of Charge under Section 1 of the
Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1900.*

No. 2.—During the year ended 31st March, 1915, an Order, dated 30th June, 1914, was issued under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1900, altering the area of charge therefore determined by an Order, dated 19th September, 1910, for special expenses which might be incurred by the Council of the Rural District of Armagh for the purpose of improving the supply of water and maintaining the same at Darkley situate in the said Rural District.

Investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with Urban Powers.

No. 3.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1915, under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with powers given to Urban Sanitary Authorities by certain Sections of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Name of Rural District and Place in which section is declared to be in force.	Date of Order.	Sections of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, declared to be in force.
ANTRIM : Townlands of Ballydonaghy, Ballygortgarve, Ballytrossery, and Crosshill.	26th Feb., 1915	89.
BAWNBAY : Portion of the Townlands of Annagh, Cullycannon, Derryginny, and Doon.	15th Dec., 1914	89.
BELLEEK : Townlands of Finner and Rathmore.	19th Mar., 1915	89.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON No. 1 : Townland of Towsparks ...	26th Aug., 1914	49.
CASTLECOMER : Townland of Castlecomer ...	5th Mar., 1915	89.
CASTLERAMAN : Townlands of Bahaedrum and Virginia.	3rd July, 1914	89.
CLOWRYGOWAN : Townland of Kilmalogue ...	24th April, 1914	80.
COOKSTOWN : Townlands of Boyd's Farm, Castle Farm, Common Moss, Galvally or Stevenson's Dowery, Gortatray, Mullantain, Parker's Farm, and Tamnylennan.	4th Mar., 1915	89.
LARNE : Portion of the Townlands of Whitehead and Castletown.	10th Nov., 1914	80.
LESSANIKER : Townlands of Barnhill, Castle Balfour Damens, Drumhaw, Killygullan, and Lisoneill.	15th July, 1914	80
MOUNTMELICK : Townlands of Bracklone and Coolshery.	24th April, 1914	80.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—TAMES, compiled from weekly returns furnished by the relief in Ireland on and

Year of the Yearling	No. of Children in the Institution			Total no. Paupers			Total no. Paupers under 16		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1841	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1842	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1843	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1844	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1845	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1846	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1847	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1848	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1849	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1850	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1851	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1852	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1853	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1854	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1855	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1856	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1857	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1858	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1859	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1860	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1861	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1862	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1863	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1864	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1865	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1866	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1867	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1868	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1869	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1870	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1871	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1872	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1873	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1874	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1875	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1876	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1877	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1878	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1879	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1880	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1881	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1882	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1883	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1884	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1885	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1886	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1887	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1888	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1889	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1890	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1891	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1892	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1893	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1894	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1895	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1896	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1897	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1898	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1899	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200
1900	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200

Books of Entries, showing the number of persons in receipt of
 Salaries during the year 1864-65.

APPENDIX F.

Continued.

Districts and Parishes.	Baptist Mission Society.		Methodist Mission Society.		A. S. C. M. S.		Total Number of Persons in Receipt of Salaries.		Total Amount of Salaries Paid.		Total Number of Persons in Receipt of Salaries.	Total Amount of Salaries Paid.
	No. of Persons.	Value of Salaries.	No. of Persons.	Value of Salaries.	No. of Persons.	Value of Salaries.	No. of Persons.	Value of Salaries.	No. of Persons.	Value of Salaries.		
1864	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1865	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1866	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1867	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1868	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1869	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1870	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1871	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1872	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1873	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1874	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1875	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1876	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1877	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1878	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1879	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1880	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1881	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1882	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1883	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1884	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1885	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1886	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1887	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1888	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1889	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1890	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1891	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1892	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1893	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1894	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1895	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1896	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1897	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1898	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1899	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300
1900	10	100	10	100	10	100	30	300	30	300	30	300

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No. 1.—continued.—Total, compiled from weekly returns persons in receipt of relief in Ireland in

Date of week ending	Number of persons receiving relief in receipt of relief in Ireland in		Total amount of relief granted in Ireland in		Total number of persons receiving relief in receipt of relief in Ireland in		Total amount of relief granted in Ireland in		Total number of persons receiving relief in receipt of relief in Ireland in		Total amount of relief granted in Ireland in	
	Male	Female	£	s.	Male	Female	£	s.	Male	Female	£	s.
1890	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1891	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1892	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1893	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1894	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1895	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1896	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1897	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1898	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1899	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

No. 2.—TABLES, prepared from the weekly relief returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, showing for each of the last seven years the maximum, minimum, and average daily number of persons in the workhouses and on out-door relief, with the average daily number maintained from the poor rate in hospitals, in institutions for afflicted persons, and in the two District Schools established under the Act 11 and 12 Vict., chap. 25, and the proportion per thousand of the average daily numbers on the estimated population of Ireland.

In-door Relief.

YEAR.	Maximum number in Workhouses.	Minimum number in Workhouses.	Average daily number in receipt of in-door relief.		
			In Work-houses.	In Extra hospitals, Institutions, and District Schools.	Number per thousand of population*
1908-09,	45,407, on 23 Jan., 1909	40,538, on 4 July, 1908	43,055	1,585	19.2
1909-10,	44,996, on 26 Feb., 1910	38,475, on 7 Aug., 1909	42,930	1,628	0.7
1910-11,	41,256, on 10 Apr., 1910	37,337, on 1 Oct., 1910	38,092	1,922	0.3
1911-12,	39,428, on 10 Feb., 1912	34,198, on 15 July, 1911	36,718	1,043	8.8
1912-13,	38,091, on 8 Feb., 1913	33,298, on 20 July, 1912	35,782	1,053	8.5
1913-14,	36,701, on 21 Feb., 1914	32,993, on 0 Aug., 1913	34,541	1,642	8.2
1914-15,	35,038, on 4 Apr., 1914	31,601, on 5 Sept., 1914	33,697	1,073	7.0

Out-door Relief.

YEAR.	Maximum number.	Minimum number.	Average daily number.	Proportion per thousand of average daily number on population.*
1908-09,	40,189, on 27 June, 1908	34,591, on 3 Oct., 1908	50,036	13.5
1909-10,	36,787, on 26 Feb., 1910	33,415, on 9 Oct., 1909	55,547	12.7
1910-11,	50,009, on 2 Apr., 1910	39,311, on 14 Jan., 1911	59,030	11.0
1911-12,	41,235, on 24 Feb., 1912	37,987, on 14 Oct., 1911	30,640	9
1912-13,	40,790, on 31 Dec., 1912	38,404, on 5 Oct., 1912	38,907	9.1
1913-14,	38,632, on 19 Apr., 1913	35,005, on 4 Oct., 1913	38,033	8.7
1914-15,	38,091, on 27 Feb., 1915	36,078, on 17 Oct., 1914	37,857	8.0

Emigration.

No. 3.—EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., chap. 104, sec. 26, during the last seven years.

—	Amount authorised to be expended by Scaled Consents.	Number of Persons assisted to emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
Year ended 31 March, 1909, ..	£ s. d.	4	8	19	22
Year ended 31 March, 1910, ..	180 9 0	2	10	11	23
Year ended 31 March, 1911, ..	179 7 0	0	9	11	20
Year ended 31 March, 1912, ..	06 15 0	3	6	14	23
Year ended 31 March, 1913, ..	169 9 9	10	8	5	23
Year ended 31 March, 1914, ..	74 7 8	1	6	8	15
Year ended 31 March, 1915, ..	108 12 6	1	11	17	20

* 4,375,564 persons, as estimated at the middle of the year 1914.

No. 4.—The following table, prepared from weekly returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, exhibits a classification of the causes of death in workhouses in the period of fifty-two weeks in the years ended in March, 1911 to 1913, inclusive, in the period of fifty-three weeks ended in March, 1914, and in the period of fifty-two weeks ended in March, 1915.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Year ended in March.				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Accidents and injuries, ..	164	180	209	173	194
Anæmia, leucocythæmia, ..	47	35	61	57	54
Blood vessels, diseases of, ..	14	20	29	36	24
Brain and nervous system, diseases of,					
Epilepsy,	53	61	55	62	66
Paralysis,	310	328	360	343	337
Other diseases,	247	184	187	136	239
Cancer,	561	573	614	650	555
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, and embolism,	280	297	288	254	241
Cholæria, diseases incidental to,	39	31	33	35	45
Convulsions,	65	69	61	57	56
Delirium tremens, and alcoholism	17	27	26	27	21
Diabetes,	38	26	10	26	25
Diarrhœa and dysentery, ..	53	45	77	117	61
Diphtheria,	72	80	71	59	70
Erysipelas,	25	41	25	29	22
Fever,					
Cerebro spinal,	5	3	2	—	3
Enteric,	129	114	98	158	115
Scarlet,	41	57	90	160	179
Typhus,	84	12	24	15	26
Gangrene,	67	59	63	69	73
Generative and mammary organs, diseases of,	11	13	9	8	9
Heart disease,	1,329	1,294	1,261	1,419	1,289
Influenza,	89	53	56	52	53
Intestines and stomach, diseases of,	228	303	380	403	458
Kidney disease and urinary organs,	802	293	408	346	340
Measles,	75	42	63	51	51
Premature births, debility, and congenital defects,	299	254	421	390	497
Respiratory system,					
Bronchitis,	1,095	960	880	852	927
Pneumonia,	430	395	424	396	451
Other diseases,	139	104	96	73	79
Rheumatism and rheumatic fever	93	109	56	81	97
Senile decay,	1,437	1,606	1,845	1,703	1,839
Septicæmia,	61	50	58	62	70
Small-pox,	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis,					
Pulmonary,	1,548	1,445	1,583	1,547	1,472
Other forms of tuberculous disease,	361	460	361	283	262
Veneral disease and syphilis,	28	35	7	12	7
Whooping cough,	82	43	37	53	48
Deaths from all other causes, ..	412	460	63	144	128
Total,	10,408	10,084	10,167	10,316	10,562

NIGHT-LODGERS, OR CASUALS,

No. 5.—The following tabular statement gives the numbers of week of the year 1914-15, with the number of

Week-ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1914.								
4th April,	3,351	929	491	4,771	613	179	101	893
11th "	3,007	858	435	4,000	573	151	100	824
18th "	3,293	791	484	4,568	585	138	83	806
25th "	3,377	853	452	4,687	560	157	120	837
2nd May								
9th "	3,339	874	484	4,697	577	148	102	828
16th "	3,320	945	490	4,901	580	175	94	849
23rd "	3,248	807	415	4,530	519	140	90	749
30th "	3,118	813	589	4,520	503	149	105	817
6th June,								
13th "	3,124	843	578	4,545	532	132	91	755
13th "								
20th "	2,880	780	440	4,112	494	115	71	680
27th "	2,849	791	477	4,117	487	130	84	707
4th July.								
11th "	2,039	807	479	3,985	555	103	106	884
18th "	2,854	781	521	4,156	471	139	93	703
11th "								
18th "	2,713	800	504	4,017	599	175	105	879
25th "	2,063	789	497	3,949	455	146	87	688
1st August,								
8th "	2,785	823	498	4,100	529	159	92	780
15th "	2,838	836	564	4,238	534	151	99	784
8th "								
15th "	3,006	871	612	4,549	534	174	125	833
22nd "	3,111	893	627	4,631	599	197	153	949
29th "	2,824	806	596	4,280	470	127	77	674
5th September,								
12th "	2,545	797	541	3,883	494	137	120	751
19th "	2,725	798	617	4,140	469	147	130	746
12th "								
19th "	2,312	822	645	3,779	460	150	102	682
26th "	2,267	840	664	3,711	434	103	123	750
19th "								
26th "	2,419	802	528	3,860	395	135	90	620
26th "								
	2,699	771	590	3,967	361	140	95	626

IN WORKHOUSES.

admissions of night lodgers, or casuals, to workhouses during each individual casuals remaining at the close of the week.

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in workhouses at close of week.			
	Malta.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Malta.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1014.								
2nd October,	2,202	730	514	3,452	432	125	84	641
10th "	2,247	679	398	3,324	386	123	78	581
17th "	2,317	744	489	3,550	382	140	91	613
24th "	2,307	720	561	3,528	380	116	161	597
31st "	2,261	733	446	3,440	371	118	81	570
7th November,	2,167	705	430	3,302	387	129	71	587
14th "	2,193	694	478	3,365	376	91	77	538
21st "	2,208	682	369	3,259	360	104	81	545
28th "	2,057	634	372	3,063	306	119	91	576
6th December,	1,900	594	334	2,834	349	117	59	525
13th "	1,769	612	352	2,733	379	114	89	582
19th "	1,852	634	344	2,830	362	124	87	573
26th "	1,654	688	404	3,046	387	105	81	573
1015.								
2nd January,	2,205	696	367	3,268	417	133	75	625
9th "	2,216	705	359	3,274	413	120	65	599
16th "	2,230	640	292	3,160	445	129	69	643
23rd "	2,319	601	290	3,270	411	165	82	589
30th "	2,150	654	314	3,127	389	119	77	585
6th February,	2,153	722	349	3,229	371	140	85	596
13th "	2,070	702	379	3,211	366	139	88	563
20th "	2,199	723	341	3,263	410	132	66	608
27th "	2,145	670	291	3,112	396	129	44	569
6th March.	2,173	696	334	3,202	435	126	74	635
13th "	2,267	888	404	3,559	394	151	73	618
20th "	2,231	817	405	3,453	402	146	69	610
27th "	2,112	831	458	3,401	379	135	76	590

No. 6.—Table showing the number of Orphans and Deserted visions of the Act. 61 & 62 Vic.,

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females.	Total	Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females.	Total
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				Co TYRONE.—con.			
Co. ANTRIM.				Omagh, ..	5	5	10
Antrim, ..	11	8	19	Strabane, ..	17	21	38
Ballycastle, ..	1	1	2	Total, ..	296	234	530
Ballymena, ..	21	8	29	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
Ballymoney, ..	4	2	6	Co. CLARE.			
*Belfast, ..	58	51	109	Ballyvaghan, ..	-	-	-
Larne, ..	5	2	7	Corrofin, ..	2	-	2
Lisburn, ..	9	5	14	Ennis, ..	5	4	9
Co. ARMAUGH.				Ennistymon, ..	5	6	11
Armagh, ..	25	30	55	Killsdyerst, ..	6	5	11
Lurgan, ..	16	10	26	Kilrush, ..	2	-	2
Co. CAVAN.				Scariff, ..	-	3	3
Ballsborough, ..	-	2	2	Co. CORK.			
Bawnboy, ..	9	3	12	Bandon, ..	5	8	13
Cavan, ..	3	7	10	Bantry, ..	-	-	-
Cootehill, ..	1	3	4	Castletown, ..	-	-	-
Co. DONEGAL.				Clonsakilly, ..	5	6	11
Ballyshannon, ..	-	2	2	Cork, ..	100	75	175
Donegal, ..	3	-	3	Dunmasway, ..	3	5	8
Dunfanaghy, ..	4	2	6	Fermoy, ..	3	6	9
Glenties, ..	2	2	4	Kanturk, ..	9	15	24
Inishowen, ..	1	7	8	Kinsale, ..	10	2	12
Letterkenny, ..	2	-	2	Macroom, ..	10	11	21
Milford, ..	-	3	3	Mallow, ..	25	19	44
Stranorlar, ..	-	1	1	Middleton, ..	8	9	17
Co. DUBLIN.				Milstreet, ..	14	9	23
Banbridge, ..	7	6	13	Mitcheilstown, ..	11	7	18
Downpatrick, ..	4	5	9	Shibboreen, ..	11	9	20
Kilkeel, ..	-	-	-	Skull, ..	8	2	10
Newry, ..	12	11	23	Youghal, ..	10	10	20
Newtownards, ..	10	6	16	Co. KERRY.			
Co. FERMANAGH.				Cahereiveen, ..	14	12	26
Enniskillen, ..	3	2	5	Dingle, ..	-	4	4
Irvinestown, ..	1	1	2	Kenmare, ..	-	-	-
Lisnaskea, ..	2	1	3	Killarney, ..	17	14	31
Co. LONDONDERRY.				Listowel, ..	5	8	13
Coleraine, ..	3	2	4	Trillick, ..	33	17	50
Limavady, ..	3	3	6	Co. LIMERICK.			
Londonderry, ..	7	2	9	Croom, ..	5	9	14
Magherafelt, ..	-	-	-	Kilmallock, ..	15	14	29
Co. MONAGHAN.				Limerick, ..	51	38	89
Carriemacross, ..	9	3	12	Newcastle, ..	2	3	5
Castleblayney, ..	5	2	7	Rathkeale, ..	8	7	15
Clones, ..	2	1	3	Co. TIPPERARY.			
Monaghan, ..	-	-	-	(North Riding).			
Co. TYRONE.				Borrisokane, ..	2	1	3
Castlederg, ..	-	-	-	Nenagh, ..	-	5	5
Clogher, ..	1	1	2	Roscrea, ..	-	-	-
Cookstown, ..	-	-	-	Thurles, ..	4	5	9
Dungannon, ..	10	4	14				

* Including 2 males and 1 females in certified schools.

Children at Nurse on the 27th of March, 1915, under the pro-
ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females.	Total	Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females	Total.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.				CO. MEATH.			
CO. TIPPERARY (South Riding).				Dunshaughlin, ..	2	2	4
Carrick-on-Suir, ..	4	7	11	*Kells, ..	-	5	5
Cashel, ..	3	-	3	*Navas, ..	1	8	9
Clogheen, ..	5	6	11	Oldcastle, ..	3	6	9
Clonmel, ..	16	10	26	Trim, ..	2	1	3
Tipperary, ..	3	6	9	QUEEN'S CO.			
CO. WATERFORD.				Abbeyleix, ..	5	4	9
Dungarvan, ..	13	14	27	Mountmelick, ..	4	16	14
Kilmaethomas, ..	1	2	3	CO. WEXFORD.			
Lisimore, ..	11	11	22	Athlone, ..	18	21	39
Waterford, ..	32	27	59	Delvin, ..	12	3	15
Total, ..	496	431	927	Mullingar, ..	26	35	61
				CO. WEXFORD.			
				Bunisworth, ..	26	17	37
				Corey, ..	3	2	5
				New Ross, ..	7	5	12
				Wexford, ..	11	16	21
				CO. WICKLOW.			
				Baltinglass, ..	3	6	9
				Rathdrum, ..	16	14	30
				Shillelagh, ..	5	2	7
				Total, ..	493	503	996
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
CO. CARLOW.				CO. GALWAY.			
Carlow, ..	10	26	45	Ballinasloe, ..	-	-	-
CO. DUBLIN.				Chidea, ..	1	-	1
Balrothery, ..	16	15	31	Galway, ..	13	9	22
Dublin, North, ..	94	166	200	Glenhamaddy, ..	4	4	8
Dublin, South, ..	61	66	121	Geet, ..	16	9	19
Rathdown, ..	56	56	112	*Loughrea, ..	6	4	16
CO. KILDARE.				Mount Bellew, ..	-	3	3
Athy, ..	16	15	31	Oughterard, ..	-	1	1
Celbridge, ..	5	5	10	Portumna, ..	-	-	-
Naas, ..	11	13	24	Tuan, ..	9	4	13
CO. KILKENNY.				CO. LESTRIM.			
Callan, ..	7	4	11	Carrick-on-Shannon	-	-	-
Castlesomer, ..	3	2	5	Manorhamilton, ..	-	-	-
Kilkenny, ..	12	9	21	Mohill, ..	2	4	6
Thomastown, ..	8	1	9	CO. MAYO.			
Urrlingford, ..	-	1	1	Ballina, ..	1	2	3
KING'S CO.				Ballinrobe, ..	3	4	7
Birr, ..	14	7	21	*Belmullet, ..	1	-	1
Edenderry, ..	5	5	10	Castlebar, ..	5	2	7
Tellumore, ..	-	6	6	Claremorris, ..	-	-	-
CO. LONGFORD.				Killala, ..	-	-	-
Ballymahon, ..	-	-	-	Swinsford, ..	2	2	4
Granard, ..	1	-	1	Westport, ..	8	16	18
Longford, ..	6	6	12				
CO. LOUTH.							
Arice, ..	6	1	7				
Drogheda, ..	6	1	7				
Dundalk, ..	9	13	22				

*South Dublin Union:—including 2 males and 4 females in certified schools.
 Kells " All these children are in a certified school.
 Navas " Including 1 male and 5 females in certified schools.
 Athlone " Including 19 females in a certified school.
 Loughrea " Including 1 female in a certified school.
 Ballinasloe " Including 3 females in a certified school.
 Belmullet " All these children are in a certified school.

No. 6.—*continued.*—TABLE showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children at nurse on the 27th of March, 1915 under the provisions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males	Females	Total	Names of Provinces.	Males	Females	Total
Co. ROSCOMMON.				SUMMARY.			
Boyle, ..	—	2	2	ULSTER, ..	285	234	519
Castlerea, ..	11	8	19	MUNSTER, ..	406	431	837
*Roscommon, ..	6	7	13	LEINSTER, ..	493	503	996
Strokestown, ..	6	4	10	CONNAUGHT, ..	105	91	196
Co. SLIGO.				TOTAL, IRELAND,	1,379	1,259	2,638
Dromore, West, ..	4	—	4				
*Sligo, ..	13	12	25				
Toberecurry, ..	—	—	—				
Total, ..	105	91	196				

*Roscommon Union :—Including 1 male and 1 female in certified school.

*Sligo Union :—All these children are in certified schools.

No. 7—RETURNS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDI-
TURE OF UNIONS.

EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the POOR, during the year ended under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses and National School Teachers Acts; the amount paid in respect

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in extern hospitals.	Emigration expenses.	Salaries and rations of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in work-houses.	All other poor relief expenditure.	
Cost of boarded-out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
									CO. ANTRIM.
181	1,165	1,316	-	50	-	1,074	59	700	Antrim.
15	98	101	-	18	-	700	18	284	Ballycastle.
220	1,532	1,471	-	81	-	1,297	52	821	Ballymena.
104	591	586	-	78	-	965	59	415	Ballymoney.
1,308	3,471	4,779	-	2,452	-	20,978	1,274	9,879	Belfast.
105	711	815	-	40	-	1,224	97	567	Larne.
179	1,907	1,188	-	72	-	1,540	182	1,667	Lisburn.
									CO. ARMAGH.
515	47	563	-	238	-	1,296	53	1,204	Armagh.
222	378	1,110	-	116	-	1,745	249	1,560	Lurgan.
									CO. CAVAN.
25	510	538	-	44	-	892	21	592	Ballyshannon.
62	222	284	-	92	-	459	30	177	Bawnboy.
45	602	738	-	72	-	1,075	25	611	Cavan.
28	591	589	-	87	-	746	22	317	Cooteshill.
									CO. DONEGAL.
47	450	497	-	17	-	656	73	685	Ballyshannon.
17	87	104	-	30	-	777	52	274	Donegal.
39	50	80	-	19	-	443	8	225	Dunfanaghy.
21	152	184	-	23	-	895	81	204	Glenties.
39	525	564	-	-	-	654	24	356	Inishowen.
10	54	54	-	29	-	492	10	450	Lettickenny.
14	117	121	-	58	-	768	20	295	Millford.
11	91	102	-	-	-	596	13	227	Stranoclar.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—Continued.								
	Total paid for expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispensary Houses Acta.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Sapota- misation Acta.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—Cont.									
CO. ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim ..	4,643	1,207	3	61	164	-	94	112	206
Ballycastle ..	1,646	716	4	23	121	-	26	36	62
Ballymena ..	6,208	1,615	21	91	76	-	144	129	273
Ballymoney ..	3,642	1,197	14	51	77	-	48	15	63
Belfast ..	76,847	6,876	62	1,022	1,833	94	3,891	2,113	6,004
Larne ..	4,511	668	6	75	30	-	122	77	199
Lisburn ..	6,813	1,667	18	104	193	-	347	316	663
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh ..	6,766	1,667	19	34	30	-	164	160	324
Lurgan ..	6,862	1,481	36	166	20	-	345	189	534
CO. CAVAN.									
Balleborough ..	2,266	867	13	26	67	-	7	6	13
Bawaboy ..	1,712	654	6	33	20	-	2	3	5
Cavan ..	4,600	1,769	22	63	61	-	67	18	85
Cootehill ..	2,367	768	16	36	-	-	-	-	-
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon ..	3,335	1,641	27	35	67	-	61	14	75
Donegal ..	2,061	772	19	36	-	-	44	28	72
Dunfennish ..	1,987	632	12	30	78	-	-	-	-
Omeath ..	2,617	1,235	34	62	1	-	6	1	7
Inishowen ..	2,727	961	26	66	166	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny ..	1,696	641	7	23	214	-	-	-	-
Millford ..	2,183	914	12	36	166	-	-	-	-
Stranorlar ..	1,578	672	22	26	76	-	14	6	20

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914.—continued.

Other expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914.	Fouudage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For work- house build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total expendi- ture from loans.		Of ex- penditure on relief of the poor, ex- clusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expendi- ture, ex- clusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
						s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—cont.
								CO. ANTRIM.
-	6,384	-	-	-	135,649	0 8½	0 11	Antrim.
-	2,571	-	-	-	48,308	0 8½	1 0½	Ballycastle.
-	3,024	4,953	-	4,953	144,489	0 10½	1 3½	Ballymena.
-	5,001	-	-	-	104,131	0 8½	0 11½	Ballymoreau.
-	91,683	002	-	002	1,607,081	0 11	1 1½	Belfast.
-	5,708	-	-	-	141,457	0 7½	0 9½	Larne.
-	3,556	101	216	317	201,959	0 7½	0 10½	Lisburn.
								CO. ARMAGH.
-	7,905	367	-	367	203,631	0 0½	0 9½	Armagh.
-	11,141	209	-	209	175,610	1 0½	1 3½	Lurgan.
								CO. CAVAN.
-	4,168	-	-	-	44,539	1 5½	1 10½	Ballyborough.
-	2,438	-	275	275	40,711	0 10	1 3½	Barnboy.
-	6,580	-	-	-	118,205	0 9½	1 1½	Cavan.
-	4,104	-	-	-	74,980	0 19½	1 1½	Crookhill.
								CO. DUNDALK.
-	4,600	-	-	-	53,598	1 3½	1 8½	Ballyshannon.
-	2,899	-	-	-	36,589	1 1½	1 7	Dowgal.
-	1,829	-	-	-	12,566	1 8½	2 11½	Dunshaughy.
5	3,862	-	-	-	22,959	2 2½	3 4½	Gentles.
-	3,975	-	-	-	42,674	1 3½	1 10½	Inshowen.
-	2,431	-	-	-	23,399	1 0½	1 6	Letterkenny.
-	3,250	-	-	-	21,279	1 4½	2 1	Milford.
-	2,243	-	-	-	31,978	0 11½	1 5½	Stranorlar.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In-advance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guard- ians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For work- house build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1875.	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. DOW.								
Banbridge	£ 0,092	£ 30	£ 240	£ 0,052	-	£ 940	£ 930	£ 2,263
Downpatrick	6,881	25	240	7,125	-	-	-	2,461
Kilkeel	2,069	-	130	2,738	-	-	-	643
Newry	0,172	-	010	9,783	-	-	-	2,230
Newtownards	0,978	19	477	7,474	1,250	-	1,250	2,230
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Binniskillen	5,450	-	100	5,550	-	-	-	1,454
Irvinestown	1,442	-	101	2,103	-	-	-	667
Lisnakea	2,782	1	190	2,583	-	-	-	755
Co. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine	4,735	-	340	5,075	-	-	-	1,455
Lisnavea	3,045	-	180	3,271	-	-	-	1,067
Londonderry	3,375	5	353	5,733	-	-	-	2,665
Magherafelt	4,935	-	290	5,201	-	-	-	1,682
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Carrickmacross	5,545	13	165	5,713	-	-	-	1,351
Castleblayney	5,075	-	95	5,170	-	-	-	1,596
Clones	2,510	-	107	2,707	-	-	-	1,069
Monaghan	2,124	17	208	2,430	-	-	-	818
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg	2,200	-	114	2,314	-	-	-	541
Clogher	2,328	2	06	2,435	-	1,300	1,300	780
Cookstown	3,310	10	320	3,662	-	-	-	667
Dungannon	5,340	40	238	5,518	-	1,000	1,000	1,640
Omagh	7,005	-	343	8,058	-	-	-	2,763
Strabane	0,250	-	197	0,427	-	-	-	1,390
Total Ulster 1814	284,000	330	17,395	302,028	10,782	3,470	14,163	96,887
Do. Do. 1913	291,179	011	16,468	308,253	2,030	4,405	7,335	192,778
Increase	2,800	10	867	3,778	7,652	-	0,847	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	1,605	-	2,391

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of district schools.	Main- tenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and blinds in public institutions and cost of relief in extern hospitals.	Emigra- tion ex- penses.	Salaries and pensions of others.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appli- ances in work- houses.	All other poor relief expen- diture.	
Cost of sounded- out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
									PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
									Co. DOWN.
5	2	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	Banbridge.
95	822	917	-	07	-	1,078	40	716	Downpatrick.
50	347	395	-	67	-	1,172	13	461	Kilkeel.
-	402	402	-	7	-	622	37	144	Newry.
221	1,649	2,070	-	206	-	1,830	56	797	Newtownards.
147	1,097	1,244	-	77	-	1,196	47	975	Co. FERMANAGH.
15	370	425	-	115	-	1,080	25	332	Enniskillen.
6	266	272	-	-	-	990	18	244	Irvinestown.
14	196	212	-	47	-	263	19	360	Lisnakea.
									Co. LONDONDERRY.
37	225	262	-	25	-	1,007	43	495	Coleraine.
60	122	161	-	13	-	504	62	329	Lisnardsy.
102	958	1,060	-	160	-	1,420	125	665	Londonderry.
-	725	725	-	93	-	947	25	714	Magherafelt.
									Co. MONAGHAN.
57	200	247	-	82	-	708	18	440	Carrickmacross.
43	442	485	-	137	-	657	47	332	Castleblayney.
14	18	32	-	32	-	669	24	411	Clones.
-	177	177	-	46	-	754	21	365	Monaghan.
									Co. TIRONE.
-	-	-	-	-	-	472	22	259	Castlederg.
17	245	262	-	59	-	588	23	237	Clogher.
-	372	372	-	67	-	322	43	414	Cookstown.
123	467	594	-	93	-	1,353	49	840	Dunmanon.
56	1,092	1,148	-	117	-	1,077	133	1,068	Omagh.
216	480	696	-	125	-	1,171	82	971	Sirahane.
4,509	24,920	29,429	-	1,5319	-	59,044	2,594	31,312	Total Under 1914.
4,573	24,916	29,489	-	5,052	70	56,197	2,072	32,179	Do. Do. 1913.
226	-	-	-	267	-	1,447	325	1,142	Increase.
-	699	873	-	-	76	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—(continued).						Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
	Total poor relief expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Principal	Interest.	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
Co. DOWN.									
Banbridge ..	5,110	1,325	14	83	81	-	42	93	135
Downpatrick ..	4,700	1,092	10	60	04	-	50	42	92
Kilkeel ..	1,854	722	0	34	100	-	-	-	-
Newry ..	7,758	2,112	18	101	210	1	70	04	140
Newtownards ..	5,811	1,428	7	91	140	-	115	73	188
Co. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen ..	4,900	1,367	28	51	226	-	104	59	154
Irvinestown ..	1,736	739	14	24	51	-	-	-	-
Lisnaskea ..	2,096	728	17	21	45	-	-	-	-
Co. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine ..	3,317	1,522	10	57	220	-	-	-	-
Lisnaveady ..	2,490	902	7	38	78	-	-	-	-
Londonderry ..	5,792	2,257	18	135	163	-	158	113	271
Magherafelt ..	4,406	659	21	68	104	-	53	21	74
Co. MONAGHAN.									
Carriekmacross	2,943	858	16	29	35	-	27	13	40
Castleblayney ..	4,158	851	25	52	40	-	-	-	-
Clones ..	2,217	932	8	35	45	-	-	-	-
Monaghan ..	2,210	1,255	21	52	228	-	18	39	54
Co. TYRONE.									
Castleberg ..	1,395	430	12	22	138	2	-	-	-
Clogher ..	1,948	720	15	27	43	-	-	10	10
Cookstown ..	2,745	858	13	42	20	-	18	27	45
Dungannon ..	4,239	1,250	17	60	21	-	60	75	135
Omagh ..	6,304	1,454	21	78	309	-	-	-	-
Strabane ..	2,067	1,017	17	66	200	-	-	-	-
Total Ulster 1914	230,091	82,447	729	3,214	5,797	97	5,250	4,807	10,057
Do. Do. 1913	239,253	82,140	724	3,424	5,798	192	5,741	4,899	10,640
Increase ..	-	281	55	-	20	-	218	58	276
Decrease ..	102	-	-	110	-	5	-	-	-

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

Other expendi- ture.	Total expendi- ture from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914	Fouadage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For work- house build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total expendi- ture from loans.		Of ex- penditure on behalf of the year, ex- clusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expendi- ture, ex- clusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
						s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
								Co. DOWN.
5	0,750	-	887	887	100,203	0 7½	0 8½	Banbridge.
-	0,004	-	-	-	185,502	0 6	0 8½	Downpatrick.
-	2,730	-	-	-	55,644	0 8	0 11½	Kilkeel.
-	10,341	-	-	-	178,107	0 10½	1 2	Newry.
-	7,008	1,244	-	1,244	187,081	0 7½	0 8½	Newtownards.
								Co. FERMANAGH.
13	4,830	-	-	-	106,108	0 8½	1 0½	Enniskillen.
-	2,506	-	-	-	52,687	0 8	0 11½	Irvinestown.
-	2,007	-	-	-	50,340	0 8½	0 11½	Lisnakea.
								Co. LONDONDERRY.
-	5,132	-	-	-	107,257	0 7½	0 11½	Coleraine.
-	3,551	-	-	-	66,845	0 8½	1 0½	Linnavady.
-	8,600	-	-	-	203,256	0 0½	0 10½	Londonderry.
-	5,622	-	-	-	93,097	0 11	1 2	Magherafelt.
								Co. MONAGHAN.
-	2,053	-	-	-	55,701	1 0½	1 3½	Currickmoren.
-	5,124	-	-	-	70,394	1 0½	1 3½	Casthlayney.
-	2,980	-	-	-	94,217	0 8½	0 11½	Glenties.
-	2,810	-	-	-	102,311	0 5½	0 9	Monaghan.
								Co. TYRONE.
-	1,990	-	-	-	27,560	1 0½	1 5½	Castlederg.
-	2,764	-	1,310	1,310	51,690	0 9	1 0½	Glogher.
-	3,715	-	-	-	68,531	0 9½	1 1	Cookstown.
-	5,742	-	019	040	112,227	0 9	1 0½	Dungannon.
-	8,170	-	-	-	118,041	1 0½	1 4½	Omagh.
-	0,900	-	-	-	117,215	0 19½	1 2½	Strabane.
23	303,347	7,707	3,337	11,104	5,522,045	0 9½	1 1	Total Ulster 1914.
29	303,015	4,288	2,970	7,204	5,012,754	0 9½	1 1	Do. Do. 1913.
-	332	3,419	861	3,840	20,101	-	-	Increase.
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In-maintenance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For work- house buildings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
CO. CLARE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyvaughan	1,710	-	68	1,708	-	-	-	653
Corrofin	2,114	-	127	2,241	-	-	-	890
Ennis	10,100	-	350	10,450	-	-	-	4,881
Ennistymon	5,270	-	211	5,481	-	-	-	2,320
Kiladysert	3,451	-	97	3,548	-	-	-	1,803
Kilrush	8,400	-	311	8,711	-	-	-	3,668
Seariff	6,378	-	294	6,602	150	-	150	2,663
CO. CORK.								
Bandon	6,658	29	122	6,803	-	-	-	1,959
Bantry	8,109	13	218	8,340	-	-	-	1,119
Castletown	2,303	20	39	2,414	109	-	109	643
Clonakilty	4,772	28	90	4,890	-	280	280	1,623
Cork	60,635	63	644	61,342	-	-	-	20,078
Dunmanway	2,707	19	72	2,898	-	100	100	637
Fermoy	7,421	40	141	7,601	460	-	460	2,198
Kanturk	8,496	24	61	8,581	-	-	-	1,901
Kinsale	4,029	17	73	4,119	-	-	-	1,368
Macroom	6,148	27	155	6,330	-	-	-	1,328
Mallow	10,290	38	234	10,562	-	-	-	4,360
Middleton	8,270	24	193	8,487	-	-	-	2,465
Millstreet	3,175	31	104	3,400	-	-	-	1,210
Mitchelstown	4,377	42	80	4,505	-	-	-	1,589
Skibbereen	5,682	-	137	5,810	-	-	-	1,654
Skull	2,359	32	114	2,490	-	-	-	683
Youghal	6,475	44	247	6,760	-	-	-	2,179
CO. KERRY.								
Caherevean	6,618	-	222	6,840	-	-	-	667
Dingle	6,346	-	60	6,409	-	-	-	1,761
Kemmare	3,668	-	67	3,735	100	75	175	693

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT REVENUE.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in extern hospitals.	Emigration expenses.	Salaries and rations of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in work-houses.	All other poor relief expenditure.	
Cost of boarded-out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
20	100	159	-	6	-	510	6	177	CO. CLARE.
24	131	165	-	42	-	515	29	353	Ballyvaghan.
225	1,200	1,325	-	117	6	1,720	79	1,147	Carrofin.
62	239	321	-	117	-	1,177	52	530	Ennistymon.
94	310	404	-	18	-	677	26	390	Kilbadyart.
17	779	796	-	91	8	1,551	92	654	Kilrush.
16	355	371	-	47	-	1,189	55	685	Scriff.
62	1,302	1,354	-	103	-	1,698	65	619	CO. CORK.
-	354	354	-	129	-	619	24	407	Randon.
-	285	285	-	82	-	621	30	288	Rantry.
92	683	755	-	59	-	860	47	453	Castletown.
1,312	7,077	8,390	-	1,604	-	9,141	705	5,169	Glomahilly.
39	659	698	-	86	-	784	27	536	Cork.
51	612	664	-	192	-	1,697	64	1,074	Dummanway.
94	984	1,058	-	121	-	1,540	89	1,259	Fermoy.
139	829	959	-	58	-	605	55	433	Kanturk.
139	576	675	-	71	-	1,303	33	696	Kinsale.
313	1,658	1,309	-	212	-	1,845	106	1,328	Macroom.
105	752	857	-	96	-	1,284	69	1,008	Mallow.
120	267	396	-	45	-	816	23	402	Milotea.
156	348	504	-	267	-	901	45	605	Millicreel.
69	781	350	-	87	-	1,039	115	629	Mitchelstown.
74	212	286	-	59	-	593	14	225	Skibbereen.
120	886	1,050	-	71	2	1,267	41	944	Skull.
207	1,650	1,257	-	187	-	844	97	649	Youghal.
22	366	390	-	212	-	1,190	62	812	CO. KERRY.
2	247	300	-	36	-	673	27	199	Caherdiveen.
									Dingle.
									Kenmare.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total poor relief expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
							Principal	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan ..	1,461	128	8	6	183	-	-	-	-
Corrofin ..	2,854	219	2	9	192	-	5	2	7
Ennis ..	9,355	1,181	25	23	542	-	-	-	-
Ennistymon ..	4,443	736	20	49	224	-	-	-	-
Kilbadyseret ..	2,698	420	3	15	42	-	-	-	-
Kilrush ..	6,488	1,664	27	46	78	-	6	2	8
Scariff ..	4,223	1,465	12	23	748	-	29	34	63
Co. CORK.									
Bandon ..	6,146	1,204	11	28	164	-	30	10	40
Bantry ..	2,732	764	7	23	85	-	26	11	37
Castletown ..	1,659	422	6	26	36	-	13	8	21
Glonaughty ..	3,793	610	14	31	221	14	69	21	90
Cork ..	45,169	6,470	22	317	1,573	165	224	165	389
Dunmaurway ..	2,978	749	12	23	60	-	45	16	61
Ferney ..	5,887	1,346	6	41	161	-	87	67	154
Kesturk ..	7,632	1,206	21	47	256	-	61	55	116
Kilasale ..	2,766	1,129	9	29	99	-	66	29	95
Macroom ..	4,971	1,477	25	28	280	0	79	17	96
Mallow ..	5,896	1,722	19	42	315	-	43	46	94
Middleton ..	6,989	1,312	6	23	124	-	52	14	72
Millstreet ..	2,769	419	14	26	104	-	46	17	65
Mitchelstown ..	2,350	608	5	27	24	-	74	70	145
Skibberoon ..	4,352	1,189	21	43	114	-	-	-	-
Skull ..	1,669	511	8	14	246	-	22	23	45
Youghal ..	5,861	1,667	16	28	183	-	49	35	84
Co. KERRY.									
Caherdiveen ..	2,461	1,121	46	24	86	-	-	-	-
Daigle ..	4,427	1,638	29	26	169	-	-	-	-
Keemara ..	2,375	812	13	22	176	-	15	13	28

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914.—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914.	Poundage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COPPIES AND UNIONS.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispersary Houses Act, 1870.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
								PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
								CO. CLARE.
£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	
-	1,861	-	-	-	20,424	1 5½	1 0½	Ballyvaghan.
-	2,203	-	-	-	20,473	2 0	2 4	Corroón.
-	11,140	-	101	101	70,259	2 5½	2 11	Keale.
-	5,460	-	-	-	27,001	2 4	2 10½	Ennistymon.
-	3,901	-	-	-	25,573	1 11½	2 4½	Kiladyart.
4	7,077	-	-	-	53,655	2 5	2 10½	Kilrush.
-	6,534	-	-	-	40,077	1 4½	2 2	Scarff.
								CO. CORR.
-	4,380	-	-	-	75,345	1 4½	1 0	Bandon.
2	3,560	-	-	-	24,406	2 2½	2 11½	Bantry.
-	2,408	58	-	58	12,923	2 0½	2 9½	Castletown.
-	4,781	-	113	113	52,210	1 5½	1 10	Clonsilla.
8	54,020	-	-	-	495,080	2 2½	2 8	Cock.
-	2,937	-	08	08	24,087	1 8½	2 2½	Dromowsey.
-	7,690	450	-	450	100,853	1 1½	1 5	Ferney.
-	8,723	-	-	-	78,856	1 0½	2 2½	Kanturk.
-	5,909	-	-	-	61,898	1 2½	1 7½	Kiasale.
-	5,263	-	-	-	67,373	1 2½	1 0½	Macroom.
-	10,583	-	-	-	100,166	1 7½	2 0½	Mallow.
-	8,520	-	-	-	67,710	1 5	1 0	Milbston.
-	3,409	-	-	-	27,470	2 0½	2 5½	Milstreet.
-	4,737	-	-	-	40,460	1 4½	1 10½	Milichstown.
-	5,910	-	-	-	50,310	1 0½	2 4½	Skibberen.
-	2,520	-	-	-	15,806	2 1½	2 2	Skull.
-	6,080	-	-	-	61,001	1 0½	2 2	Youghal.
								CO. KERRY.
-	5,177	-	-	-	27,678	2 0½	2 8½	Cabercreeve.
-	5,979	-	-	-	24,279	2 7½	4 8	Dingle.
-	3,418	62	110	181	22,343	2 1½	2 0½	Keemere.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For work- house buildings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total receipts from loans.	In-mainte- ment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER— continued.								
Co. KERRY—continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killarney	11,205	27	180	11,332	-	-	-	2,754
Listowel	12,000	22	157	12,225	-	-	-	3,022
Trillick	12,395	25	114	12,534	-	-	-	4,087
Co. LIMERICK.								
Croom	3,802	-	207	7,000	-	-	-	2,001
Kilmallock	13,878	89	611	14,178	-	-	-	4,025
Limerick	28,034	22	722	29,420	-	-	-	12,047
Newcastle	7,041	20	127	7,760	150	-	150	2,145
Bathkeale	2,075	45	90	2,210	-	-	-	2,123
Co. TIPPERARY, N.R.								
Bearfoakane	2,694	-	115	2,709	-	-	-	796
Nenagh	7,025	21	215	7,301	-	-	-	2,704
Roscrea	6,022	-	62	5,004	-	-	-	1,708
Thurles	6,327	29	122	6,009	-	-	-	2,122
Co. TIPPERARY, S.R.								
Curick-on-Suir	5,200	9	203	6,112	-	-	-	2,222
Cashel	7,160	4	137	7,261	-	-	-	2,600
Clogheen	6,250	61	111	6,417	418	-	418	2,502
Clonmel	9,025	15	394	10,034	-	-	-	3,200
Tipperary	12,714	60	278	14,647	-	-	-	5,966
Co. WATERFORD.								
Dungarvan	6,450	50	463	6,879	-	-	-	2,212
Kilmaclisheen	3,225	10	127	3,275	-	-	-	1,522
Lismore	5,871	12	127	6,010	-	-	-	1,904
Waterford	16,004	39	329	17,203	-	-	-	6,525
Total Munster 1914 ..	284,123	1,186	9,047	294,971	1,227	425	1,752	127,248
Do. Do. 1913 ..	279,070	1,368	9,950	290,378	690	410	1,310	122,757
Increase	4,658	182	-	4,203	427	15	442	-
Decrease	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	1,229

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in out-door hospitals.	Migra- tion ex- penses.	Salaries and pensions of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appli- ances in work- houses.	All other poor relief expen- diture.	
Cost of boarded- out children.	Cost of all other out-door relief ex- penditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont. CO. KERRY—cont.
243	1,872	2,116	-	417	-	1,566	66	634	Kilgarney.
127	1,791	1,918	918	468	-	1,725	40	1,665	Lisdoon.
418	2,222	2,640	-	426	-	1,863	126	1,989	Trillick.
									CO. LIMERICK.
108	433	540	514	158	-	1,467	70	663	Croom.
266	2,548	2,814	1,020	282	8	2,659	162	1,465	Kilmallock.
937	3,075	4,012	1,604	983	-	4,773	200	2,574	Limerick.
30	974	704	604	125	-	1,287	61	722	Newcastle.
113	1,807	1,920	575	64	-	1,528	36	532	Rathkeale.
									CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.
27	154	181	-	42	-	515	16	161	Borrisokane.
57	1,364	1,421	-	276	-	1,168	95	1,051	Nenagh.
-	361	361	-	61	-	1,266	30	527	Roscrea.
87	1,257	1,344	-	166	-	1,353	30	561	Thurles.
									CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.
55	648	703	-	167	-	1,442	59	632	Carrick-on-Suir.
16	683	673	-	70	-	1,484	52	616	Cashel.
117	380	473	-	121	-	1,213	66	848	Clogheen.
261	697	958	-	104	-	2,063	119	1,833	Clonmel.
57	1,730	1,777	-	127	-	2,062	128	1,366	Tipperary.
									CO. WATERFORD.
173	306	479	-	66	-	1,254	50	656	Dungarvan.
68	300	368	-	55	-	1,042	41	494	Kilmarthomas.
120	506	626	-	70	-	970	38	625	Lismore.
518	1,970	2,488	-	374	-	2,617	204	2,436	Waterford.
7,378	47,243	54,621	5,291	3,525	12	71,230	2,352	44,020	Total Munster 1914.
6,692	44,729	51,421	4,687	2,334	6	65,348	2,706	41,834	Do. Do. 1913.
386	516	614	204	-	6	1,882	202	2,186	Increase.
-	-	-	-	346	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total poor relief expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. KERRY—con.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killarney ..	8,883	1,835	37	70	306	-	94	74	138
Listowel ..	9,191	1,913	26	71	263	-	45	46	85
Trillick ..	10,374	2,073	32	79	252	-	59	18	72
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croom ..	5,409	622	5	24	117	-	16	3	13
Kilmallock ..	11,893	1,978	11	34	440	-	300	140	455
Limerick ..	29,074	3,493	37	136	492	40	497	265	762
Newcastle ..	5,948	1,202	26	55	165	-	23	27	55
Robbkade ..	5,123	1,296	12	28	317	-	111	43	154
Co. TIPPERARY, N.R.									
Borrisokane ..	1,794	570	8	14	192	-	-	-	-
Kenagh ..	6,730	1,540	28	46	112	-	-	-	-
Roscrea ..	2,840	914	12	31	165	19	-	-	-
Thurles ..	5,578	1,795	20	41	333	-	50	90	142
Co. TIPPERARY, S.R.									
Carriick-on-Suir	5,542	879	13	37	111	-	23	22	45
Cashel ..	5,795	1,265	9	39	259	-	5	11	16
Clogheen ..	5,329	992	4	28	142	9	118	158	289
Clonmel ..	8,282	1,313	2	39	225	-	142	417	559
Tipperary ..	11,636	1,896	68	64	181	9	169	119	279
Co. WATERSFORD.									
Desgarven ..	5,423	891	17	28	6	-	75	163	178
Kilmacthomas ..	3,519	548	16	12	37	-	20	19	39
Lismore ..	4,314	1,101	9	25	43	-	57	38	95
Waterford ..	15,610	1,958	17	110	338	-	-	-	-
Total Munster 1914	324,809	60,880	791	2,116	10,075	205	2,855	2,259	5,111
Do. Do. 1913	321,382	59,872	778	2,145	10,475	227	2,755	2,428	5,183
Increase ..	3,511	1,008	13	-	198	-	109	-	-
Decrease ..	-	-	-	29	-	22	-	172	72

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1911.	Poundage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For work-houses buildings.	Under the In-penny Houses Act, 1879.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	27.	28.	29.
						s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —continued
								Co. KERRY—cont.
£	£	£	£	£	£			Kilbarney.
-	11,329	-	-	-	24,040	2 1½	2 8½	Lisowal.
2S	11,510	-	-	-	70,701	2 7½	2 8	Trillick
-	12,888	-	-	-	94,073	2 2½	2 8½	
								Co. LIMESBORO.
-	5,150	-	-	-	64,527	1 8½	2 0½	Croom.
-	14,107	-	-	-	141,610	1 8	2 0½	KilmaLock.
-	31,729	-	-	-	269,508	2 6½	2 0½	Limerick.
-	7,081	242	-	242	64,808	1 9	2 2½	Newcastle.
-	7,900	-	-	-	70,174	1 9	2 2	Rathcola.
								Co. TIPPERARY, N.R.
-	2,484	-	-	-	41,631	0 10½	1 2½	Borrisokane.
-	5,450	-	-	-	64,710	1 5	1 0½	Nough.
-	5,021	-	-	-	65,357	0 10	1 0½	Roscrea.
-	7,924	-	13	13	91,980	1 2½	1 8½	Thurles.
								Co. TIPPERARY, S.R.
-	6,628	-	-	-	78,618	1 5	1 8½	Carrick-on-Suir.
-	7,383	-	-	-	108,467	1 0½	1 4½	Coahel.
0	8,600	460	-	460	84,010	1 7½	2 1	Clogheen.
-	10,490	-	-	-	72,826	2 2½	2 10½	Clonmel.
-	14,419	700	-	700	148,467	1 7½	1 11½	Tipperary.
								Co. WATKINSFORD.
-	6,542	-	-	-	54,427	2 0	2 4½	Dungarvan.
-	4,164	-	-	-	33,873	2 1½	2 6	Kilmethomas.
1	5,587	-	-	-	50,502	1 8½	2 2½	Lismore.
-	17,433	-	-	-	160,360	1 10½	2 2	Waterford.
43	494,728	1,961	414	2,365	3,594,396	1 9½	2 3	Total Munster 1914.
179	490,250	3,831	482	4,313	3,583,072	1 0½	2 2½	Do. Do. 1913.
-	4,478	-	-	-	4,323	0 6½	0 0½	Increase.
134	-	1,650	68	1,618	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In-maintenance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For workhouse buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total receipts from loans.	
L.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow	£ 14,653	£ -	£ 366	£ 15,019	-	-	-	£ 5,384
Co. DUBLIN.								
Balrothery	7,778	41	180	7,999	-	-	-	5,234
Dublin, North	72,990	64	1,328	74,382	-	-	-	50,937
Dublin, South	102,863	333	4,780	108,076	5,500	-	5,500	45,713
Rathdown	18,965	60	262	19,287	-	-	-	5,693
Co. KILDARE.								
Athy	9,600	31	535	10,166	-	-	-	4,207
Cairbridge	9,852	55	64	9,971	-	-	-	2,000
Near	10,425	146	180	10,751	150	-	150	2,720
Co. KILKENNY.								
Cullin	5,012	-	170	5,182	-	-	-	2,549
Castlecumber	3,363	-	121	3,484	-	-	-	1,291
Kilkenny	10,865	-	199	11,064	-	-	-	4,723
Thomastown	4,327	23	92	4,442	-	-	-	1,229
Uringford	2,868	-	123	3,051	-	-	-	1,065
KING'S Co.								
Bier	8,673	38	174	8,885	-	-	-	2,423
Edenderry	6,621	65	132	6,818	-	-	-	1,747
Tullamore	10,771	83	153	11,007	-	190	190	4,550
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon	4,182	49	104	4,335	-	-	-	1,330
Granard	4,545	17	100	4,662	-	-	-	1,635
Longford	5,019	10	131	5,160	-	-	-	1,729
Co. LOUIS.								
Ardee	5,424	29	149	5,602	-	-	-	1,679
Drogheda	9,805	59	346	10,210	-	-	-	2,046
Dundalk	10,733	54	329	11,116	-	-	-	2,476

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914.—continued

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAME OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in outdoor hospitals.	Emigration expenses.	Salaries and ratings of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in work-houses.	All other poor relief expenditure.	
Cost of boarded-out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
412	2,378	2,790	-	47	-	2,370	177	2,082	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
									CO. CARLOW.
									Carlow.
									CO. DUBLIN.
199	1,638	1,855	-	102	-	1,558	41	623	Balrothery.
5,020	4,229	8,387	-	2,858	-	10,108	694	10,101	Dublin, North.
1,061	5,799	6,340	-	2,998	-	15,600	1,145	13,209	Dublin, South.
1,179	2,128	3,871	-	589	-	2,982	188	2,079	Rathdown.
									CO. KILDARE.
212	1,050	1,232	-	114	-	1,680	118	1,153	Athy.
77	725	802	-	31	-	1,158	196	1,119	Colbride.
595	1,437	1,792	-	122	-	1,669	143	998	Naas.
									CO. KILKENNY.
114	375	698	-	94	-	1,207	39	797	Collan.
-	314	314	-	19	-	947	78	463	Castlecree.
522	1,278	1,810	-	220	-	1,547	98	1,218	Kilkenny.
73	639	712	-	33	-	373	7	484	Thomastown.
6	432	438	-	26	-	680	56	411	Uringford
									KING'S CO.
170	560	730	-	243	-	1,327	42	1,171	Birr.
71	487	758	-	69	-	1,804	48	715	Edinstown.
58	692	1,040	-	75	-	1,624	105	1,008	Tullamore.
									CO. LONGFORD.
-	277	277	-	43	-	958	23	573	Ballymahon.
5	419	423	-	19	-	858	34	520	Granard.
135	684	819	-	32	-	1,960	30	1,463	Longford.
									CO. LOUTH.
28	1,007	1,035	-	68	-	1,180	36	425	Ardee.
53	1,903	1,856	840	180	-	1,552	60	692	Drogheda.
178	1,526	1,804	-	300	-	1,604	58	1,285	Dundalk.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total poor relief expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
							Principol.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow ..	12,742	1,074	17	54	217	-	272	598	250
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery ..	6,113	1,543	7	37	170	-	85	50	235
Dublin, North ..	56,125	5,248	115	512	1,326	155	1,018	554	2,592
Dublin, South ..	84,238	6,756	124	586	1,564	-	1,747	1,325	2,672
Rathdown ..	14,704	3,677	27	105	706	25	466	467	867
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy ..	8,505	1,843	11	42	280	-	45	41	66
Celbridge ..	5,216	1,845	7	28	23	-	121	20	166
Nass ..	7,584	2,356	10	81	222	-	164	181	246
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan ..	5,825	1,018	12	20	21	10	40	37	68
Castlecomer ..	3,012	506	6	21	202	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny ..	9,395	1,521	18	47	160	-	45	21	72
Thomastown ..	3,328	612	12	23	37	-	80	30	128
Urfingford ..	2,587	611	11	16	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S CO.									
Birr, ..	6,546	1,521	16	45	308	-	141	140	281
Edenderry ..	4,381	1,584	17	20	37	-	66	43	161
Tullamore ..	8,756	1,442	14	40	124	-	247	193	460
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon ..	2,504	813	8	25	170	-	116	78	194
Granard ..	3,468	1,182	18	42	50	-	21	13	24
Longford ..	5,152	677	20	40	169	-	37	10	48
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee ..	4,372	1,061	11	25	67	-	13	4	17
Drogheda ..	8,378	1,752	15	51	165	-	70	91	166
Dundalk ..	8,507	1,716	30	75	260	-	110	68	214

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

Other expenditures.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1870.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
								PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
								CO. CARLOW.
-	15,594	100	397	497	150,855	1 7½	1 13½	Carlow.
								CO. DUBLIN.
42	8,347	-	814	814	108,863	1 1½	1 6½	Baleathery.
43	66,057	555	-	555	563,176	2 1½	2 5½	Dublin, North.
-	90,383	4,534	-	4,534	943,997	1 9½	2 0½	Dublin, South.
-	19,501	-	1	1	205,275	0 11½	1 3½	Rathdown.
								CO. KILDARE.
-	10,776	-	-	-	160,110	1 6½	1 11½	Athy.
-	7,033	-	-	-	196,296	0 11½	1 4	Cethridge.
6	19,795	4	-	4	169,950	0 11½	1 4	Noss.
								CO. KILKENNY.
-	7,098	13	-	13	71,896	1 7½	1 11½	Cullin.
-	3,337	-	-	-	32,192	1 10½	2 6½	Castlecomer.
2	11,331	-	-	-	105,545	1 10	2 2½	Kilkenny.
-	4,450	-	-	-	65,921	1 0½	1 4½	Thomasstown.
-	3,228	-	-	-	45,020	1 1½	1 5½	Unliggish.
								KING'S CO.
-	8,479	-	-	-	104,870	1 2½	1 7½	Birr.
-	6,189	-	-	-	96,463	0 11	1 3½	Edenderry.
-	10,829	-	132	132	85,669	2 0½	2 0½	Tullamore.
								CO. LONGFORD.
10	4,180	-	-	-	61,691	0 11½	1 4	Ballymahon.
-	4,822	-	-	-	86,048	0 9½	1 1½	Grassard.
392	4,353	-	-	-	61,357	1 8½	2 0½	Longford.
								CO. LOUTH.
-	5,554	-	-	-	95,810	0 11	1 2	Ardee.
-	10,461	-	-	-	128,530	1 3½	1 7½	Doagheda.
-	10,746	-	-	-	118,137	1 5½	1 9½	Dundalk.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In-maintenance
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispensary Homes Act, 1870.	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. MEATH.								
Dunshaughlin	4,918	60	140	5,154	-	-	-	1,516
Kells	6,532	-	164	6,696	-	-	-	1,098
Navan	7,022	17	268	7,307	-	-	-	2,681
Oldcastle	3,437	-	103	3,540	-	700	700	1,000
Trim	6,130	30	187	6,347	-	-	-	1,029
QUEEN'S CO.								
Abbeyleix	4,942	55	70	5,107	-	-	-	1,504
Mountmelick	7,592	52	327	7,971	-	220	220	2,841
Co. WEXFORD.								
Athlone	5,742	24	147	6,033	-	1,200	1,200	2,165
Delvin	4,450	-	67	4,517	-	-	-	1,209
Mullingar	9,642	68	157	10,087	-	-	-	2,146
Co. WEXFORD.								
Ennisceathy	5,050	50	410	6,028	-	-	-	2,794
Geary	5,471	66	365	6,006	-	-	-	2,667
New Ross	11,596	1	630	12,507	-	-	-	4,585
Wexford	8,872	80	620	9,872	-	-	-	2,467
Co. WICKLOW.								
Ballinglass	5,945	30	120	6,095	-	280	280	1,227
Rathdrum	4,464	67	61	4,992	-	-	-	2,420
Shillelagh	3,250	15	67	3,332	-	-	-	684
Total Leinster 1914	453,644	1,750	12,507	668,033	3,460	2,699	5,159	164,432
Do. Do. 1913	416,419	1,080	12,684	631,780	2,565	1,025	3,610	199,415
Increase	37,227	64	-	37,144	3,605	1,484	4,549	-
Decrease	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	4,923

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
GOV. RELIEF.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in exterior hospitals.	Emigra- tion ex- penses.	Salaries and pensions of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appli- ances in work- houses.	All other poor relief expen- diture.	
Cost of boarded- out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief ex- penditure	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER— <i>cont.</i>									
CO. MEATH.									
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
38	571	609	340	68	-	842	80	480	Dunshaughlin.
55	479	534	430	94	-	1,249	92	970	Kells.
153	687	1,140	805	72	-	903	41	1,309	Nevan.
77	442	519	-	47	-	820	22	452	Oldcastle.
21	709	729	682	60	-	1,044	40	608	Trim.
QUINN'S CO.									
45	575	620	-	40	-	910	27	280	Abbeyleix.
60	1,248	1,307	-	29	-	1,169	45	942	Monasterelek.
CO. WESTMEATH.									
391	984	1,375	-	177	-	1,827	78	1,044	Athlone.
129	653	782	-	56	-	805	35	506	Delvin.
624	965	1,519	-	294	-	1,622	82	1,210	Mallogh.
CO. WEXFORD.									
372	1,810	2,182	-	247	-	1,210	44	954	Banscoorthy.
57	506	623	-	42	-	1,295	95	582	Corey.
124	2,338	2,462	-	198	-	1,509	61	1,120	New Ross.
105	1,207	1,572	-	153	-	1,133	09	814	Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.									
27	891	918	-	92	-	1,581	31	255	Edlingham.
215	2,253	2,508	-	68	-	1,202	73	932	Rathdrum.
35	346	381	-	48	-	692	21	204	Shilleigh.
9,144	50,309	59,313	3,102	9,907	-	72,569	4,340	22,815	Total Leinster 1914.
5,266	49,045	54,610	3,420	9,022	3	71,980	4,009	22,514	Do. Do. 1913.
-	724	508	-	885	-	1,013	277	-	Increase.
291	-	-	523	-	3	-	-	2,049	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total poor relief expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Act.	Expenses under Lascable Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Act.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
							Principal	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.									
CO. DUBLIN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dunshaughlin ..	3,015	917	1	14	79	—	185	119	304
Kells ..	4,040	1,031	8	29	275	—	—	—	—
Navan ..	9,941	805	14	29	68	—	95	98	194
Oldcastle ..	2,934	1,003	7	32	21	—	—	3	3
Trim ..	4,828	1,229	9	24	255	—	51	41	92
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleir ..	3,487	1,498	15	29	295	—	55	16	61
Mountmelick ..	6,297	1,352	7	59	233	—	94	48	142
CO. WESTMID.									
Athlone ..	8,266	1,547	21	51	49	—	131	91	222
Delvin ..	3,860	822	7	14	34	—	—	—	—
Mullingar ..	7,888	1,966	97	52	195	—	215	196	311
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscothy ..	7,437	1,348	24	63	75	—	74	91	165
Geey ..	4,972	950	7	31	99	—	132	143	275
New Ross ..	9,796	1,637	12	59	165	—	134	160	294
Wexford ..	6,099	1,417	13	71	49	—	54	23	87
CO. WICKLOW.									
Bellingham ..	4,584	1,182	5	27	133	—	89	29	95
Bathrum ..	7,321	2,380	9	55	84	—	124	137	261
Shilleigh ..	2,708	646	3	16	3	—	15	9	24
Total Leinster 1914	370,796	92,881	780	2,919	8,265	190	7,261	4,895	12,059
Do. Do. 1913	375,905	92,852	735	2,635	8,162	214	7,439	5,062	12,441
Increase ..	—	349	45	—	203	—	—	—	—
Decrease ..	4,979	—	—	18	—	24	188	104	288

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914.	Poundage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Dis-pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of ex-penditure on relief of the poor, ex-clusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	Of total ex-penditure, ex-clusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
31.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
				<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER
								Co. MEATH.
£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Dunshaughlin.
-	5,239	-	-	-	100,670	0 8½	0 11½	Kells.
-	6,288	-	-	-	95,971	1 0½	1 3½	Nasau.
-	5,016	77	-	77	102,038	1 4½	1 6½	Oldcastle.
-	4,000	-	1,325	1,325	94,229	0 11	1 3	Trim.
-	0,697	-	-	-	109,635	0 10½	1 2½	
								QUEEN'S CO.
-	5,290	-	400	400	85,419	0 9½	1 2½	Abberley.
-	8,280	-	330	330	103,492	1 3½	1 7½	Mountmelick.
								Co. WICKHAMPTON.
-	10,147	-	1,500	1,500	92,165	1 0½	2 2½	Athlone.
-	4,743	-	-	-	53,421	1 5½	1 9½	Delvin.
-	10,545	-	-	-	162,842	0 11½	1 3½	Mullingar.
								Co. WEXFORD.
-	9,112	-	-	-	116,590	1 3½	1 6½	Baniscortley.
-	6,060	-	-	-	81,909	1 1½	1 5½	Gorey.
-	11,863	-	-	-	107,280	1 0½	2 2½	New Ross.
-	7,095	-	-	-	114,554	1 0½	1 6½	Wexford.
								Co. WICKLOW.
32	0,048	-	283	283	84,768	1 1	2 5½	Ballinglass.
-	10,116	-	-	-	131,688	1 1½	1 0½	Rahindrum.
-	3,450	-	-	-	30,273	1 0½	1 10½	Shillelagh.
327	438,033	5,083	4,758	9,841	5,290,346	1 5	1 9	Total Leinster 1914.
196	493,568	2,655	1,571	3,920	5,244,032	1 5½	1 9½	Do. Do. 1913.
131	-	2,428	3,487	5,915	10,314	-	-	Increase.
-	4,563	-	-	-	-	0 0½	0 6½	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In-maintenance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1874.	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Co. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe	6,572	-	246	6,818	-	-	-	2,321
Chilken	2,774	18	35	2,827	150	-	150	1,139
Galway	11,034	20	846	12,000	400	-	400	4,568
Glenties	2,535	25	73	2,633	360	-	360	1,034
Gort	4,259	34	214	4,507	-	-	-	1,227
Loughrea	5,308	5	178	5,491	400	-	400	1,424
Mount Bellew	3,892	-	53	3,945	-	-	-	1,319
Oughlins	3,454	9	87	3,550	-	-	-	611
Portlanna	3,537	-	116	3,653	-	-	-	1,264
Tusam	6,050	10	222	7,178	-	-	-	2,346
Co. LEITRIM.								
Curry-on-Shannon	3,470	-	167	3,637	-	-	-	1,235
Manorhamilton	3,012	20	133	3,165	-	-	-	1,260
Mohill	3,400	-	77	3,477	-	-	-	1,111
Co. MAYO.								
Ballina	4,674	-	80	4,754	-	-	-	1,810
Ballinrobe	2,509	35	172	2,716	-	-	-	775
Belmullet	2,843	15	92	2,950	-	-	-	602
Castlebar	3,762	53	80	3,895	-	150	150	1,126
Claremorris	4,100	20	61	4,221	250	-	250	1,654
Kilala	3,980	22	3	4,005	-	-	-	849
Swinesford	5,611	72	167	5,850	-	-	-	1,970
Westport	6,523	-	87	6,610	-	-	-	1,362
Co. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle	5,325	24	261	5,610	-	-	-	1,860
Castlerea	5,821	-	151	5,972	-	-	-	1,731
Roscommon	4,102	4	138	4,244	-	-	-	1,711
Strkestown	3,138	-	106	3,244	-	-	-	1,546

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAME OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.			
OUR RETURN.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in extern hospitals.	Emigra- tion ex- penses.	Salaries and pensions of officers.	Cost of medicine and medical and surgical appli- ances in work- houses.	All other poor relief expendi- ture.				
Cost of boarded- out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure	Total.								10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	19.
-	328	328	-	02	-	1,314	57	1,322	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			CO. GALWAY..
-	140	140	-	120	-	735	12	496	Ballinasloe.			CHESN.
224	557	751	-	502	-	2,218	209	1,050	Galway.			Glennamaddy.
142	209	351	-	100	-	554	33	619	Gort.			Gort.
122	301	409	-	151	-	990	27	421	Loughrea.			Loughrea.
102	454	556	-	103	5	955	18	754	Mount Bellew.			Mount Bellew.
22	170	192	-	91	-	972	24	303	Oughterard.			Oughterard.
4	182	186	-	100	-	692	45	260	Portlanna.			Portlanna.
-	182	182	-	75	-	809	27	408	Tonn.			Tonn.
92	616	730	-	133	-	1,451	85	615	CO. LERRIN.			CO. LERRIN.
-	381	381	-	50	-	890	42	393	Carrick-on-Shannon			Carrick-on-Shannon
-	323	323	-	130	-	859	23	468	Maasinchonon.			Maasinchonon.
35	312	348	-	20	-	703	43	454	Mohill.			Mohill.
									CO. MAYO.			CO. MAYO.
30	698	705	-	107	-	1,262	45	510	Ballis.			Ballis.
43	200	243	-	24	-	791	28	320	Ballinrobe.			Ballinrobe.
-	190	190	-	39	-	565	14	341	Belmullet.			Belmullet.
07	291	358	-	53	-	852	39	643	Castlebar.			Castlebar.
-	614	614	-	62	-	832	21	459	Claremorris			Claremorris
-	310	310	-	59	-	591	7	455	Killy.			Killy.
25	440	405	-	204	-	832	70	631	Swinsford.			Swinsford.
145	1,198	1,343	-	245	-	1,214	85	532	Westport.			Westport.
									CO. ROSCOMMON.			CO. ROSCOMMON.
37	628	605	-	02	-	952	47	453	Boyle.			Boyle.
61	365	416	-	211	-	891	58	924	Castles.			Castles.
94	251	445	-	33	2	1,010	29	677	Roscommon.			Roscommon.
23	270	293	-	53	-	600	29	260	Strabane.			Strabane.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.—continued.									
	Total poor relief expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Acts.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments under the Galway Hospital Act, 1892.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
								Principal.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.										
CO. GALWAY.										
Ballinacree ..	5,404	1,408	10	34	45	—	290	7	1	4
Chilten ..	2,538	992	20	29	229	—	154	13	12	25
Galway ..	9,038	1,810	14	82	129	—	298	296	286	684
Glennamaddy ..	2,081	512	11	30	147	—	135	92	84	176
Gort ..	3,309	848	12	21	151	—	182	59	39	98
Loughrea ..	2,284	1,035	17	39	50	—	323	58	33	91
Mount Bellew ..	2,871	697	6	24	26	—	109	60	42	111
Oughterard ..	2,179	625	8	33	58	—	106	31	17	48
Portumna ..	2,766	492	11	10	61	—	150	—	—	—
Tram, ..	5,563	1,294	25	53	170	—	444	60	82	142
CO. LEITRIM.										
Creech-na-Shannon	2,017	648	22	29	95	—	—	—	—	—
Manocharlton ..	2,907	894	23	28	68	—	—	37	26	63
Moill ..	2,714	754	10	34	30	8	—	—	—	—
CO. MAYO.										
Ballina ..	4,409	622	24	51	110	—	—	37	10	47
Ballinrobe ..	2,321	821	25	39	98	—	—	20	15	35
Belmullet ..	1,691	641	17	26	63	—	—	22	5	27
Cretlishar ..	3,085	816	13	48	42	—	—	21	15	36
Claremorris ..	3,094	952	23	45	—	—	—	50	22	72
Killybeg ..	1,777	464	15	31	108	—	—	14	18	32
Swinsford ..	4,528	1,065	20	88	103	—	—	247	117	364
Westport ..	4,781	1,381	22	43	216	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ROSCOMMON.										
Boyle ..	4,030	1,194	42	52	212	—	—	27	20	47
Castleroa ..	4,220	1,228	31	55	82	—	—	20	28	48
Roscommon ..	3,947	642	8	29	158	—	—	—	—	—
Strokedown ..	2,788	552	20	23	30	—	—	—	—	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914.	Percentage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispersary Houses Act, 1879.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
						s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
								CO. GALWAY.
-	7,199	-	-	-	60,103	1 4½	1 9½	Ballinacree.
-	4,827	183	-	153	19,710	2 8	4 1½	Chimney.
12	22,043	22	228	305	71,006	2 6½	5 4½	Galway.
-	3,763	-	-	-	32,596	1 7½	2 4	Glensroadsdy.
-	4,821	-	-	-	63,604	1 6½	2 1½	Gort.
-	5,445	204	-	204	77,734	1 0	1 4½	Loughrea.
-	3,873	-	-	-	46,479	1 6	1 10½	Mount Bellew.
-	3,267	-	-	-	17,312	2 6½	3 10	Oughterard.
-	3,496	-	-	-	36,909	1 6½	1 11½	Portumna.
-	7,638	-	-	-	79,068	1 5	1 11½	Tuam.
								CO. LEITRIM.
5	3,816	-	-	-	49,119	1 2½	1 6½	Carrick-on-Shannon.
-	4,085	-	-	-	44,098	1 4	1 9½	Monaghan.
-	3,556	-	-	-	40,057	1 4½	1 9½	Mohill.
								CO. MAYO.
-	5,313	-	-	-	60,094	1 9½	2 1½	Ballina.
-	3,317	-	-	-	61,675	0 9	1 1	Ballinrobe.
-	2,407	-	-	-	11,441	2 11½	4 4½	Beltmullet.
-	4,041	-	131	131	48,186	1 3	1 7½	Castlebar.
-	4,406	-	-	-	45,946	1 7½	1 11½	Claremorris.
-	2,427	-	-	-	20,687	1 6½	2 4½	Kesh.
-	6,177	-	-	-	43,846	2 0½	2 0½	Swinsford.
-	6,463	-	-	-	47,125	2 0½	2 9	Westport.
								CO. ROSCOMMON.
-	5,576	-	-	-	76,294	1 0½	1 5½	Boyle.
-	5,784	-	-	-	76,000	2 1½	1 6½	Castlerea.
-	4,784	-	-	-	65,342	1 2½	1 6½	Roscommon.
-	3,418	-	-	-	51,289	1 1	1 4	Stroobstown.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.				RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In-maintenance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.	Rents of dispensary residences, &c.	Other receipts.	Total receipts from revenue.	For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879	Total receipts from loans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Co. Sligo.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dromore West	2,064	11	90	3,071	-	-	-	994
Sligo	12,245	71	421	12,738	-	-	-	4,475
Tobermory	5,818	8	122	5,448	-	-	-	1,632
Total Connaught 1914 ..	184,820	453	4,992	139,275	1,569	159	1,719	44,849
Do. Do. 1913 ..	184,154	538	4,404	139,059	59	1,445	1,403	45,428
Increase	666	-	-	216	1,510	-	317	-
Decrease	-	75	492	-	-	1,286	-	566

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER	284,093	639	17,295	302,028	16,782	3,400	14,182	90,887
MUNSTER	384,138	1,186	6,647	394,971	1,327	428	1,755	137,348
LEINSTER,	473,646	1,789	13,197	498,633	5,059	2,599	8,158	164,473
CONNAUGHT	184,820	453	4,992	139,275	1,569	159	1,719	44,849
TOTAL IRELAND 1914 ..	1,256,697	4,049	44,861	1,305,207	19,319	9,484	25,803	465,597
Do. Do. 1913 ..	1,211,416	2,803	44,300	1,259,895	6,465	7,283	13,748	450,348
Increase	45,281	1,246	45	45,312	12,854	-	12,055	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	799	-	9,319

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of district schools.	Maintenance of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots in public institutions and cost of relief in extern hospitals.	Emigration expenses.	Salaries and rations of officers.	Cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in work-houses.	All other poor relief expenditure.	
Cost of boarded-out children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief expenditure.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
36	326	362	-	28	-	610	38	673	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
302	915	1,217	-	187	-	1,484	136	1,806	Co. Sligo.
4	490	494	-	196	-	963	54	1,154	Dromore West.
									Sligo.
									Tobereury.
1,020	11,553	12,573	-	2,063	7	26,766	1,413	17,960	Total Connaught 1914.
1,020	11,460	12,480	-	2,045	-	26,116	1,208	17,327	Do. Do. 1913.
-	153	153	-	-	7	654	270	223	Increase.
-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

4,509	24,038	28,535	-	5,310	-	59,644	5,264	53,313	ULSTER.
7,378	47,248	54,626	5,261	8,505	17	71,356	5,915	44,035	MUNSTER.
6,144	56,809	59,313	3,363	9,967	-	73,599	4,346	55,595	LEINSTER.
1,629	11,553	13,182	-	2,066	7	26,766	1,473	17,965	CONNAUGHT.
22,660	129,190	151,850	8,304	20,897	24	221,236	13,165	151,137	Total Ireland 1914.
22,256	122,400	144,656	8,023	25,974	88	225,844	12,644	150,266	Do. Do. 1913.
416	787	1,197	-	928	-	5,395	1,131	662	Increase.
-	-	-	219	-	64	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.									
	Total poor relief expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments under the General Hospital Act, 1892.	Payments in respect of borrowed money.		
								Principal.	Interest.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
CO. DUBLIN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dromore West ..	2,654	686	0	21	91	-	-	34	16	50
Sligo ..	9,391	2,012	27	75	166	-	-	111	57	168
Tobaccoary ..	4,747	999	29	34	318	-	-	92	20	69
Total Connaught 1914	197,194	25,865	529	1,140	2,449	8	2,246	1,889	983	2,872
Do. Do. 1913	160,697	25,420	529	1,174	2,692	50	2,157	1,262	996	2,258
Increase ..	367	445	-	-	247	-	89	127	-	111
Decrease ..	-	-	-	28	-	12	-	-	16	-

SUMMARY OF

UNION ..	236,001	62,447	762	3,514	5,797	97	-	9,690	4,687	10,377
MUNICIPAL ..	224,809	69,889	761	2,119	10,670	209	-	2,555	2,294	9,111
LEASING ..	870,709	92,861	789	2,018	8,353	160	-	7,821	4,898	12,669
CONNAUGHT ..	197,194	25,865	529	1,140	2,449	8	2,246	1,889	983	2,872
Total Ireland 1914	1,628,999	202,073	2,852	9,105	28,274	500	2,346	17,454	12,914	30,368
Do. Do. 1913	1,623,463	199,908	2,768	9,278	27,690	503	2,157	17,197	12,226	29,423
Increase ..	-	2,165	88	-	784	-	89	257	-	-
Decrease ..	564	-	-	133	-	63	-	-	224	67

during the year ended the 30th September, 1914—*continued.*

Other expenditure.	Total expenditure from revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Valuation in 1914.	Poundage on the valuation.		NAMES OF COMMITTEES AND UNIONS.
		For work-house buildings.	Under the Dispersory Houses Act, 1879.	Total expenditure from loans.		Of expenditure on relief of the poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	Of total expenditure, exclusive of amount defrayed from loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	
-	3,513	-	-	-	37,519	1 5	1 10½	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. CO. GALW.
-	18,512	-	-	-	105,028	1 9½	2 3½	Dromore West.
-	5,917	-	-	-	41,777	2 5½	2 10	Sligo. Toberecurry.
17	162,898	370	414	793	1,415,373	1 6½	2 0½	Total Connaught 1914.
77	141,287	50	1,110	1,160	1,413,059	1 6	2 0	Do. Do. 1913.
-	1,539	329	-	367	2,214	0 6½	0 0½	Increase.
60	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	Decrease.

PROVINCES.

33	369,347	7,797	3,337	11,134	5,632,945	0 9½	1 1	ULSTER.
45	404,723	1,481	414	2,395	3,594,366	1 9½	2 3	MUNSTER.
327	453,603	5,083	4,718	9,841	5,269,340	1 5	1 9	LEINSTER.
17	142,820	379	414	793	1,415,373	1 6½	2 0½	CONNAUGHT.
412	1,368,899	15,210	8,923	24,133	15,909,969	1 2½	1 7½	TOTAL IRELAND 1914.
478	1,267,129	10,824	5,839	16,663	15,807,919	1 3½	1 7½	Do. Do. 1913.
-	1,779	4,386	3,084	7,470	45,042	-	-	Increase.
66	-	-	-	-	-	0 6½	-	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.

N.B.—THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATORY NOTE SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH WORKHOUSES, OR OUTDOOR RELIEF, AND IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, RESPECTIVELY, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. THE TOTALS SHOULD BE VIEWED ACCORDINGLY.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at mercy during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. ANTRIM.								
Antrim	110	3	2,347	2,460	15	5	20	158
Ballycastle ..	26	1	422	549	2	-	2	31
Ballymena ..	196	0	2,230	2,426	20	1	20	311
Ballymoney ..	85	5	1,150	1,244	12	-	12	154
Belfast	2,797	271	24,271	27,349	107	18	125	890
Larne	123	10	2,332	2,465	10	1	11	107
Lisburn	121	12	4,201	4,484	17	1	18	227
Co. ARMAGH.								
Armagh	164	19	1,252	1,435	50	0	05	2
Lurgan	296	42	4,340	4,678	24	0	40	201
Co. CAVAN.								
Balleisborough ..	37	3	2,250	2,322	4	-	4	100
Bawnboy	40	2	447	469	8	4	12	48
Cavan	108	12	1,273	1,445	13	3	16	-
Ooteshill	05	1	1,710	1,830	6	-	5	122
Co. DOWN.								
Ballyshannon ..	110	14	013	1,037	7	-	7	104
Downal	53	3	297	353	2	1	3	15
Dunfanaghy ..	20	2	308	430	-	7	7	11
Giant's	77	7	708	892	4	-	4	44
Inishowen ..	84	2	777	863	7	-	7	132
Letterkenny ..	50	0	1,241	1,277	-	3	3	10
Milford	41	4	090	124	2	-	2	31
Stencroar	50	2	640	701	1	1	2	20
Co. DOWN.								
Banbridge	175	14	2,843	3,092	12	3	15	162
Downpatrick ..	123	12	1,730	1,864	10	2	12	174

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

was RETURN.—The figures in cols. 2, 6, 9 and 12 of the following table represent the numbers of persons in year but those in cols. 4 and 10 do not represent so many individual persons, inasmuch as the same person however, the average number of *feebled* persons maintained in each workhouse each day throughout

Out-door.—cont.		In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in extern hospitals.				Total of columns 2, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the work-houses during the year.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
persons.		Gross total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.			
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.					12.	13.	14.	15.	17.	18.
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
								CO. ANTRIM.
75	333	353	2	4	9	2,893	48,619	Antrim.
0	38	38	4	7	11	993	11,654	Ballynath.
103	619	449	7	4	11	3,893	74,082	Ballymena.
47	201	214	0	9	14	1,475	37,664	Ballymoney.
413	1,273	1,395	164	225	389	29,131	1,682,329	Belfast.
52	219	239	4	9	9	2,794	52,145	Larne.
79	318	334	9	2	7	4,325	70,193	Lisburn.
								CO. ARMAGH.
7	10	79	7	33	40	1,599	51,771	Armagh.
155	389	429	5	35	43	9,195	120,295	Lurgan.
								CO. CAVAN.
48	154	198	2	9	11	2,491	29,943	Ballsborough.
39	87	69	3	16	21	569	12,993	Bowboy.
474	674	490	4	9	13	1,948	64,956	Cavan.
44	166	171	3	7	19	2,611	33,613	Coeshill.
								CO. DONEGAL.
75	179	189	—	4	4	1,227	49,489	Ballyshannon.
5	29	23	2	—	2	379	19,873	Donegal.
11	22	29	1	4	5	463	7,376	Dunashogy.
19	93	67	2	—	2	921	29,491	Glenties.
69	298	215	1	1	2	1,989	21,977	Inishowen.
16	28	31	1	7	8	1,219	18,739	Letterkenny.
10	41	43	2	8	10	867	22,395	Millford.
0	21	83	—	—	—	734	29,419	Stranorlar.
								CO. DUBLIN.
92	296	290	0	28	28	2,249	89,593	Banbridge.
91	259	247	4	9	19	2,141	54,359	Dowpatrick.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in work- houses.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
			Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.
16.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.								
CO. ANTRIM.								
Antrim	18	111	1,296	224	1,464	4 3½	0 9½	5 6½
Ballycastle ..	21	32	485	56	515	5 6½	0 7½	6 2
Ballymena ..	22	263	2,443	303	2,740	4 7½	0 6½	5 2½
Ballymoney ..	28	103	1,244	106	1,443	4 7½	0 6	5 4½
Belfast	66	2,045	31,170	5,516	38,889	4 8½	0 6½	4 6½
Larne	21	143	1,535	175	1,758	4 3	0 6½	4 6½
Lisburn	16	192	2,121	125	2,240	4 2½	0 3	4 5½
CO. ARMAGH.								
Armagh	43	160	2,048	348	2,360	4 7½	0 9½	5 6
Lurgan	26	330	3,722	552	4,286	4 3½	0 7½	4 11½
CO. CAVAN.								
Balleborough ..	19	32	1,166	106	1,217	6 2½	0 6	6 8½
Bawsboy	37	40	588	32	678	4 6½	0 7½	5 2½
Cavan	44	178	1,811	258	2,069	3 11½	0 6½	4 6½
Cootehill	20	40	1,372	154	1,528	5 4	0 7½	5 11½
CO. DONEGAL.								
Ballyshannon ..	28	111	1,318	128	1,446	4 6½	0 6½	5 6
Donegal	55	54	682	32	764	4 16½	0 7	5 2½
Dunstanaghy ..	18	21	216	57	273	3 10½	1 6½	4 16½
Glenfles	35	31	409	231	1,189	4 6½	1 0½	5 7½
Inishowen	37	33	595	186	1,077	3 11½	0 6½	4 6½
Letterkenney ..	16	51	568	85	671	4 4½	0 7½	5 6½
Millford	30	61	772	139	911	4 10	0 10½	5 8½
Stranorlar	29	55	519	121	646	2 6½	0 10	4 4½
CO. DUBLIN.								
Bankbridge	25	121	2,080	244	2,255	4 6½	0 6	4 6½
Downpatrick ..	25	146	1,827	264	2,691	4 8½	0 3	5 4½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at com- mencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of ad- missions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons. No. at com- mencement of the year.
					No. at com- mencement of the year.	No. placed out at nursery during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.								
Co. DOWN—cont.								
Kilkeel	48	1	2,424	2,433	-	-	-	134
Nerry	208	9	4,636	4,753	27	3	30	462
Newtownards ..	167	11	2,435	2,611	23	2	25	365
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Enniskillen ..	110	9	1,301	1,329	7	2	9	103
Irvinestown ..	41	4	445	490	2	-	2	40
Lisnakea	57	6	922	1,084	3	1	4	41
Co. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine	122	10	434	772	5	-	5	60
Lisnady	80	11	1,535	1,455	6	4	9	17
Londonderry	228	18	2,881	3,097	11	-	11	182
Mogherishell ..	101	7	2,246	2,417	-	-	-	160
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Garricknacross ..	100	10	3,122	2,225	9	2	12	60
Castledowney ..	124	7	2,012	2,145	5	2	10	165
Cross	60	4	1,226	1,292	1	-	-	2
Monaghan	60	1	1,274	1,435	-	-	-	27
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg ..	25	4	296	426	-	-	-	-
Clogher	29	4	2,415	2,458	3	-	5	60
Goodstown ..	78	6	1,158	1,207	-	-	-	63
Dungannon ..	106	10	2,475	2,676	16	4	20	119
Omagh	100	14	2,457	2,617	7	6	13	276
Strabane	124	18	1,782	1,924	21	16	47	229
Total Ulster 1914	7,179	619	97,757	105,695	216	110	420	5,627
Do. Do. 1913	7,616	694	100,658	108,353	502	112	615	6,021
Increase	-	25	-	-	14	-	11	-
Decrease	437	-	2,291	2,703	-	2	-	394

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS,	Out-door.— <i>con.</i>			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiot and imbeciles, and in extern hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Work- house during the year.
	All other persons — <i>con.</i>		Grand total.	No. at commencement of the Year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.						
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—<i>con.</i>								
Co. DOWN—<i>con.</i>								
Kilkeel	18	150	150	2	4	6	2,430	16,511
Newry	206	658	688	0	21	30	6,471	74,556
Newtownards ..	63	306	391	4	4	8	6,090	68,303
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Enniskillen ..	38	141	150	5	13	18	1,687	47,194
Irvinestown ..	21	63	65	—	—	—	555	14,870
Lisnaskea	18	67	81	2	2	4	1,110	13,898
Co. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine	18	68	71	1	0	18	862	50,521
Lisnady	11	28	37	1	—	1	1,464	31,514
Londonderry ..	84	276	597	11	1	12	3,396	37,428
Magherafelt ..	44	184	164	0	1	7	2,012	56,877
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Carriekmacross ..	26	85	67	2	6	2	3,537	67,975
Castledubray ..	112	217	227	8	13	16	2,328	45,281
Clons	0	11	14	1	4	5	1,311	26,579
Monaghan	6	43	43	3	—	3	1,481	24,411
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg	—	—	—	—	—	—	622	11,719
Clogher	35	62	65	2	4	6	2,653	15,354
Cookstown	24	77	77	3	18	13	1,367	23,603
Dungannon	65	214	204	7	8	13	2,697	29,724
Omagh	114	308	403	6	8	12	3,832	66,666
Strahane	78	298	345	2	6	12	2,303	28,194
Total Ulster 1914	3,876	6,333	6,150	312	527	840	115,673	2,331,944
Do. Do. 1913	3,561	9,542	16,107	204	470	779	116,228	2,911,289
Increase	—	—	—	12	52	78	—	—
Decrease	665	1,048	1,622	—	—	—	3,665	78,236

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of risk in respect of each total in column 6.	Average daily number of persons in workhouse.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
		£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—cont.
6	40	685	57	642	4 10½	0 5½	5 4½	CO. DOWN—cont.
10	264	2,564	364	2,510	4 8½	0 0½	5 3½	Kilkeel.
27	192	1,995	275	2,270	4 0	0 8½	4 8½	Newry.
								Newtownards.
								CO. FERMANAGH.
26	129	1,372	112	1,484	4 0½	0 4	4 4½	Enniskillen.
21	41	535	147	607	4 10½	1 4½	0 2½	Irvinstown.
18	52	752	63	765	5 4½	0 0½	0 10	Lisnalee.
								CO. LONDONDERRY.
60	139	1,579	286	1,495	3 0½	0 8½	4 1	Coleraine.
22	89	971	120	1,097	4 3½	0 9½	4 10½	Lisnady.
28	249	2,245	420	2,065	3 7½	0 8	4 3½	Londonderry.
23	155	1,647	335	1,982	4 0½	0 10	4 10½	Magherafelt.
								CO. MONAGHAN.
12	104	1,293	95	1,331	4 0½	0 4½	4 11	Carickmacross.
21	124	1,778	121	1,899	0 0	0 4½	5 10½	Castleblayney
21	73	958	81	1,080	5 2½	0 5	0 7½	Cross.
17	67	760	23	846	4 4½	0 6½	4 10	Monaghan.
								CO. TYRONE.
19	32	446	95	541	0 4	1 1½	6 9½	Castlederg.
0	42	637	125	760	0 11½	1 1½	7 1½	Clogher.
23	79	931	66	997	4 6½	0 3½	4 10	Cookstown.
15	109	1,256	281	1,040	4 0½	0 11½	5 9½	Dungannon.
25	182	2,202	401	2,763	4 10	0 11½	0 9½	Omagh.
28	146	1,575	236	1,809	4 1½	0 7½	4 9½	Strabane.
27	7,759	80,585	13,202	69,937	4 3½	0 8	4 11½	Total Ulster 1914.
27	7,970	88,179	14,899	102,378	4 5½	0 6½	4 11½	Do Do. 1913.
-	-	-	-	-	0 0½	-	-	Increase.
-	217	1,564	1,297	3,891	-	0 0½	-	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse and District School.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at com- mencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admis- sions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other
					No. at com- mencement of the year.	No. placed out at turns during the year.	Total.	No. at com- mencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Co. CLARE.								
Ballyvaughan ..	48	1	613	662	2	1	3	26
Corroaha ..	54	3	1,002	1,059	3	2	5	21
Ennis ..	328	17	1,661	2,002	13	1	14	200
Ennistymon ..	161	6	1,203	1,370	10	4	14	76
Kilbadinert ..	57	2	265	324	8	1	9	50
Kilruan ..	216	15	663	1,197	-	2	2	231
Scarliff ..	129	3	682	1,114	5	-	5	65
Co. CORK.								
Bandon ..	119	16	2,378	2,207	5	10	16	272
Bantry ..	85	4	1,360	1,351	-	-	-	71
Castletown ..	48	1	480	538	-	-	-	95
Clonakilly ..	121	2	1,020	1,188	11	2	13	135
Cork ..	1,664	121	9,170	10,904	100	35	231	2,116
Dunmanway ..	75	5	1,043	1,121	8	-	8	167
Fermea ..	158	13	2,701	2,632	10	5	15	215
Keatork ..	215	10	1,024	1,409	20	3	23	265
Kinsale ..	114	4	1,236	1,354	12	3	14	175
Macroom ..	95	4	693	693	23	2	25	161
Mallow ..	261	22	2,406	2,770	28	5	43	237
Milbetoa ..	228	11	2,546	2,785	15	5	20	224
Millicrest ..	81	1	265	1,037	23	1	27	65
Milsheltown ..	191	10	1,376	1,469	15	3	18	70
Skibbereen ..	126	5	1,168	1,297	13	2	21	265
Skull ..	41	1	976	1,612	11	-	11	62
Youghal ..	186	6	1,898	2,063	21	7	28	163
Co. KERRY.								
Oaherevoan ..	66	2	652	524	29	2	31	280
Dingle ..	114	3	941	1,028	6	-	5	126
Kenmare ..	76	3	743	823	1	-	1	71

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door.— <i>con.</i>		Gross total.	In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in extern hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.		
persons.			No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work-houses.	District school, as charged to the contributory unions.			
No. placed on lists during the year	Total.	10.				11.			12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
7	31	34	1	—	1	717	18,602	—	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.		
1	32	37	2	3	5	1,101	19,349	—	CO. CLARE.		
190	509	514	3	22	25	2,541	124,909	—	Ballyvaghan.		
39	163	177	4	4	8	1,855	56,672	—	Cierole.		
22	72	81	—	4	4	699	21,463	—	Ennis.		
607	900	903	2	5	7	2,046	85,175	—	Ennistymon.		
79	144	149	3	5	8	1,272	47,329	—	Kilbadyart.		
140	432	448	6	19	25	2,880	61,416	—	Kilrush.		
46	117	117	5	4	11	1,479	54,286	—	Scariff.		
29	124	136	4	3	12	674	17,625	—	CO. CORK.		
151	286	289	4	12	17	1,496	69,613	—	Bandon.		
1,370	3,480	3,711	104	190	296	14,908	603,189	—	Barry.		
259	446	454	3	11	14	1,589	23,421	—	Castletown.		
323	551	596	11	28	35	4,331	66,664	—	Closakilly.		
466	673	702	4	26	30	3,880	76,318	—	Cork.		
170	348	362	4	14	18	1,734	43,911	—	Dunmanway.		
56	216	241	3	22	25	1,263	34,211	—	Fermoy.		
221	508	551	11	32	43	3,275	100,073	—	Kesturk.		
137	361	381	6	24	30	4,190	94,161	—	Kinsale.		
94	99	128	3	5	8	1,171	30,208	—	Mallow.		
120	190	208	8	45	53	1,780	41,572	—	Midleton.		
344	689	610	6	1	7	1,854	69,609	—	Millstreet.		
67	118	129	4	1	5	1,132	17,305	—	Mitchelstown.		
268	451	479	3	24	27	2,500	67,456	—	Skibbereen.		
303	458	494	9	30	39	1,667	23,176	—	Skull.		
45	171	177	4	35	39	1,274	43,890	—	Youghal.		
23	94	95	1	9	10	938	23,798	—	CO. DUBLIN.		
									Cabercivea.		
									Dingle.		
									Kecmare.		

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house.	District school, from each constitu- ent union.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
CO. CLERK.									
Ballyvaughan ..	27	51	—	572	81	653	4 3½	0 7½	4 10½
Corrofin ..	18	53	—	807	93	900	0 3½	0 8½	0 12½
Ennis ..	02	342	—	4,085	870	4,955	4 7	0 11½	5 8½
Ennistymon ..	41	155	—	2,017	192	2,209	5 0½	0 5½	5 6½
ICilladywest ..	00	59	—	945	148	1,093	0 2	0 11½	7 2½
ICluragh ..	75	233	—	2,715	382	3,097	4 5½	0 7½	5 2
Scariff ..	42	130	—	1,854	102	1,956	5 5½	0 5½	5 11½
CO. COEK.									
Bandon ..	25	141	—	1,602	263	1,865	4 0½	0 8½	5 2
Bantry ..	25	94	—	590	269	1,159	4 0½	0 10½	4 10½
Castletown ..	25	49	—	584	59	643	4 0½	0 5½	5 0½
Clonakilty ..	42	150	—	1,508	313	1,821	3 8½	0 20½	4 7
Cork ..	57	1,708	—	17,719	2,523	20,242	3 11½	0 6½	4 0
Dunmarway ..	25	78	—	794	123	917	3 5½	0 7½	4 0½
Ferrihy ..	17	178	—	2,036	109	2,145	4 3½	0 5	4 8½
Kanturk ..	42	215	—	2,499	502	3,001	4 5½	0 10½	5 4½
Kinsale ..	22	120	—	1,165	151	1,316	3 9½	0 3½	4 3½
Macroom ..	24	94	—	1,172	153	1,325	4 9½	0 7½	5 5
Mallow ..	28	291	—	3,744	419	4,163	4 11½	0 6½	5 0
Midleton ..	25	259	—	3,040	445	3,485	4 0	0 5	5 2
Milinstree ..	20	83	—	619	191	1,110	4 2	0 10½	5 1½
Mitchelstown ..	28	113	—	679	289	1,268	3 3½	0 11½	4 8½
Skibbereen ..	50	191	—	1,437	107	1,544	3 0	0 4	3 4
Skull ..	17	47	—	542	44	586	4 4½	0 4½	4 9
Youghal ..	24	185	—	1,906	271	2,177	3 11½	0 7	4 6½
CO. EXMAY.									
Caherdivea ..	44	43	—	740	111	851	4 6	0 8	5 2
Dingle ..	41	120	—	1,593	168	1,761	5 1	0 6½	5 7½
Keomara ..	24	79	—	840	124	964	4 1½	0 7½	4 9½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse and District School.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.								
Co. KERRY—cont.								
Killarney ..	235	14	1,758	1,977	32	3	20	411
Lislowel ..	307	20	1,508	1,835	12	4	10	414
Trillick ..	280	20	4,161	4,569	54	9	63	812
Co. LIMERICK.								
Coom ..	160	15	1,400	1,581	10	1	11	77
Kilmallock ..	330	33	2,280	2,643	29	4	23	452
Lisierick ..	1,007	52	0,102	7,221	82	13	95	1,050
Newcastle ..	173	11	254	1,068	2	1	4	138
Rathkeale ..	181	12	1,834	2,027	10	6	16	171
Co. TIPPERRARY, N.R.								
Barrisokane ..	51	1	1,627	1,679	2	-	3	41
Nenagh ..	195	7	2,315	2,515	5	1	6	227
Rosera ..	121	8	1,802	1,931	-	-	-	70
Thurles ..	151	19	1,684	1,854	13	1	14	260
Co. TIPPERRARY, S.R.								
Carrick-on-Suir ..	120	14	4,683	4,815	6	6	12	177
Cashel ..	154	13	970	1,137	1	1	2	154
Clogheen ..	104	12	3,284	3,400	12	1	14	110
Clonmel ..	292	22	5,970	6,284	20	6	26	153
Tipperary ..	420	29	3,085	4,150	2	0	9	327
Co. WATERFORD.								
Dungarvan ..	180	15	1,021	1,226	21	7	28	180
Kilmothomas ..	115	11	3,920	4,046	3	1	4	80
Lismore ..	120	10	2,081	2,217	10	2	22	124
Waterford ..	042	51	5,074	5,767	66	20	86	772
Total Munster 1914	10,460	760	102,412	113,518	814	180	1,100	12,274
Do Do. 1913	10,670	724	101,227	112,623	811	182	1,094	12,751
Increase ..	-	-	1,185	897	3	12	16	-
Decrease ..	204	24	-	-	-	-	-	477

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door.— <i>cont.</i>			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, lunatic and imbeciles, and in certain hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 19.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons — <i>cont.</i>		Gross total.	No. at commen- cement of the year.	No. sent to insti- tutions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District school, as changed to the contribu- tory unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—<i>cont.</i>									
CO. KERRY—<i>cont.</i>									
Kilbarney ..	615	1,024	1,090	10	123	133	3,179	94,167	-
Listowel ..	273	487	793	19	65	71	2,600	95,562	26,663
Trillick ..	1,041	1,853	1,919	12	87	99	9,515	129,832	-
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom ..	117	194	205	9	17	29	1,812	53,759	9,133
Kilmallock ..	467	929	942	14	77	91	3,683	119,679	15,929
Limerick ..	692	1,942	2,037	23	55	63	9,341	243,586	25,666
Newcastle ..	112	250	254	7	9	13	1,395	53,291	3,007
Rathkeale ..	132	293	319	5	9	14	2,390	91,913	9,077
CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.									
Borrisokane ..	50	71	74	1	5	9	1,759	29,314	-
Newagh ..	289	543	549	6	39	99	3,191	70,963	-
Roscrea ..	94	104	194	3	15	18	2,113	45,935	-
Thurles ..	170	450	450	5	11	19	2,359	74,441	-
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.									
Carriek-on-Suir ..	199	575	533	3	38	39	5,513	74,664	-
Cashel ..	304	833	399	4	7	11	1,538	91,629	-
Claghoon ..	59	175	139	9	13	24	3,979	61,579	-
Clonmel ..	185	318	354	12	11	23	6,971	167,194	-
Tipperary ..	533	865	874	5	13	18	5,943	157,937	-
CO. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan ..	303	499	516	4	14	18	3,369	66,341	-
Kilmoashenas ..	41	121	125	2	9	11	4,132	47,839	-
Lismore ..	87	211	233	5	12	19	2,460	47,933	-
Waterford ..	429	1,199	1,254	19	29	38	7,929	246,945	-
Total Munster 1914	11,921	24,995	25,204	392	1,209	1,601	149,323	3,935,321	62,949
Do. Do. . 1913	15,323	28,074	29,163	427	1,139	1,616	140,401	4,029,853	63,509
Increase ..	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	1,806
Decrease ..	3,392	2,979	3,959	35	-	15	3,882	94,334	-

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District school, from each contributory union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER— <i>cont.</i>
48	258	-	3,340	387	3,756	5 0	0 7	5 7	Co. KERRY— <i>cont.</i>
57	224	55	2,098	178	2,080	4 0½	0 3½	5 0½	Kilbarney.
29	356	-	3,599	258	4,067	4 1½	0 3½	4 4½	Lisowal.
									Trillick.
									Co. LIMERICK.
30	144	22	1,690	341	2,031	4 8½	0 11	5 4½	Croom.
45	303	44	3,623	432	4,055	4 7	0 6½	5 1½	Kilnafock.
51	941	70	10,801	1,186	12,047	4 5½	0 3½	4 11	Limerick.
59	148	22	1,823	322	2,145	4 9½	0 10½	5 7½	Newcastle.
35	169	25	1,925	258	2,183	4 4½	0 7	4 11½	Rathkeale.
									Co. TIPPERRARY, N.R.
12	56	-	732	74	706	4 11½	0 0	5 5½	Berrhokane.
28	194	-	2,194	510	2,704	4 4	1 0	5 4	Neaugh.
24	125	-	1,466	220	1,705	4 6	0 8½	5 2½	Roosven.
40	204	-	1,756	383	2,139	3 3½	0 8½	4 0½	Thurles.
									Co. TIPPERRARY, S.R.
15	203	-	1,937	261	2,255	3 9½	0 0	4 3½	Carrick-on-Suir.
54	160	-	2,221	379	2,600	6 6½	0 10½	5 11	Cushet.
18	160	-	2,140	302	2,502	4 10½	0 0½	5 8½	Cloghena.
17	294	-	2,950	323	3,303	3 10½	0 5	4 3½	Commet.
38	452	-	5,155	811	5,966	4 7½	0 8½	5 4	Tipperrary.
									Co. WATERFORD.
36	182	-	2,036	250	2,316	4 3½	0 7½	4 10½	Dusgarven.
12	131	-	1,434	262	1,620	4 2½	0 7½	4 9½	Kilnaughtomas.
22	131	-	1,725	169	1,924	5 0½	0 7	5 7½	Lisnore.
43	674	-	5,220	1,646	6,865	8 3½	0 7½	9 11	Waterford.
55	10,732	238	120,631	16,917	137,548	4 3½	0 7½	4 10½	Total Munster 1814.
57	11,041	234	120,830	17,807	138,737	4 5½	0 7½	4 9½	Do. Do. 1815.
-	-	4	-	-	-	0 1½	-	0 1	Increase
2	259	-	399	900	1,309	-	0 0½	-	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse and District school.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out of nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
CO. CARLOW.								
Carlow	319	17	2,396	2,662	56	3	60	638
CO. DUBLIN.								
Balrothery ..	154	10	3,759	3,923	25	12	37	278
Dublin, North ..	2,236	68	8,983	11,216	222	10	232	2,472
Dublin, South	3,796	107	17,671	21,464	180	5	185	2,374
Rathdown ..	448	39	2,664	3,337	102	12	115	496
CO. KILDARE.								
Athy	254	25	3,460	3,739	32	4	36	292
Celbridge ..	120	14	2,457	2,581	10	—	10	172
Nans	234	17	4,692	4,943	29	—	29	365
CO. KILKENNY.								
Callan	139	14	3,503	3,548	12	2	14	288
Castlecomer ..	72	12	1,643	1,748	—	—	—	112
Kilkeny	309	18	3,707	3,115	27	1	28	340
Thomastown ..	96	9	2,172	2,277	7	2	9	119
Uringford ..	50	5	463	547	5	—	5	67
KING'S CO.								
Birr	154	12	1,894	2,050	17	9	26	116
Edenderry	124	9	1,474	1,607	8	2	10	144
Tullamore ..	266	14	3,700	3,986	6	—	6	276
CO. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon ..	111	6	2,381	2,478	—	—	—	72
Granard	121	6	926	1,052	2	—	2	167
Longford ..	142	12	1,909	2,064	20	2	22	160
CO. LOUTH.								
Ardee	111	4	3,823	3,938	4	1	5	164
Drogheda ..	235	13	4,572	4,809	6	2	8	275
Dundalk ..	226	17	5,591	5,814	19	2	21	444

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door.—con.		In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in sixteen hospitals.				Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
persons.		Gross total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work-house.	District school, as charged to the contributory unions.	
No. placed on lists during the year	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
Co. CARLOW.									
401	537	096	2	9	11	2,509	117,430	-	Carlow.
Co. DUBLIN.									
412	600	727	4	16	20	4,670	60,109	-	Balrothery.
5,673	4,745	4,977	139	416	555	16,781	611,440	-	Dublin, North.
3,732	5,105	5,341	137	305	342	26,507	1,335,123	-	Dublin, South.
559	1,643	1,301	65	8	54	4,823	102,673	-	Rathdown.
Co. KILDARE.									
360	535	624	6	7	13	4,379	102,350	-	Athy.
75	247	237	6	4	10	2,856	44,020	-	Coleridge.
520	885	914	7	31	38	5,895	57,913	-	Naes.
Co. KILKENNY.									
88	340	354	2	14	16	3,918	50,280	-	Cullin.
24	137	137	-	7	7	1,622	29,435	-	Castlecomer.
444	784	812	15	31	46	3,973	125,500	-	Kilkeny.
41	160	105	3	-	3	2,460	35,850	-	Thomastown.
337	464	467	1	6	7	981	23,673	-	Urblogford.
King's Co.									
121	227	263	16	23	31	2,344	61,660	-	Bkr.
216	360	370	2	12	14	1,661	47,652	-	Edenberry.
74	350	356	5	6	11	4,347	96,426	-	Tullamore.
Co. LONGFORD.									
64	136	136	2	8	11	2,655	41,372	-	Ballymahon.
40	147	149	3	2	5	1,216	47,628	-	Grassard.
415	524	605	2	1	3	2,673	54,285	-	Longford.
Co. LOUTH.									
144	328	233	1	20	21	4,392	62,111	-	Anice.
154	520	534	9	33	42	6,306	80,380	11,489	Drughda.
202	746	707	11	79	90	6,491	99,445	-	Dundalk.

No. 8—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Week- hours.	District school, from each contribu- tory union.	Pro- visions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—cont.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow	45	323	-	£ 4,070	£ 527	£ 5,506	s. 4	s. 4	s. 4
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery ..	15	145	-	1,927	207	2,334	4 5	0 8½	5 2½
Dublin, North ..	72	2,223	-	22,504	4,253	26,957	3 10½	0 9	4 7½
Dublin, South ..	42	3,461	-	40,884	4,826	45,720	4 3½	0 6	4 0½
Rathdown ..	40	444	-	4,323	650	5,408	4 2½	0 5½	4 0
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy	27	280	-	3,523	622	4,207	4 0½	0 11½	5 0
Coltbridge ..	17	123	-	1,701	200	2,090	5 24	0 11½	5 3½
Nass	16	241	-	2,488	232	2,720	3 13½	0 4½	4 4
CO. KILKENNY.									
Cullin	17	162	-	2,279	270	2,640	5 4½	0 7½	6 0½
Carlicoman ..	17	81	-	1,078	112	1,101	5 1½	0 5½	5 8
Kilkenny ..	26	236	-	4,014	758	4,772	4 7	0 10½	5 5½
Thomasstown ..	17	167	-	1,056	173	1,229	3 0½	0 7½	4 5
Uringford ..	42	42	-	924	82	1,006	5 7½	0 5	6 1½
KING'S CO.									
Birr	36	160	-	2,201	162	2,473	5 2½	0 5	5 7½
Edenderry ..	30	121	-	1,589	158	1,747	4 5	0 5½	5 1½
Tullamore ..	25	272	-	2,737	515	4,283	5 2	0 8½	5 11½
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahan ..	17	113	-	1,200	139	1,330	4 0½	0 5½	4 6
Grassard ..	44	129	-	1,473	153	1,626	4 4½	0 5½	4 10
Longford ..	23	149	-	1,477	262	1,720	3 0½	0 7½	4 5½
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee	11	118	-	1,405	271	1,670	4 0½	0 10½	5 5½
Draghda ..	19	221	22	2,852	244	3,006	4 11½	0 5	5 4½
Dundalk ..	16	242	-	2,966	572	3,478	4 5	0 10½	5 4½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse and District School.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at com- mence- ment of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admis- sions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at com- mence- ment of the year.	No. placed out at work during the year.	Total.	No. at com- mence- ment of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.								
CO. MEATH.								
Dunshaughlin ..	73	19	2,007	2,060	4	1	5	99
Kells	93	14	1,418	1,523	6	-	6	100
Nanna	143	12	1,633	2,008	16	1	16	140
Oldcastle ..	42	3	1,963	2,010	11	-	11	47
Trim	120	14	2,015	2,136	1	2	4	122
QUEEN'S CO.								
Abbeyleix ..	84	6	1,738	1,675	5	4	10	90
Mountmelick ..	176	8	1,927	2,121	13	1	14	-
CO. WEXFORD.								
Ashmore ..	203	14	4,149	4,363	43	10	53	205
Delvin	75	1	2,394	2,590	13	3	16	94
Mullingar ..	177	20	3,421	3,627	67	2	69	163
CO. WEXFORD.								
Enniscorthy ..	210	12	2,188	2,410	37	5	42	475
Goer	116	6	1,549	1,664	6	1	7	103
New Ross ..	220	22	9,237	9,669	12	3	15	495
Wexford ..	205	18	1,364	1,607	23	5	28	334
CO. WICKLOW.								
Ballinglass ..	124	5	1,773	1,902	5	1	6	194
Bushroom ..	192	12	2,605	2,673	26	6	32	610
Shillelagh ..	73	2	1,975	2,048	8	-	8	64
Total Leinster 1911	12,119	632	128,437	141,300	1,036	119	1,155	12,668
Do. Do. 1913	12,867	716	135,187	148,562	1,849	154	1,203	13,423
Increase ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease ..	638	66	6,750	7,334	12	35	48	815

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door.— <i>cont.</i>			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in extern hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 13, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year is				
	All other persons — <i>cont.</i>		Gen. total.	No. at com- mencement of the year.	No. sent to insti- tutions during the year.	Total.		Week- house.	District school, as charged to the contributory unions.			
	No. placed on lists during the year	Total.								11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—<i>cont.</i>												
CO. MEATH.												
Droicheadhlin	59	128	143	3	3	6	3,228	31,903	—			
Kells	80	180	180	3	7	9	1,730	37,750	3,614			
Navan	187	347	363	5	10	15	3,360	63,425	12,466			
Oldcastle	58	125	136	3	14	19	2,183	21,610	—			
Trim	04	186	192	4	3	7	2,537	43,622	3,860			
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix	63	145	135	4	10	14	2,047	34,581	—			
Mountmelick	971	971	685	3	5	7	2,813	73,700	—			
CO. WEXFORD.												
Athdown	104	373	435	4	21	25	4,636	75,523	—			
Delvin	163	361	317	1	9	10	3,507	28,079	—			
Mullingar	147	313	404	9	20	29	4,090	75,390	—			
CO. WEXFORD.												
Enniscommery	320	811	810	8	10	18	3,274	70,610	—			
Gorey	70	181	188	3	8	10	1,803	45,584	—			
New Ross	487	663	1,080	0	50	50	10,044	128,763	—			
Wexford	293	622	600	10	11	21	2,468	78,629	—			
CO. WICKLOW.												
Ballinacorney	114	300	314	0	15	15	2,237	45,478	—			
Ballinacorney	353	662	907	3	13	16	3,583	68,323	—			
Ballinacorney	49	110	110	1	5	6	2,177	25,047	—			
Total Leinster 1914	10,358	28,801	27,010	600	1,147	1,647	109,874	4,092,340	36,255			
Do. Do. 1913	17,709	31,133	33,325	480	662	1,451	182,539	4,712,698	29,680			
Increase	—	—	—	11	165	196	—	—	—			
Decrease	4,444	5,339	4,307	—	—	—	12,405	218,648	2,585			

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.
	Work-house.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.
									CO. MEATH.
20	87	-	1,316	104	1,510	5 9½	0 10½	6 7½	Dunshaughlin.
27	103	0	1,712	163	1,895	6 5	9 7½	7 0½	Kells.
38	144	34	2,298	365	2,651	5 11½	0 11½	6 11½	Navan.
11	90	-	080	118	1,098	6 3½	0 9	7 0½	Oldcastle.
24	117	24	1,450	179	1,629	4 9½	0 6½	5 4½	Tadm.
									QUEEN'S CO.
18	95	-	1,270	294	1,564	5 12	0 11½	6 1	Abbeystix.
36	260	-	2,480	301	2,641	4 7½	0 7½	5 2½	Mountsick.
									CO. WESTMEATH.
17	267	-	2,780	316	3,195	5 2	0 7	5 9	Athlone.
9	77	-	1,060	279	1,339	5 3½	1 4½	6 2	Delvin.
29	198	-	2,757	383	3,140	5 4	0 8½	6 0½	Mullingar.
									CO. WEXFORD.
32	219	-	2,419	375	2,794	4 4½	0 2½	5 1	Enniscorthy.
27	125	-	1,759	287	2,087	5 4½	0 10½	6 3	Geary.
13	342	-	3,069	694	4,592	4 5½	0 6½	5 2	New Ross.
44	216	-	2,222	345	2,467	5 11½	0 5½	4 4½	Wexford.
									CO. WICKLOW.
24	124	-	1,316	271	1,627	4 2½	9 10	5 0½	Ballinglass.
24	187	-	2,163	257	2,420	4 5½	0 6½	4 11½	Bethlehem.
42	99	-	876	126	954	4 10½	0 7½	5 0	Hillsleigh.
32	15,226	80	143,628	20,804	164,432	4 5½	0 7½	5 1½	Total Leinster 1811.
32	12,911	109	166,647	22,758	169,405	4 4½	9 2½	5 0½	Do. Do. 1813.
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 1½	-	9 1	Increase.
-	585	19	2,519	2,154	4,973	-	0 0½	-	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse and District School.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Co. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe ..	167	3	2,301	2,470	-	-	-	79
Chilfen ..	66	1	367	434	-	-	-	19
Galway ..	310	16	2,273	2,596	25	-	25	154
Glenasmaddy ..	62	1	1,680	1,743	13	4	17	46
Gort ..	77	6	1,233	1,316	21	1	22	63
Loughrea ..	78	4	1,117	1,199	8	2	10	126
Mount Bellew ..	60	2	2,790	2,792	2	3	5	41
Oughierard ..	56	1	527	584	-	1	1	43
Portunna ..	86	2	2,164	2,246	-	-	-	41
Tusm ..	140	3	2,466	2,609	12	-	12	180
Co. LEITRIM.								
Carriek-on-Shannon	48	12	1,393	1,453	-	-	-	81
Manorhamilton ..	64	4	698	766	-	-	-	53
Mohill ..	50	4	1,122	1,206	7	-	7	69
Co. MAYO.								
Ballin ..	131	15	1,308	1,354	6	1	6	243
Ballinrobe ..	49	2	651	692	7	1	8	53
Bolmalisk ..	37	5	245	287	-	-	-	44
Castlebar ..	74	1	625	1,012	6	1	7	87
Claremorris ..	112	5	1,607	1,724	-	-	-	124
Killalea ..	10	1	153	173	-	1	1	50
Swinsford ..	141	6	2,061	2,211	9	-	9	145
Westport ..	118	6	863	987	19	1	20	227
Co. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle ..	142	3	1,626	1,771	-	9	9	-
Castleroa ..	149	8	2,072	2,229	16	3	19	96
Roscommon ..	97	4	3,335	3,436	13	1	14	73
Strokestown ..	81	5	671	1,657	1	8	9	53

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door.—cont.		In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in extero hospitals.				Total of columns 5, 12, and 13.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in		NAME OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.		
persons.		Gross total.	No. of commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work-house.	District school, as charged to the contributory unions.			
No. placed on list during the year.	Total.					10.			11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT											
Co. GALWAY.											
64	143	143	2	12	14	2,627	61,110	-	Ballinasloe.		
225	241	241	5	7	12	688	25,702	-	Childen.		
157	313	338	0	28	42	2,879	115,691	-	Galway.		
17	63	80	0	22	27	1,250	25,656	-	Glennasmaddy.		
88	146	170	4	15	19	1,505	30,437	-	Gort.		
43	183	198	8	16	24	1,421	30,535	-	Loughrea.		
4	45	50	2	14	16	2,433	27,362	-	Mount Bellew.		
102	145	146	7	24	31	461	21,683	-	Oughterard.		
19	60	60	4	3	7	2,313	22,048	-	Portlanna.		
69	258	271	2	21	23	3,127	67,048	-	Tuan.		
Co. LEITRIM.											
31	111	111	4	4	8	1,614	39,348	-	Carriek-on-Shannon.		
33	115	115	0	0	14	1,056	34,623	-	Manorhamilton.		
47	116	128	-	7	7	1,330	30,691	-	Mohill.		
Co. MAYO.											
217	560	566	4	22	26	1,846	44,540	-	Ballina.		
27	80	88	1	4	5	995	20,154	-	Ballinrobe.		
196	239	239	2	6	11	557	14,510	-	Belmullet.		
49	128	143	5	5	10	1,163	35,414	-	Castlbar.		
150	274	274	2	12	14	2,012	59,640	-	Claremorris.		
26	116	117	-	12	12	305	8,331	-	Kilala.		
35	183	192	14	33	47	2,480	54,585	-	Swinsford.		
403	847	867	11	29	40	1,694	42,325	-	Westport.		
Co. ROSCOMMON.											
503	803	512	4	4	8	1,462	53,506	-	Boyle.		
14	113	132	10	13	23	2,264	54,423	-	Castlerea.		
44	117	131	4	2	6	3,872	38,611	-	Roscommon.		
70	120	129	2	1	4	1,190	31,510	-	Strakestown.		

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work-house.	District school, from contributory unions.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—con.									
Co. GALWAY.									
Ballinasloe	25	147	-	2,074	247	2,321	4 9	0 5½	5 3½
Clifden	59	71	-	992	147	1,139	5 4½	0 9½	5 2½
Galway	45	318	-	4,203	395	4,598	5 1	0 7½	5 8½
Gleensmaddy	28	70	-	923	91	1,014	5 0½	0 5	5 5½
Gort	23	83	-	1,118	108	1,227	5 1½	0 5	5 1½
Loughrea	20	94	-	1,144	290	1,434	5 2½	1 4	5 8½
Mount Bellew	10	74	-	1,062	155	1,217	5 5½	0 10½	5 3½
Oughterard	77	50	-	528	79	607	5 4½	0 8½	5 2½
Portumna	14	88	-	1,121	120	1,241	4 11½	0 7	5 8½
Team	20	155	-	2,101	245	2,346	5 2	0 7½	5 9½
Co. LIMERICK.									
Carrick-on-Shannon	20	102	-	1,148	107	1,255	4 1	0 4½	4 5½
Manocharilton	28	95	-	1,122	127	1,249	4 0½	0 6½	5 1½
Mohill	25	84	-	649	122	1,111	4 4	0 8½	5 0½
Co. MAYO.									
Ballina	25	121	-	1,622	228	1,810	5 0	0 8½	5 8½
Ballinrobe	22	55	-	700	69	775	4 11	0 5½	5 6½
Balmullet	51	40	-	545	57	602	5 3½	0 5½	5 8½
Castlebar	52	89	-	908	122	1,120	4 3½	0 5½	4 10
Claremorris	23	109	-	1,451	200	1,654	5 1½	0 8½	5 9½
Keshala	48	23	-	288	51	340	4 10½	1 0½	5 10½
Swinsford	24	150	-	1,734	228	1,970	4 5½	0 7½	5 0½
Westport	42	115	-	1,234	128	1,362	4 1	0 5	4 6
Co. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle	45	167	-	1,572	174	1,646	4 6½	0 5½	4 9½
Castlerea	24	140	-	1,374	157	1,531	4 0½	0 5	4 5½
Roscommon	12	100	-	1,321	180	1,511	5 0	0 7½	5 0½
Strokestown	20	80	-	1,275	173	1,448	6 1½	0 0½	5 10½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse and District School.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at com- mencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of ad- missions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at com- mencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurs during the year.	Total.	No. at com- mencement of the Year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNUGHT—cont.								
Co. Sligo.								
Dromore West ..	65	2	1,302	1,369	5	-	5	74
Sligo	363	29	2,017	3,302	35	-	35	222
Tobermory ..	111	-	1,190	1,290	1	-	1	116
Total Connought 1814	3,058	140	46,044	43,248	295	27	542	2,027
Do. Do. 1813	3,170	130	20,334	42,062	190	73	593	3,305
Increase ..	-	-	710	585	105	-	-	-
Decrease ..	131	4	-	-	-	38	23	278

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

ULSTER	7,170	619	97,767	166,563	516	110	625	5,657
MUNSTER	10,430	780	102,412	113,518	614	195	1,100	12,274
LEINSTER	12,110	682	128,437	141,208	1,603	119	1,722	12,608
CONNUGHT	3,058	140	46,044	43,248	295	27	542	2,027
Total IRELAND 1814	32,768	2,117	268,660	403,537	2,671	451	3,122	31,466
Do. Do. 1813	34,122	2,166	375,806	412,114	2,652	525	3,177	35,700
Increase	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Decrease	1,354	49	7,146	8,577	-	64	45	2,234

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1914, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door.—con.			In institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, idiots and imbeciles, and in extern hospitals.			Total of columns 8, 15, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year is	
	All other persons —con.		Gross total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to insti- tutions during the year.	Total.		Week- hours.	District school, as shown to the contributory union.
	No. placed on lists during the year	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.									
Co. Sligo.									
Downmore West ..	60	134	139	1	7	8	1,514	24,285	-
Sligo	577	799	824	8	22	30	4,368	131,781	-
Tobereeny ..	118	232	233	6	18	24	1,477	37,459	-
Total Connaught 1914	3,473	6,400	6,642	199	393	523	50,413	1,161,443	-
Do. Do. 1913	4,015	7,318	7,793	128	417	546	50,991	1,300,118	-
Increase ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease ..	540	1,118	1,141	-	24	22	578	20,073	-

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER	2,070	8,523	9,159	312	537	849	115,573	2,831,944	-
MUNSTER	11,821	24,095	25,204	392	1,269	1,661	140,323	5,935,523	88,948
LEINSTER	13,256	25,894	27,019	509	1,147	1,647	169,874	4,499,049	36,283
CONNAUGHT ..	3,473	6,400	6,642	199	393	523	50,413	1,161,443	-
Total IRELAND 1914	31,420	64,912	68,024	1,312	3,246	4,580	476,183	12,427,969	125,231
Do. Do. 1913	40,597	76,297	79,474	1,208	3,047	4,355	405,673	12,344,618	125,166
Increase ..	-	-	-	-	200	225	-	-	-
Decrease ..	9,177	11,405	11,450	4	-	-	19,790	438,959	1,065

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-houses.	District school, from contributory unions.	Pro-visions and neces-saries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro-visions and neces-saries.	Clothing	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.
18	60	-	875	62	934	5 0½	0 4½	5 4½	CO. SLIGO.
46	361	-	3,990	485	4,475	4 3½	0 6½	4 9	Dromore West.
31	103	-	1,733	129	1,872	6 5½	0 6½	7 0	Sligo.
27	3,182	-	40,094	4,745	44,839	4 10	0 6½	5 4½	Toberanary.
26	3,591	-	40,533	4,898	45,430	4 3½	0 8½	6 3½	Total Connaught 1914.
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 1½	-	0 1½	Do. Do. 1913.
1	109	-	439	147	586	-	-	-	Increase.
									Decrease.

PROVINCES.

27	7,759	-	86,585	13,303	99,887	4 3½	0 8	4 11½	CLARE.
35	10,782	238	120,431	18,917	139,348	4 3½	0 7½	4 10½	MUNSTER.
32	12,326	99	148,328	20,604	168,932	4 5½	0 7½	5 1½	LEINSTER.
27	5,182	-	46,094	4,745	44,840	4 10	0 6½	5 4½	CONNAUGHT.
31	34,949	327	390,903	55,049	445,952	4 4½	0 7½	5 0½	Total IRELAND 1914.
31	35,219	343	396,189	60,167	456,356	4 3½	0 8	4 11½	Do. Do. 1913.
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 1	-	0 0½	Increase.
-	1,170	6	5,251	4,548	9,799	-	0 0½	-	Decrease.

No. 9.—GLIN AND TRIM DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A.—STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure of the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim District Schools during the year ended the 30th September, 1914, prepared from the Abstracts of the School Accounts in each case.

District School	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					Percentage of expenditure on valuation of Contributory Values.
	Money supplied by Guardians of Contributory Unions on demand.	From Local Taxation Account	Other receipts	Total receipts	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Salaries and wages of officers.	Other expenditure.	Total expenditure.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Glin, ..	4,325	320	15	4,667	3,189	798	1,413	714	5,924	0 2
Trim, ..	2,080	137	10	2,277	855	484	1,921	709	3,500	0 1½

B.—STATEMENT showing the numbers relieved in the District Schools, together with the average weekly cost per head, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1914.

District School.	Number of children at commencement of year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Collective number of days for all children relieved in the schools during the year.	Average number of days of relief in schools in respect of each total in column 4	Average daily number of children in each school.	Average weekly cost per head.		
							Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
							s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Glin, ..	208	43	270	66,040	312	338	3 0½	1 1½	4 8
Trim, ..	105	20	134	30,556	221	99	3 3½	1 10½	5 2

GALWAY HOSPITAL. (See 55 & 56 Vict., ch. cccviii.)

No. 10.—Statement showing the receipts and payments of the Board of Management of the Galway Hospital, and the number of patients treated in the hospital, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, compared with similar particulars in the preceding year.

Year ended the 31st of March	Receipts.							Payments.			Number of patients treated in the hospital.		
	Hospital.			Payments by contributory donors under s. 12.	Nursing fees.	Other receipts.	Total.	Furniture, clothing, and establishment charges.	Other payments.	Total.	Number at commencement of year.	Number of admissions during year.	Total.
	Paying patients.	Unpaid patients.	Admissions and other patients.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1905	598	—	31	2,204	10	18	3,050	2,222	2,227	2,265	44	709	585
1904	743	—	0	2,192	10	18	2,917	2,008	2,122	2,716	38	180	622
Increase ..	81	—	31	208	0	—	133	814	105	624	12	149	263
Decrease ..	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 11.—Statement (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1914, except those of Carleton, Drogha, and Dublin (North).

B. Sums disclosed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-year ended the 31st March, 1914, and 30th September, 1914, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Union.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount found due or found due.		Whether paid or in course of recovery.		Observations—Nature of sums disclosed, &c.
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Ards	31st March, 1914	28th Sept., 1914	12	0	0	£12 15s. 6d. received on 1st April, 1914	Money not brought to account
"	"	"	0	0	0	Paid	Deficiency in stock
"	"	"	0	15	0	Reimbursed on appeal	Deficiency in stock
"	30th Sept., 1914	28th Feb., 1915	0	0	4	Paid	Overpayment.
"	"	"	10	1	0	In course of recovery	Deficiency in stock
Ballinacree	31st March, 1914	28th Jan., 1914	10	10	0	Paid	Loss due to non-acceptance of lowest tenders.
Belmullet	"	29th August, 1914	0	1	0	£0 1s. 0d. during audit	Overpayment.
"	"	"	0	15	4	£0 15s. 4d. during audit	Payment made after statutory period.
Ballinacree	"	14th May, 1914	4	0	0	Paid	Deficiency in stock
"	"	"	4	0	0	Reimbursed on appeal	Payment of note for paying bonds.

	20th Sept., 1914	20th Nov., 1914	0 1 0	Realised on appeal	Cost of transportation of materials of the workshop to various hospitals
Estimated	2nd March, 1914	20th June, 1914	7 24 0	Paid	Estimated payments.
For	"	10th Aug., 1914	1 2 1	Paid	Value of stock accumulated for
"	"	"	2 0 0	Paid	Flies collected by ladies to register books within proper period.
"	"	"	2 0 0	Paid	Gratuities to account.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Realised on appeal	Payments to hospital industrial trade official members of the Local Government Board
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid	Development
"	20th Sept., 1914	20th Jan., 1915	4 20 0	Paid	Cost of Dispensary medicines not deducted from Medical Officer's salary.
"	"	"	2 10 0	Paid	Dispensary expenditure
"	"	"	0 10 0	Paid	Development
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid	Development
"	"	"	148 7 10	In course of recovery	Distributions on stock.
Subscribers	2nd March, 1914	20th June, 1914	16 20 10	£10 in 10, credited on appeal, in £5, 10 paid	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
"	"	"	0 0 0	£5 in 10, credited on appeal, in 5, 10 paid	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
"	"	"	10 20 0	Realised on appeal	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
"	"	"	10 24 0	Realised on appeal	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
"	20th Sept., 1914	10th May, 1915	10 21 7	Realised on appeal	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
"	"	"	7 0 4	Realised on appeal	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
"	"	"	7 0 2	Realised on appeal	Cost of transportation to and maintenance to various hospitals of instruments of the workshop
Surplus	2nd March, 1914	20th July, 1914	1 10 0	Realised on appeal	Out-door relief
"	"	"	0 0 0	Realised on appeal	Out-door relief.
Contingencies	"	20th Feb., 1914	0 0 0	Largest voting result	Development.
Contingencies	Hydroponics, surplus of Mr. Maudslayi's surplus, for period, 1st Oct., 1913, to 20th Nov., 1914	20th Jan., 1914	11 10 0	Paid	Distributions on stock.

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 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 50 of 13 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1914, except those of Castle-town, Dingle, and Dublin (North).

B. Sums disclosed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1914, and 30th September, 1914, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Union.	Period audited.	Date of Audit.	Amount disclosed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Status of sums disclosed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Castle-town	31st March, 1914	June, 1914	£ 34 0	Paid	Overdrawn.
Coleraine	"	22d Sept., 1914	£ 25 0	Debitd on agreed	Indebted in stock.
Clonoe	30th Sept., 1914	17th April, 1914	£ 5 0	Debitd on agreed	Payment made after statutory period.
Cluptons	"	April, 1914	£ 12 10	Paid	Money not brought to account.
Doonagh	31st March, 1914	July, 1914	£ 18 0	Paid	Cost of printing and circulating subject matter outside the functions of the Board of Guardians.
Doonin	30th Sept., 1914	16th March, 1915	£ 1 0	Paid	Payment to Medical Officer made without sanction of the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	£ 2 0	Paid	Expended for Medical Officer.
Garraha	31st March, 1914	31st July, 1914	£ 2 0	Paid	Loss of receipted on cost of medicines.
"	30th Sept., 1914	24th Feb., 1915	£ 20 0	Paid	Loss of receipted on cost of medicines.
Glenties	"	30th Nov., 1914	£ 1 0	Debitd on agreed	Expended for Medical Officer.
"	"	"	£ 4 0	Debitd on agreed	Expended for Medical Officer.

Debit	20th Sept., 1914	March, 1915	12 10 11	In course of recovery	Loss due to non-completion of formal notice
"	"	"	1 20 0	Reverted on appeal	Out-door relief.
Debit	2nd March, 1914	20th June, 1914	59 24 0	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital.
"	"	"	2 29 0	Paid	Overpayment.
Debit	20th Sept., 1914	2nd July, 1915	2 0 0	In course of recovery	Payment of builder's costs
Debit	12th March, 1914	October, 1914	2 0 0	Reverted on appeal	Payment of law costs
"	"	"	0 12 0	Reverted on appeal	Payment of law costs
"	"	"	1 11 0	In course of recovery	Out-door relief
"	"	"	1 4 0	In course of recovery	Out-door relief.
Debit	"	2nd Oct., 1914	1 27 0	Settled during month	Overpayment.
"	"	"	5 24 4	Settled during month	Underpayment.
"	"	"	0 0 1	Settled during month	No discharge.
"	10th Sept., 1914	1st May, 1915	0 24 0	Reverted on appeal	Payment in temporary character without notice of the Local Government Board
"	"	"	1 4 0	Reverted on appeal	Payment in temporary character without notice of the Local Government Board
Debit	"	27th March, 1915	4 0 0	Reverted on appeal	Payment in Medical Officer without notice of the Local Government Board
"	"	"	1 0 0	Reverted on appeal	Payment in temporary character without notice of the Local Government Board
"	"	"	12 14 00	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital
"	"	"	10 15 0	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital
"	"	"	5 25 0	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital
"	"	"	5 27 7	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital
"	"	"	49 30 0	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital
"	"	"	0 17 1	Reverted on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workman in extra hospital
Debit	2nd March, 1914	10th Oct., 1914	0 11 0	Reverted on appeal	Out-door relief.
"	20th Sept., 1914	10th March, 1915	0 0 0	In course of recovery	Out-door relief.
Debit	"	12th Nov., 1914	0 11 0	Settled during month	Money not brought to account.

No. 11.—Statement (in pursuance of Section 30 of 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1814, except those of Castletown, Dingle, and Dublin (North).

B. Sums allowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1814, and 30th September, 1814, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Union.	Period audited.	Date of Audit.	Amount allowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of sums allowed. &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Cast	30th Sept., 1814	31st Oct., 1814	£ 7 0	Paid	Non-collection of rent at satisfaction of a workhouse patient sent to various institutions.
Castletown	"	February, 1815	1 14 0	Examined on appeal	Out-door relief.
Castletown	31st March, 1814	25th June, 1814	0 15 0	Examined during audit	Out-door relief.
Dingle	"	15th June, 1814	1 5 0	Paid	Deficiency in stock.
"	"	"	0 20 0	Paid	Deficiency in stock.
"	"	"	1 20 0	Examined on appeal	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	5 5 0	Paid	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Examined during audit	Out-door relief.
Whitgift	30th Sept., 1814	31st Dec., 1814	0 10 0	Appeal pending	Excesses for clothing for board-school children not properly provided.
Kilmorey	31st March, 1814	30th Nov., 1814	40 4 30	Examined on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the wages of the workhouse inmates.
"	"	"	1 4 0	Examined on appeal	Cost of maintenance of the workhouse in various hospitals.

	16th Sept., 1814	12th Dec., 1814	9 10 0	Granted on appeal	Cost of one basket of the workhouse in which hospital
"	" "	" "	4 2 0	Granted during visit	Overpayment.
"	" "	" "	4 2 0	Granted during visit	Overpayment.
Gloucester	12th March, 1814	September, 1814	0 10 0	Granted during visit	Overpayment.
"	10th Sept., 1814	15th Jan., 1815	1 0 0	Granted during visit	Overpayment.
"	" "	" "	100 10 0	£117 15s. 6d. granted on appeal, balance paid	Delinquency in stock
Leicester	11th March, 1814	October, 1814	0 7 0	Granted during visit	Out-door relief
"	10th Sept., 1814	16th Sept., 1814	1 0 0	Paid	Overcharge
"	" "	" "	10 0 0	Apprentices	Payments to temporary Board without sanction of the Local Government Board.
"	" "	" "	1 0 0	Paid	Payments in course of meeting of the Local Government Board
"	" "	" "	5 0 0	Paid	Overpayment.
"	" "	" "	0 0 0	"	Out-door relief
"	" "	" "	0 0 0	Paid	Overcharge
"	" "	" "	0 0 1	Paid	Overcharge.
London	" "	18th March, 1815	0 1 0	Granted during visit	Transferred for to Medical Officer
"	" "	" "	0 14 0	Granted on appeal	Out-door relief
London	12th March, 1814	January, 1814	25 10 0	Granted on appeal	Cost of one basket of the workhouse in which hospital
"	" "	" "	0 14 0	Paid	Overcharge.
"	10th Sept., 1814	14th Nov., 1814	0 10 0	Paid	Small payments.
"	" "	" "	0 10 0	Granted during visit	Expenses payments.
"	" "	" "	0 0 0	Granted during visit	Overpayment.
Leicester	" "	16th Feb., 1815	0 07 3	Granted on appeal	Payments made after statutory period.
Leitch	" "	December, 1814	0 2 0	Granted during visit	Payments made without sanction of the Local Government Board
Mallow	12th March, 1814	10th July, 1814	7 0 0	Granted during visit	Overpayment.

No. 11.—Statement in pursuance of Section 90 of 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 160 relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Party-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1914, except those of Castle-town, Dingle, and Dublin (North).

B. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1914, and 30th September, 1914, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Unions.	Period ended.	Date of audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Ballinacorney	30th Sept., 1914	19th Nov., 1914	0 0 0	Settled during week	Money not brought to account.
Barry	31st March, 1914	30th April, 1914	1 0 2	Settled during week	Deficiency in stock.
Blackwater	" "	30th Sept., 1914	0 0 0	Settled on appeal	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	16 00 10	Settled on appeal	Payment made after statutory period.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid	Overpayment.
"	"	"	4 00 0	Settled on appeal	Overpayment.
"	"	"	0 7 0	Settled on appeal	Self-debit order.
"	30th Sept., 1914	10th Jan., 1915	0 0 0	Paid	Unnecessary expenditure for books.
"	"	"	0 20 0	Paid	Unnecessary expenditure for books.
"	"	"	1 11 0	Paid	Unnecessary expenditure for books.

"	"	"	1 0 0	Paid	Temporary expenditure for books.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Paid	Temporary expenditure for books.
Harvard	19th March, 1954	19th Oct., 1954	1 25 0	Booked on appeal	Deficiency in stock.
New York	"	22 Oct., 1954	1 1 0	Paid	Out-door relief in course of several collections.
"	20th Sept., 1954	14th March, 1955	7 0 0	On 17s. 6d. perford on appeal (in paid)	Out-door relief.
Philadelphia	14th March, 1954	September, 1954	1 0 0	Exchanged during month	Overpayment.
Atlanta	"	17th June, 1954	0 15 0	Booked on appeal	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 14 0	Booked on appeal	Out-door relief.
Chicago	18th Sept., 1954	20th Nov., 1954	1 0 0	Booked on appeal	Out-door relief.
Washington	19th March, 1954	1st Sept., 1954	0 10 0	Booked on appeal	Unclaimed payments.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Booked on appeal	Cost of maintenance of the workhouse in various hospitals.
"	"	"	20 20 0	Paid	Employment of students in Medical Offices.
London	"	1st Oct., 1954	1 10 0	Paid	Unclaimed out-door relief.
Edinburgh	10th Sept., 1954	10th April, 1955	0 7 14	Booked on appeal	Allowance for release to benevolent while on leave.
India	"	1st April, 1955	1 14 0	Booked on appeal	Loss of unexpended on cost of collection.
Manchester	Responsibility for relative Master's expenses	14th Oct., 1954	50 5 5	Paid	Class appeal on Master's expenses.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Paid	Class appeal on Master's expenses.
Cambridge	10th Feb., 1954	11th April, 1955	10 0 0	Appeal settled	Deficiency in stock.
Truro	19th March, 1954	14th Sept., 1954	0 0 0	Booked on appeal	Cost of new furniture of the workhouse in various hospitals.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Booked on appeal	Cost of new furniture of the workhouse in various hospitals.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Booked on appeal	Cost of new furniture of the workhouse in various hospitals.
"	"	"	0 14 0	Discharged on appeal	Overpayment.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Discharged on appeal	Overpayment.
"	"	"	0 14 0	Discharged on appeal	Overpayment.

No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

A. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1914, except those of Castleown, Dungle, and Dublin (North).

B. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1914, and 30th September, 1914, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNION.	Period ended	Date of Audit	Amount disallowed or found due	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Sums of same disallowed, &c.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Tuller	31st March, 1914.	30th Sept., 1914.	0 0 0	Discharged on appeal	Overpaid.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Paid	Overpaid.
"	30th Sept., 1914	26th Feb., 1914	0 10 0	Revised on appeal	Revised made after statutory period.
"	"	"	3 0 0	Paid	Overcharges.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Paid	Undercharged.
"	"	"	10 0 0	Discharged on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workmen in 1913's hospital.
"	"	"	20 0 0	Discharged on appeal	Cost of non-payment of the workmen in 1913's hospital.
Total	31st March, 1914.	June, 1914	0 10 0	Paid	Deficitaries in stock.
Westport	30th Sept., 1914	13th Jan., 1915	00 10 0	Revised on appeal	Deficitaries in stock.

No. 12.—STATEMENT with respect to Appeals against Charges, Disallowances, and Surcharges, upon which the Board have given decisions during the year ended 31st March, 1915.

FISCAL YEARS.	CHARGES.				DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES.					TOTAL.
	Confirmed and not resisted.	Confirmed and resisted.	Confirmed and resisted in part.	Death with consent to settle.	Confirmed and not resisted.	Confirmed and resisted.	Confirmed and resisted in part.	Death with consent to settle.	Auditor's reasons declared not lawful.	
Councils of Administrative Councils	-	1	-	-	1	20	1	0	-	22
Councils of County Boroughs ..	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	0	14
Councils of Rural Districts ..	0	0	-	1	20	20	1	0	-	41
Councils of Townships and Urban County Districts	4	0	1	-	0	14	0	-	-	19
Guardians of Poor Law Unions ..	0	7	1	-	11	20	0	0	-	38
Trust Commissioners	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Commissions of Management of Municipal Lunatic Asylums.	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	-	2	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	2
Total	57	22	2	1	46	108	3	0	0	157

No. 18.—SUPERANNUATION

STATEMENT showing the Superannuation Allowances to County, Government Board which were paid during any portion of

NOTE.—The amount of superannuation given in the following tables is in emoluments. In many cases the amount in column 7 includes

A.—COUNTY

County.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Antrim ...	Robert A. Corry ...	Assistant Surveyor ...	73
Dublin ...	William Tolan ...	Poor Rate Collector ...	49
Galway ...	Peter Hughes ...	do. ...	59
Limerick ...	Robert Roche ...	Secretary ...	45
Meath ...	George H. Lowry ...	Poor Rate Collector ...	41
Roscommon ...	Michael Thimbley ...	do. ...	49
Sligo ...	Hamilton Blakeonny ...	Assistant Surveyor ...	75
Tipperary, North ...	Jezemias Dwyer ...	Poor Rate Collector ...	59
Do. ...			
Waterford ...	John Barr ...	Assistant Surveyor ...	78
Wicklow ...	Edward N. Wynne ...	Secretary ...	57
Do. ...	George Evans ...	Poor Rate Collector ...	65

B.—UNION

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Athy ...	Michael F. Kenna ...	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	65
Do. ...	Thomas McKenna...	do. ...	72
Ardee ...	Michael Keenan ...	do. ...	62
Ballyroboe ...	Anthony L. Blake...	do. ...	60
Bandon ...	John Holland ...	Master ...	45
Do. ...	Mary Buckley ...	Wardmaid ...	73
Do. ...	Thomas Mokeney ...	Shoemaker ...	75
Ballycastle ...	Elizabeth McHenry	Matron ...	62
Ballymena ...	Ellen Montgomery	Nurse ...	70
Ballyshannon ...	George R. Corcoran	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	66
Ballinglass ...	Mary Brennan ...	Attendant ...	59
Belfast ...	James Patton ...	Medical Officer of the Work-house.	37
Do. ...	Margaret Owens ...	Dispensary Caretaker ...	60
Do. ...	Maria Elizabeth Watson.	Assistant Schoolmistress ...	51
Do. ...	John Barron ...	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	54
Cadiz ...	Patrik Phelan ...	Vanman ...	74
Carrickmacross...	Margaret McNally...	Assistant Nurse ...	63
Carrick-on-Suir	John H. Dwan ...	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	68

ALLOWANCES.

Union, and Rural District Officers, sanctioned by the Local Council, for the year ended the 31st of March, 1915.

most cases calculated on the salary alone, and in others on the salary and emoluments.

OFFICERS.

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments	Super-annuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
51	Old age	£ s. d. 132 8 10	£ s. d. 80 0 0	5th Nov., 1914.
21	Permanent infirmity of body	307 14 5	150 0 0	15th June, 1914.
29	do.	110 11 4	70 0 0	21st Sept., 1914.
13	do.	450 0 7	164 16 10	16th April, 1914.
18	do.	190 10 8	45 0 0	13th July, 1914.
25	do.	32 0 0	12 0 0	21st Sept., 1914.
38	Old age	95 0 0	63 6 8	6th Oct., 1914.
31	Permanent infirmity of body	81 1 1	48 11 5	4th Sept., 1914.
54	Old age	130 0 0	86 13 4	24th June, 1914.
31	do.	490 3 10	326 15 10	22nd July, 1914.
37	do.	48 5 3	32 3 6	4th Sept., 1914.

OFFICERS.

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Super-annuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
20	Old age	£ s. d. 165 0 0	£ s. d. 110 0 0	15th Mar., 1915.
27	do.	102 0 0	96 18 0	17th Sept., 1914.
31	do.	187 3 4	194 15 6	29th Mar., 1915.
29	do.	126 18 8	81 17 1	25th Jan., 1915.
19	Permanent infirmity of body	101 16 11	49 4 0	24th Aug., 1914.
11	do.	46 16 11	13 1 6	30th Nov., 1914.
18	do.	39 0 0	15 7 8	18th Jan., 1915.
14	Permanent infirmity of mind	58 4 8	15 0 0	1st Mar., 1915.
36	Old age	52 10 0	21 0 0	3rd July, 1914.
35	do.	105 14 8	70 0 0	4th June, 1914.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	60 0 0	21 0 0	30th Oct., 1914.
30	do.	172 19 10	32 0 0	6th April, 1914.
23	Old age	62 5 8	20 0 0	10th June, 1914.
23	Permanent infirmity of body	149 3 8	65 0 0	2nd July, 1914.
27	do.	300 15 6	185 0 0	12th Jan., 1915.
15	do.	26 6 2	5 0 0	6th April, 1914.
35	Old age	46 11 2	29 0 0	23rd July, 1914.
18	Permanent infirmity of body	115 15 3	54 0 0	22nd Jan., 1915.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years
1.	2.	3.	4.
Castlebar ...	Jeremiah M. O'Callaghan.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	47
Castlecencer ...	John Phelan ...	Schoolmaster ...	60
Cavan ...	William Darby ...	Carpenter ...	56
Do. ...	E. A. Malcolmsen	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	46
Colbridge ...	Ellen Burke ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	67
Do. ...	Julia Donagan ..	Wardmaid ...	67
Clifden ...	Patrick C. Gerham	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	65
Do. ...	do. ...	Medical Officer of the Workhouse	65
Clogheen ...	Thomas Hennessy	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	45
Coolstown ...	Hugh Harris ...	do. ...	58
Cork ...	Ellen English ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	59
Do. ...	Susan McCarthy ...	do. ...	56
Dingle ...	Jeremiah Griffin ...	Van driver ...	69
Donegal ...	Mary J. Cooke ...	Schoolmistress ...	49
North Dublin ...	Anne Carroll ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	63
Do. ...	Thomas Dignam ...	Carpenter ...	69
Do. ...	Henry W. Oulton ...	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	62
South Dublin ...	John Murphy ...	Agriculturist ...	67
Do. ...	John Beehan ...	Bricklayer ...	61
Dungarvan ...	Julia Flaherty ...	Caretaker ...	58
Ennisceathy ...	Michael J. Whelan	Relieving Officer ...	51
Evenskilken ...	Anne McCaffrey ...	Matron ...	65
Ferney ...	Patrick Roche ...	Relieving Officer ...	79
Gort ...	Sister Mary Xavier Doyle.	Matron ...	70
Do. ...	John P. Moran ...	Medical Officer of Dispensary District, and Medical Officer of the Workhouse.	56
Inishowen ...	Jane McCarron ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	76
Kanturk ...	James J. O'Riordan	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	56
Kenmare ...	Francis G. Maybery	Medical Officer of the Workhouse.	67
Do. ...	Bridget Scott ...	Dispensary Caretaker ...	68
Kilkoil ...	Sarah Carville ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	45
Kilkeny ...	Ellen Sayth ...	Wardmaid ...	46
Kilmaethomas ...	Elizabeth M. Walsh	Night Nurse ...	62
Kilmallock ...	Patrick Mortell ...	Vandriver ...	70
Do. ...	James Bagley ...	Master ...	69
Larne ...	William McKee ...	Tailor ...	76
Letterkeney ...	Susan Diver ...	Nurse ...	42
Do. ...	Kathleen E. Corrad	Schoolmistress ...	38
Do. ...	Mary Stevenson ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	76
Lisavady ...	John Meekin ...	Master ...	69
Do. ...	Mary Jane Meekin	Matron ...	65
Lismore ...	Gabriel O'C. Redmond.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	63
Lisnaskea ...	Elizabeth Tevlin ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	69
Mililton ...	Julia O'Shea ...	Female Searcher ...	63
Millstreet ...	Daniel Moynihan ...	Shoemaker ...	76
Mountbellew ...	Maria Bruen ...	Matron ...	60
Mountmelick ...	William G. Jacob ...	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	55
Do. ...	Maddison W. Fisher	do. ...	72

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.			Superannuation allowance.			Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
5.	0.	7.			8.			9.
15	Permanent infirmity of body	119	14	0	40	0	0	1st July, 1914.
39	Abolition of Office ...	67	17	0	45	4	8	17th Nov., 1914.
23	Permanent infirmity of body	52	0	0	20	0	0	26th May, 1914.
17	do. ...	144	11	4	48	0	0	20th July, 1914.
19	do. ...	30	0	0	14	10	0	5th Aug., 1914.
19	do. ...	48	14	8	23	11	1	5th Oct., 1914.
39	Old age ...	131	11	0	87	14	0	26th May, 1914.
27	do. ...	60	0	0	37	0	0	7th July, 1914.
17	Permanent infirmity of body	183	7	8	51	19	2	11th Aug., 1914.
32	do. ...	133	2	7	68	1	8	5th Feb., 1915.
21	do. ...	25	0	0	12	18	4	1st Oct., 1914.
21	do. ...	25	0	0	13	18	4	16th Mar., 1915.
12	do. ...	32	0	3	15	0	0	20th April, 1914.
24	Abolition of Office ...	65	8	9	20	0	0	4th Nov., 1914.
20	Old age ...	25	0	0	12	10	0	13th May, 1914.
31	do. ...	162	0	0	68	4	0	29th Sept., 1914.
30	do. ...	239	16	2	173	4	1	5th Oct., 1914.
13	Permanent infirmity of body	70	11	8	21	3	6	11th Aug., 1914.
14	do. ...	109	5	9	34	12	1	22nd Jan., 1915.
14	Abolition of Office ...	12	5	0	4	18	0	8th May, 1914.
22	Permanent infirmity of body	35	0	0	18	13	4	17th April, 1914.
44	Old age ...	85	0	0	56	13	4	11th May, 1914.
27	do. ...	43	19	0	27	2	0	8th Mar., 1915.
31	do. ...	88	3	4	40	0	0	15th April, 1914.
31	Permanent infirmity of body	323	2	0	182	1	4	29th Jan., 1915.
24	Old age ...	20	5	0	11	9	6	18th Mar., 1915.
33	Permanent infirmity of body	178	6	10	118	17	10	29th May, 1914.
33	Old age ...	100	0	0	66	13	4	8th Sept., 1914.
11	Permanent infirmity of body	18	0	0	5	0	0	24th Sept., 1914.
13	do. ...	30	0	0	0	0	0	16th July, 1914.
12	do. ...	25	11	8	7	4	11	20th July, 1914.
14	do. ...	82	15	0	26	0	0	1st May, 1914.
13	do. ...	43	5	4	12	0	0	6th Aug., 1914.
39	Old age ...	164	19	1	129	0	0	5th Oct., 1914.
29	do. ...	30	0	0	23	0	0	17th Aug., 1914.
15	Permanent infirmity of body	67	6	11	24	0	0	7th April, 1914.
13	Abolition of Office ...	54	10	2	21	0	0	3rd Sept., 1914.
31	Old age ...	25	0	0	10	13	4	28th Jan., 1915.
39	do. ...	167	4	10	71	9	10	24th July, 1914.
31	do. ...	79	14	10	50	0	0	24th July, 1914.
40	do. ...	173	10	4	113	0	2	11th June, 1914.
15	Permanent infirmity of body	25	0	0	5	0	0	4th Mar., 1915.
14	do. ...	50	4	8	15	13	1	10th Sept., 1914.
28	Old age ...	26	0	0	13	0	0	29th Oct., 1914.
41	do. ...	78	12	8	50	0	0	3rd April, 1914.
31	Permanent infirmity of body	122	0	2	81	0	9	15th July, 1914.
48	Old age ...	110	12	0	77	14	8	8th Sept., 1914.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Mullingar ...	Anne Coffey ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	70
Naan ...	Francis J. McDonogh	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70
Nenagh ...	Anne McDonald ...	Midwife of Dispensary District	66
Newcastle ...	John Byrnes ...	Clerk ...	75
Do. ...	John Michael Ambrose.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	65
New Ross ...	Walton Doyle ...	Relieving Officer ...	58
Newry ...	Joseph Davidson ...	do. ...	72
Rathclouna ...	Theresa Kelly ...	Assistant Nurse ...	56
Do. ...	Patrick Kelly ...	Cook and Wardmaster ...	56
Do. ...	Matthew Delamere ...	Porter ...	61
Do. ...	Eliza Dolan ...	Female Searcher and Landress	55
Do. ...	John Wilkinson ...	Carpenter ...	73
Rathfrum ...	Samuel Johnson ...	Relieving Officer ...	59
Rathkeale ...	Eden O'Mara ...	Nurse ...	40
Roscommon ...	Kate Banahan ...	Children's Nurse ...	45
Do. ...	Patrick Finron ...	Wardman ...	71
Shilleagh ...	Peter M. Purlong ...	Master ...	68
Uringford ...	James Joyce ...	do. ...	55
Westport ...	Celia O'Malley ...	Matron ...	65

C.—RURAL DISTRICT

Rural District.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Athy No. 2 ...	Thomas McKenna...	Medical Officer of Health ...	72
Ballinrobe ...	A. L. Blake ...	do. ...	69
Ballyshannon ...	George R. Cressadden	do. ...	66
Ballinglass No. 1	George Leonard ...	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Dairy Inspector.	73
Ballinglass No. 3	do. ...	do. ...	73
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2.	John H. Dwan ...	Medical Officer of Health ...	68
Castlebar ...	Jeremiah M. O'Callaghan.	do. ...	47
Cavan ...	E. A. Malcolmson ...	do. ...	45
Clifden ...	Patrick C. Gorham	Medical Officer of Health, and Consulting Sanitary Officer.	65
Clogheen ...	Thomas Hennessy	Medical Officer of Health ...	45
Cookstown ...	Hugh Harris ...	do. ...	58
Emisborough ...	Michael J. Wholan	Sanitary Sub-Officer ...	51
Gort ...	John P. Moran ...	Medical Officer of Health ...	56
Kantuck ...	James J. O'Riordan	do. ...	55
Kenmare ...	Francis G. Mayberry	Consulting Sanitary Officer ...	67
Kilmallock ...	Michael Sheedy ...	Remover of House Refuse ...	73
Lisnora ...	Gabriel O'C. Bedmond.	Medical Officer of Health ...	63
Mitchelstown No. 2.	Thomas Ryan ...	Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	72
Mountmelick ...	William G. Jacob ...	Medical Officer of Health ...	55
Do. ...	Madison W. Fisher	do. ...	72
Naan No. 1 ...	Francis J. McDonogh	do. ...	70
Newcastle ...	John M. Ambrose ...	do. ...	65
New Ross ...	Walter Doyle ...	Sanitary Sub-Officer ...	58
Newry No. 1 ...	Joseph Davidson ...	do. ...	72
Rathfrum ...	Samuel Johnson ...	do. ...	69

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	Permanent infirmity of body	25 0 0	10 8 4	1st Dec., 1914.
22	Old age	102 0 0	86 8 0	2nd Feb., 1915.
20	do.	25 0 0	12 10 0	29th Oct., 1914.
34	do.	305 0 0	200 0 0	2nd Sept., 1914.
39	do.	171 7 7	114 5 0	24th Nov., 1914.
25	Permanent infirmity of body	32 0 0	16 0 0	21st July, 1914.
25	Old age	52 0 0	20 0 0	16th Dec., 1914.
30	Permanent infirmity of body	114 7 1	70 4 8	1st July, 1914.
27	do.	114 14 5	70 14 10	24th July, 1914.
30	Old age	112 16 10	75 4 0	14th Aug., 1914.
30	Permanent infirmity of body	93 7 10	62 5 2	21st Aug., 1914.
30	Old age	66 8 10	28 15 0	8th Oct., 1914.
23	Permanent infirmity of body	38 19 0	30 15 5	28th May, 1914.
10	do.	89 10 0	20 0 0	27th Jan., 1915.
11	do.	40 10 0	7 10 0	7th April, 1914.
30	Old age	47 0 8	16 0 0	11th May, 1914.
34	do.	97 10 0	65 0 0	6th Aug., 1914.
30	Permanent infirmity of body	152 1 6	98 10 11	18th Jan., 1915.
28	Old age	74 12 1	49 0 0	13th July, 1914.

OFFICERS.

Period of service in years.	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments.	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
27	Old age	15 0 0	0 5 4	5th Oct., 1914.
20	do.	25 0 0	16 5 0	20th Jan., 1915.
35	do.	15 19 0	10 0 0	5th June, 1914.
34	do.	8 0 0	5 6 8	27th April, 1914.
34	do.	4 0 8	2 17 0	27th April, 1914.
18	Permanent infirmity of body	25 0 0	11 13 4	3rd Feb., 1915.
15	do.	15 0 0	5 0 0	1st July, 1914.
17	do.	18 0 0	7 0 0	5th Aug., 1914.
30	Old age	46 9 0	30 19 4	9th June, 1914.
17	Permanent infirmity of body	30 0 0	5 13 4	12th Aug., 1914.
32	do.	17 2 0	11 8 0	15th Feb., 1915.
22	do.	13 15 0	1 0 8	7th May, 1914.
31	do.	12 7 4	8 4 10	3rd Feb., 1915.
33	do.	27 0 8	18 4 5	10th June, 1914.
33	Old age	10 0 0	6 13 4	9th Sept., 1914.
32	do.	20 0 0	14 2 6	17th Oct., 1914.
40	do.	20 0 0	13 6 8	18th June, 1914.
28	do.	35 17 4	23 0 0	25th Mar., 1915.
31	Permanent infirmity of body	22 14 8	15 3 1	19th Aug., 1914.
40	Old age	24 14 0	10 9 4	22nd Sept., 1914.
22	do.	15 0 0	8 0 0	20th Mar., 1915.
39	do.	15 7 0	10 4 8	1st Dec., 1914.
25	Permanent infirmity of body	6 0 0	2 0 0	29th Sept., 1914.
25	Old age	28 0 0	14 0 0	18th Feb., 1915.
22	Permanent infirmity of body	38 0 8	20 5 8	4th June, 1914.

D.—SUPERVISORS ALLOWANCES of County Borough Offices provided for by special legislation

County Borough.	Statute providing for the Superintention.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Superintention Allowance.	Date of Control of Local Government Board.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Belfast ...	Belfast Corporation Act, 1896, Sec. 51.	Doctor John Torson ...	Medical Officer of Health ...	£ 25 0 0	£ 25 0 0	31st Dec., 1914.
Dublin ...	Dublin Corporation Act, 1890, Sec. 51.	Doctor John D. Crosson ...	do. ...	25 0 0	10 1 4	17th Jan., 1914.
Do. ...	do. ...	Doctor Henry W. Dalton	do. ...	25 0 0	10 15 4	31st Oct., 1914.

APPENDIX G.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF
UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT,
14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

TABLE NO. 1.

(a.) STATEMENT OF ALTERATIONS IN DISPENSARY DISTRICTS of
Unions made during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, by
Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Districts abolished.	New Districts.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	No. of Midwives.	Date of Order.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.							
Ballymoney ..	Portrush and Bushmills ..	-	-	-	-	1	26th July, 1914.
Do ..	Ballymaguy ..	-	-	-	-	1	18th December, 1914.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.							
Dunsmurray ..	Coolmountain ..	-	-	-	-	1	24th August, 1914.
Macroom ..	Inchiquinagh ..	-	-	-	-	1	21st August, 1914.
Kowloon ..	Armagh ..	-	-	-	-	1	2nd April, 1914.
Scard ..	Tulla ..	-	-	-	-	1	18th February, 1915.
Trillick ..	Bresta ..	-	-	-	-	1	22nd July, 1914.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.							
Mounstallick ..	Coolrain ..	-	-	-	-	1	16th December, 1914.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.							
Ballyrobe ..	Ballyrobe ..	-	-	-	-	1	3rd June, 1914.
Westport ..	Achill ..	-	-	-	-	1	15th January, 1915.

N.B.—The Board by Order dated the 29th day of June, 1914, revoked their Order of the 17th day of June, 1913, directing the appointment of a trained nurse for the service of the Keshingham Dispensary District in the Balrothery Union.

(2) SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, BY PROVINCES, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1915.

PROVINCES.	Number of unions.	Number of dispensary districts.	Number of Medical Officers.	Number of apothecaries or pharmaceutical chemists.	Number of midwives.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ULSTER, ..	43	212	260	7	262
MUNSTER, ..	48	216	238	23	248
LEINSTER, ..	39	201	226	15	225
CONNAUGHT, ..	28	102	114	4	112
Total Ireland, ..	158	731	812	49	797

APPENDIX G.

FINANCIAL AND RELIEF RETURNS.

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorised.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1915.													MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1915.	
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or Medical Officers of Health.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
AMARAK, ..	1. Atmore, .. 2. Biscarwater, .. 3. Eady, .. 4. Looch, .. 5. Mervin, .. 6. Rook Hill, .. 7. Tyman, ..	18,754 18,827 32,938 18,097 22,372 16,802 16,771	12,727 8,816 9,940 4,912 5,202 4,297 3,756	2 2 4 4 4 4 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	23 11 23 17 16 16 16	156 155 155 130 120 120 120	17 17 17 17 17 17 17	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	17 6 30 0 0 0 0	31 22 30 28 21 21 21	5,090 5,772 1,066 911 215 280 351 250 297	690 156 212 59 218 151 122	5,169 756 1,090 207 659 431 426	265 48 23 72 76 36 62	70 30 33 29 50 30 20	158
		146,624	44,106	52	7	7	7	148	870	186	-	172	68	162	1,298	5,290	1,460	6,689	692	158	
TOTAL, .. (1 in Co. Ards, .. 2 and 0 in Co. Down.)	1. Ardara, .. 2. Lurgan, .. 3. Mearns, .. 4. Parklawn, .. 5. Tullymore, .. 6. Walshestown, ..	12,214 15,466 15,457 11,714 14,762 11,593	8,018 18,092 4,660 17,119 4,929 4,009	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	36 19 19 14 24 9	100 163 160 100 100 100	14 32 32 14 13 12	-	-	-	29 38 -	6 28 8 18 9 8	16 42 20 35 21 17	162 1,152 276 890 155 120	270 602 272 890 155 235	441 8,074 5,586 2,057 2,258 861	90 214 130 110 75 73	601	144
		79,017	28,008	7	7	7	7	213	739	122	-	67	72	180	1,273	5,052	2,520	7,527	601	144	

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. No. of Officers authorised.			7. EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.												8. MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.																				
					6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.																				
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.		Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or of Medical Officers of Health.																			
									Medical Officers.	Medical Officers.																														
1. DUBLIN.	1. DUBLIN.	49,429	5,006	1	1	1	1	5	100	4	5	5	2	5	152	571	159	109	10	50																				
2. PHENIX.	2. PHENIX.	17,628	3,622	1	1	1	1	20	100	18	1	1	0	14	106	215	81	106	12	50																				
3. RATHFRY.	3. RATHFRY.	20,210	2,581	1	1	1	1	25	100	8	1	1	0	14	111	202	43	96	47	50																				
4. RATHFRY.	4. RATHFRY.	30,974	4,581	1	1	1	1	31	100	8	1	1	0	12	104	57	50	85	50	50																				
5. RATHFRY.	5. RATHFRY.	20,091	2,156	1	1	1	1	11	89	26	1	1	4	19	135	80	54	183	57	13																				
		160,445	19,016	5	5	5	5	94	490	57	5	5	27	52	596	923	375	1,290	223	162																				
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.		Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or of Medical Officers of Health.																			
									Medical Officers.	Medical Officers.																														
1. DUBLIN.	1. DUBLIN.	92,760	11,145	1	1	1	1	10	200	11	1	1	16	16	420	240	92	277	134	20																				
2. DUBLIN.	2. DUBLIN.	92,405	4,292	1	1	1	1	15	100	1	1	1	7	16	168	95	72	167	24	10																				
		185,165	15,437	2	2	2	2	25	300	12	2	2	23	32	588	335	164	444	158	30																				
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.		Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or of Medical Officers of Health.																			
									Medical Officers.	Medical Officers.																														
									1. DUBLIN.	1. DUBLIN.												44,074	4,010	1	1	1	1	11	100	1	1	1	4	10	143	135	55	180	43	15
									2. DUBLIN.	2. DUBLIN.												46,075	4,287	1	1	1	1	11	100	1	1	1	6	25	128	110	51	138	51	15
									3. DUBLIN.	3. DUBLIN.												42,435	3,630	1	1	1	1	20	100	32	1	1	7	29	121	48	26	119	187	50
									4. DUBLIN.	4. DUBLIN.												152,083	22,083	1	1	1	1	58	210	6	1	1	10	24	342	174	38	387	246	115
5. DUBLIN.	5. DUBLIN.	43,509	3,455	1	1	1	1	21	100	1	1	1	7	19	156	83	23	106	64	13																				
6. DUBLIN.	6. DUBLIN.	32,525	2,508	1	1	1	1	9	100	1	1	1	1	29	126	126	106	106	64	13																				
		228,408	28,500	15	15	15	15	103	690	67	15	15	39	132	1,193	624	166	690	650	202																				

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.											MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED BY YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.				
								No. of Officers authorized.		Salaries.		Payments for temporary services.		Midwives.		Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.		Dispensary Tickets.		Visiting Tickets.		Total.		Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.		Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Popu- lation in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1905.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any in- cidental expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as	Medical Officers of Health.		
																						Medical Officers.	Medical Officers.
COUNTY OF DURHAM—cont.																							
LEAMINGTHORPE, ..	1. Theobaldsborough, ..	23,311	4,671	1	1	1	1	£ 20	£ 115	£ 27	£ 35	£ 25	£ 6	£ 10	£ 210	233	122	401	60	£ 15	15		
	2. Thryth, ..	28,095	4,530	1	1	1	1	£ 12	£ 130	£ 15	£ 30	£ 8	£ 8	£ 20	£ 167	158	75	233	130	£ 15	15		
	3. Uffington, ..	25,430	4,540	1	1	1	1	£ 24	£ 109	£ 10	£ 30	£ 8	£ 14	£ 14	£ 130	130	137	267	43	£ 15	15		
	4. Uffington, ..	11,133	2,122	1	1	1	1	£ 25	£ 50	£ 10	£ 26	£ 8	£ 15	£ 15	£ 70	941	154	1,095	63	£ 15	15		
	5. Thrapston, ..																						
	6. Thrapston, ..																						
COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE.																							
OUTRIDER, ..	1. Ashdown, ..	28,060	4,021	4	4	4	4	£ 30	£ 150	£ 15	£ 30	£ 30	£ 6	£ 22	£ 252	633	367	1,000	90	£ 20	20		
	2. Ashdown, ..	24,054	3,495	1	1	1	1	£ 15	£ 100	£ 0	£ 43	£ 8	£ 8	£ 25	£ 231	329	217	546	77	£ 40	40		
	3. Ashdown, ..	9,277	1,202	1	1	1	1	£ 06	£ 50	£ 04	£ 20	£ 5	£ 14	£ 27	£ 116	1,195	591	1,786	114	£ 40	40		
	4. Gifford, ..	25,101	3,837	1	1	1	1	£ 12	£ 150	£ 15	£ 20	£ 8	£ 8	£ 21	£ 228	185	128	313	64	£ 30	30		
	5. Eilish, ..	22,422	3,522	1	1	1	1	£ 20	£ 150	£ 15	£ 29	£ 2	£ 10	£ 20	£ 212	413	212	424	20	£ 15	15		
	6. Eilish, ..	9,257	1,700	1	1	1	1	£ 20	£ 150	£ 8	£ 22	£ 2	£ 6	£ 26	£ 214	423	212	635	20	£ 15	15		
	7. Eilish, ..	119,090	30,234	8	8	8	8	£ 150	£ 970	£ 82	£ 190	£ 52	£ 163	£ 1,313	7,255	4,212	11,467	311	£ 248	248			

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RETIRES afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915.—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.		
									No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.												Expenses of Year ended 31st March, 1915.	Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.	Medical Officers.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1878.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.																				
				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.																			
COUNT OF CASES— <i>cont.</i>																							
				MEDICAL RETIRES AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.																			
BARRIS, ..	1. Barry, and 2. Dunne and Keogh, ..	24,479 24,284	5,687 2,779	1 2	1 1	— —	1 1	1 1	14 50	100 100	0 15	— —	25 20	8 15	19 22	171 292	223 79	158 58	511 157	60 155	15 15		
																						2	2
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	27,720 30,780	8,471 1,818	2 1	1 1	— —	1 1	1 1	— 7	100 100	— 28	— —	30 20	8 4	21 10	160 173	147 90	53 46	180 126	87 41	10 10		
																						2	2
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	10,598	—	5	8	—	2	2	25	250	8	—	45	17	47	300	769	57	525	196			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—
GARRISTOWN, ..	1. Gaultboys, .. 2. Kilshinrone, ..	24,412	9,925	2	1	—	1	1	10	180	—	—	25	17	27	212	307	87	207	30			
																					2	2	—

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1915.		Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	
																No. of Objects relieved.	Expenses of Year ended 31st March, 1915. Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services. Medical Officers.				No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.
CORREY OR COLLEGE—continued.																					
1.	1. Canmorey, ..	26,628	8,011	1	1	—	1	12	130	—	—	—	—	—	240	148	105	848	53	15	15
	2. Chincowyle, ..	28,826	4,364	—	—	—	—	11	120	27	—	—	—	—	281	245	131	260	60	15	15
	3. Inchicore, ..	32,275	5,180	—	—	—	—	18	180	5	—	—	—	—	367	272	40	324	61	15	15
	4. Maroon, ..	38,449	6,252	1	1	—	—	19	190	16	—	—	—	—	447	427	99	687	123	28	28
	5. Sillavough, ..	45,440	4,560	—	—	—	—	21	154	0	—	—	—	—	300	271	94	288	74	14	14
		179,154	21,418	2	2	—	—	70	678	48	—	—	—	—	1,447	1,390	724	3,113	371	88	88
MALLOW, ..																					
	1. Ballyroath, ..	14,920	1,538	0	1	—	1	24	160	17	—	—	—	—	274	365	99	461	41	19	19
	2. Ballynash, ..	23,006	4,782	0	1	—	1	16	160	25	—	—	—	—	260	213	141	394	79	15	15
	3. Dromacilly, ..	29,618	3,581	0	1	—	1	32	160	38	—	—	—	—	311	362	221	614	65	15	15
	4. Killybegney, ..	27,218	3,600	0	1	—	1	42	160	15	—	—	—	—	296	853	207	1,650	61	10	10
	5. Malrow, ..	12,798	5,719	1	1	—	1	67	160	4	—	—	—	—	315	1,070	354	1,401	61	40	40
	6. Malrow, ..	21,473	7,031	1	1	—	1	19	160	42	—	—	—	—	278	288	122	450	47	10	10
		140,710	21,210	2	6	—	6	183	660	139	—	—	—	—	1,760	3,282	1,124	4,376	316	95	95

Municipality.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	1891-2.		1892-3.		1893-4.		1894-5.		1895-6.		1896-7.		1897-8.		1898-9.		1899-0.		
		Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	Population.	Number of Patients.	
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belfast.	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

* Municipalities Table—Municipalities No. 1 and Municipalities No. 2 dispensary districts.—The figures given in columns 6 to 10, inclusive, refer to the two dispensary districts.

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Popu- lation in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.							
					6. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for tem- porary services.	12. Apothecaries or Pharm- aceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1909.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Visiting Tickets.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccinations, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.	1. Gakber, .. 2. Durrudun, .. 3. Zomba, .. 4. Gumbwe, .. 5. Vahanda, ..	47,081	5,816	1	1	1	1	4	5	10	2	5	5	6	6	195	319	117	426	67	15	
		24,884	5,663	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		66,384	5,752	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		60,705	3,756	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		10,649	2,290	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		198,150	29,786	10	6	6	6	64	630	46	6	131	54	106	1,058	1,730	491	9,227	447	75		
DIYUWA.	1. Awerasale, .. 2. Gantapongoy, .. 3. Denga, .. 4. Venty, ..	26,618	8,966	1	1	1	1	43	135	1	1	25	10	17	550	495	169	414	101	10		
		41,352	4,613	1	1	1	1	16	118	1	1	5	10	21	522	513	80	475	1	10		
		22,049	6,063	1	1	1	1	27	130	18	60	45	10	54	294	465	52	457	3	10		
		18,479	6,752	1	1	1	1	16	130	19	19	45	10	26	232	72	75	345	2	10		
		124,490	17,804	6	4	4	7	161	540	37	30	146	10	91	1,904	1,252	324	1,459	104	40		
KERERWA.	1. Kuaranya, .. 2. Kigaruwa, .. 3. Sereya, .. 4. Twarua, ..	21,715	2,428	1	1	1	1	8	115	4	4	30	4	50	271	828	117	647	31	28		
		62,426	2,667	1	1	1	1	31	130	18	1	30	7	30	459	459	75	505	46	20		
		62,490	3,579	1	1	1	1	25	116	6	1	10	10	50	192	204	51	317	96	15		
		52,006	2,015	1	1	1	1	25	116	4	1	15	10	50	248	248	17	475	146	20		
		196,616	15,518	6	4	4	7	74	460	24	76	56	136	817	2,117	220	2,347	259	58			

NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	SEX	RELATION	EDUCATION	RELIGION	POLITICAL	INDUSTRY	PROPERTY	INCOME	DEBTS	CHARACTER	REMARKS
KILMURRY, ..	1. O'Connell, ..	46,485	6,880	0	1	1	1	1	1	20	78	618	82
	2. KILMURRY, ..	26,212	10,412	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	69	18
	3. KILMURRY, ..	22,549	6,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	17
	4. KILMURRY, ..	22,549	6,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	17
	5. KILMURRY, ..	22,549	6,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20	17
LANSBROOK, ..	1. Lansbrook, ..	221,515	41,653	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	224	1,095	242
	2. Lansbrook, ..	221,515	41,653	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	224	1,095	242
	3. Lansbrook, ..	221,515	41,653	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	224	1,095	242
	4. Lansbrook, ..	221,515	41,653	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	224	1,095	242
	5. Lansbrook, ..	221,515	41,653	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	224	1,095	242
DUNLOP, ..	1. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	2. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	3. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	4. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	5. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
DUNLOP, ..	1. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	2. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	3. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	4. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	5. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
DUNLOP, ..	1. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	2. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	3. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	4. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	5. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
DUNLOP, ..	1. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	2. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	3. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	4. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52
	5. Dunlop, ..	190,177	34,337	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	1,093	52

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL FEES afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL FEES AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.					
					No. of Officers authorized.	No. of Officers actually employed.	Salaries and payments for Temporary Services.	Medical Officers.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.
Kensington.	1.	22,291	4,211	1	1	—	1	20	200	17	—	23	7	44	311	152	100	525	52	15
St. Marylebone.	2.	27,526	5,230	1	1	—	1	15	156	17	—	20	8	58	341	200	107	546	70	12
St. Pancras.	3.	27,822	5,034	1	1	—	1	21	200	21	—	15	6	60	341	200	107	546	70	12
St. George Hanover Square.	4.	6,279	4,816	1	1	—	1	0	182	70	—	15	45	81	180	141	8,080	529	69	12
St. James's.	5.	2,318	2,518	1	1	—	1	182	187	21	—	30	7	112	315	272	111	529	69	12
St. Marylebone.	6.	28,925	2,711	1	1	—	1	182	187	21	—	30	7	112	315	272	111	529	69	12
St. George Hanover Square.	7.	178,511	65,913	14	30	1	10	232	1,832	236	174	528	132	572	3,244	7,010	8,438	19,622	1,255	210
St. George Hanover Square.	8.	87,679	7,487	4	1	—	2	15	116	17	—	38	21	40	246	300	195	509	106	15
St. George Hanover Square.	9.	80,166	4,099	3	1	—	2	21	125	13	—	28	12	27	247	263	146	414	70	15
St. George Hanover Square.	10.	57,185	4,618	3	1	—	2	20	101	17	—	28	12	27	247	263	146	414	70	15
St. George Hanover Square.	11.	50,920	2,622	2	1	—	2	20	117	17	—	28	12	27	247	263	146	414	70	15
St. George Hanover Square.	12.	17,996	4,974	2	1	—	2	41	166	—	26	31	6	23	245	267	97	1,013	214	18
St. George Hanover Square.	13.	145,848	23,954	13	6	1	7	105	670	62	26	160	97	281	1,187	1,838	1,991	5,034	607	75

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL REVENUE afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers and/or other.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.														MEDICAL REVENUE AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.	
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1878.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or Medical Officers of Health.		
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	1. City of Dublin.	6,284	657	2	1	1	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	30	10	50	5	4	
		26,121	7,656	2	1	1	65	197	17	30	14	53	345	30	751	2,102	115	315	25	25		
		32,096	8,178	2	1	1	97	111	12	32	7	52	515	1,251	751	2,002	715	36	30	25		
		11,189	2,717	1	1	1	42	42	10	20	3	12	161	475	220	240	77	30	30	25		
		27,082	5,210	1	1	1	19	100	160	20	5	97	527	754	210	1,015	105	61	25	25		
		119,718	16,785	7	5	1	227	420	208	—	152	20	94	1,048	2,876	1,253	4,229	556	56	56		
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	2. City of Dublin.	39,546	5,199	—	—	—	13	160	17	23	10	40	246	402	223	608	106	20	20			
		29,289	3,926	—	—	—	10	140	17	22	7	14	246	385	225	1,142	46	20	20			
		29,281	2,228	—	—	—	10	130	17	22	7	14	246	385	225	1,142	46	20	20			
		21,951	2,706	—	—	—	6	160	21	25	8	24	215	175	147	382	67	20	20			
		23,024	2,076	—	—	—	8	180	17	28	5	26	210	168	125	346	55	20	20			
		126,138	19,501	0	5	—	62	720	72	—	157	37	142	1,160	1,986	883	2,849	247	100			
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	3. City of Dublin.	41,632	4,266	—	—	—	28	180	12	25	3	51	292	276	108	654	81	20	20			
		32,077	4,077	—	—	—	46	186	—	25	4	87	228	1,020	196	1,256	88	20	20			
		45,153	4,774	—	—	—	88	145	30	26	4	107	507	1,532	514	1,436	88	20	20			
117,818	14,737	0	0	—	162	478	26	—	26	21	190	980	2,847	518	3,405	217	60					

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.				
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicine and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or Medical Officers of Health.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																					
County of CANTON.																					
(2 and 3 in Queen's Co.)																					
	1. Ballyshannon, and Newtown.	10,060	2,308	1	1	1	6	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	2. Ballyshannon, and Newtown.	20,602	3,305	1	1	1	20	150	17	—	—	20	—	22	209	667	346	1,233	1	20	
	3. Bertha, and Newtown.	20,380	3,228	1	1	1	18	150	18	—	—	26	—	15	196	371	105	566	4	20	
	4. Carlow No 1.	10,614	9,082	1	1	1	119	140	24	48	—	42	—	127	530	5,914	863	6,782	109	40	
	5. Carlow No. 2.	7,335	630	1	1	1	—	70	6	—	—	18	—	11	101	83	73	135	1	7	
	6. Carlow No. 3.	14,404	3,688	1	1	1	—	140	54	—	—	30	—	1101	837	618	209	754	1	20	
	7. Fennagh and Myshall.	21,747	3,613	1	1	1	12	140	54	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tullamore.	20,129	2,763	1	1	1	20	130	13	17	—	22	—	90	197	279	148	423	4	20	
	9. Tullow.	23,535	6,173	1	1	1	30	150	17	—	—	25	—	8	185	310	257	487	4	20	
	County of DUBLIN.	190,908	32,910	11	6	1	232	920	166	166	166	166	166	166	1,960	6,775	2,150	10,956	161	166	
	1. Bachelman.	18,333	4,524	2	2	2	17	166	—	—	—	47	—	57	300	534	342	676	106	21	
	2. Bachelman.	3,432	7,157	1	1	1	34	157	63	—	—	27	—	10	305	623	197	620	47	21	
	3. Bachelman.	52,058	2,604	1	1	1	218	138	6	—	—	40	—	901	1,103	359	259	456	40	21	
	4. Bachelman.	12,050	2,096	1	1	1	27	147	17	—	—	20	—	43	240	281	148	427	54	21	
	5. Bachelman.	6,013	2,061	1	1	1	16	180	17	—	—	20	—	72	299	100	150	149	64	21	
	6. Bachelman.	14,004	2,445	1	1	1	26	140	20	—	—	25	—	57	299	618	250	808	54	21	
	County of GALWAY.	84,072	10,232	10	0	—	141	634	137	137	137	137	137	137	1,158	2,618	1,110	2,460	269	232	

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RETIRED afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Popu-lation in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL RETIRED AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.						
					No. of Officers employed.		Salaries.		SALARIES; and PAYMENTS for TEMPORARY SERVICES.		MIDWIVES.		MEDICAL OFFICERS.		MEDICAL OFFICERS.		No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.		Total.		BALANCES OF DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS as MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
COUNTY OF KILDARE.	1. Colclough, .. 2. Killeck, .. 3. Kesh, .. 4. Lanes, .. 5. Maynooth, .. 6. Salthouse, ..	16,768 22,770 9,622 21,122 2,822 17,214	2,875 2,939 2,132 2,222 2,095	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	2 10 10 10 10 10	160 176 156 150 180	13 11 11 11 11	30 40 44 52 56	3 4 4 4 4	8 8 8 8 8	228 262 180 252 362	136 417 760 670 661	46 63 204 257 188	164 480 970 927 509	18 22 22 21 21	18 18 18 18 18	18 18 18 18 18
GRANTOWN, (2nd and 5th Cos. Dublin.)	1. Rathmore 2. Ballybrack 3. Carr and Glina 4. Kildare, .. 5. Maynooth, .. 6. Salthouse, ..	9,328 51,097 22,074 27,250 17,498 24,822 19,052 20,446	1,187 3,106 2,620 4,340 5,046 5,442 13,822 2,620	2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	96 27 20 17 17 17 17 17	126 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	52 29 4 4 4 4 4 4	30 20 20 22 22 22 22 22	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	20 46 46 52 52 52 52 52	217 285 285 347 347 347 347 347	514 900 841 740 740 740 740 740	77 171 138 221 221 221 221 221	294 471 389 625 625 625 625 625	23 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	23 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	23 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	23 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
TOTAL.		516,121	27,929	13	9	1	9	511	1,406	261	—	382	54	838	5,097	4,250	1,831	4,220	520	143	

COUNTY OF KILKERRY.		CALCULATED BY (1 and 4 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (2 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (3 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (4 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (5 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (6 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (7 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (8 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (9 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)		CALCULATED BY (10 in Co. Tipperary, S.D.)	
CARRIGROHAN, ..	1. Ballynagone, ..	18,570	2,338	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Carrigrohane, ..	57,260	9,217	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
	3. Carrigrohane, ..	18,570	2,338	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Carrigrohane, ..	57,260	9,217	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
KILKERRY, ..	1. Ballynagone, ..	18,570	2,338	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Carrigrohane, ..	57,260	9,217	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
	3. Carrigrohane, ..	18,570	2,338	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Carrigrohane, ..	57,260	9,217	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
THOMASTOWN, ..	1. Goulogry, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2. Keshbeggar, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3. Keshbeggar, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4. Thomastown, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DUNROBIRD, .. (E. Co. Tipperary, S.D.)	1. Fodder, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2. Fodder, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3. Fodder, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4. Fodder, ..	28,194	3,704	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1875.	Other expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1915.		Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	
																Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.				
KING'S CROSS DISPENSARY, (6th Co., Liverpool, N.E.)	1. Blaxford.	40.136	4,450	2	1	—	1	37	130	53	—	30	8	30	983	295	185	430	99	25	
	2. Blaxford Kilnson	28.435	6,920	3	1	—	1	33	180	19	—	57	5	30	900	521	422	944	95	30	
	3. Blaxford	42.657	9,241	1	1	—	1	16	120	14	—	27	2	38	225	205	114	55	25		
	4. Blaxford	20.675	2,821	1	1	—	1	16	120	14	—	24	4	12	222	304	110	444	85	25	
	5. Blaxford	23.564	1,342	1	1	—	1	16	120	17	—	22	—	37	204	155	65	200	30	20	
	6. Blaxford	27.067	1,203	1	1	—	1	12	110	16	—	24	—	15	185	168	127	285	22	20	
	7. Blaxford	220,743	28,237	9	6	—	6	114	750	180	—	100	58	—	1,414	1,679	674	2,858	324	190	
"ECONOMY" (5th 4 and 5th Co., Kidder, I in Co., Mersey)	1. Rathbone	21.814	1,916	1	1	—	1	24	145	—	—	30	4	25	223	215	175	488	30	15	
	2. Rathbone	51,064	3,166	1	1	—	1	84	145	5	—	35	5	23	246	1,122	149	1,281	29	16	
	3. Rathbone	58,518	4,251	1	1	—	1	92	150	13	—	32	15	21	270	774	297	1,071	04	16	
	4. Rathbone	18,556	1,876	1	1	—	1	145	145	—	—	50	3	21	206	272	141	413	26	16	
	5. Rathbone	18,128	1,657	1	1	—	1	16	150	21	—	30	1	26	227	231	102	473	10	9	
	6. Rathbone	18,452	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	3	9
	7. Rathbone	50,481	2,200	1	1	—	1	68	145	75	—	30	4	43	335	1,038	676	1,709	28	16	
	179,204	14,429	6	6	—	6	169	845	114	—	188	22	—	171	1,249	2,048	1,638	5,483	228	110	

No 2 — DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL FEE'S afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Acres.	Popu- lation in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL FEES AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.				
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Salaries.	Medical Officers.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col's.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
COBERT OF LOUTH—con.																						
DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.																						
1. DUBLIN.																						
2. ST. PETER'S.																						
3. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
4. BERNARDUS.																						
5. GERARDUS.																						
6. BERNARDUS.																						
7. ST. PETER'S.																						
8. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
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11. BERNARDUS.																						
12. ST. PETER'S.																						
13. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
14. BERNARDUS.																						
15. GERARDUS.																						
16. BERNARDUS.																						
17. ST. PETER'S.																						
18. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
19. BERNARDUS.																						
20. GERARDUS.																						
21. BERNARDUS.																						
22. ST. PETER'S.																						
23. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
24. BERNARDUS.																						
25. GERARDUS.																						
26. BERNARDUS.																						
27. ST. PETER'S.																						
28. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
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30. GERARDUS.																						
31. BERNARDUS.																						
32. ST. PETER'S.																						
33. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
34. BERNARDUS.																						
35. GERARDUS.																						
36. BERNARDUS.																						
37. ST. PETER'S.																						
38. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
39. BERNARDUS.																						
40. GERARDUS.																						
41. BERNARDUS.																						
42. ST. PETER'S.																						
43. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
44. BERNARDUS.																						
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46. BERNARDUS.																						
47. ST. PETER'S.																						
48. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
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52. ST. PETER'S.																						
53. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
54. BERNARDUS.																						
55. GERARDUS.																						
56. BERNARDUS.																						
57. ST. PETER'S.																						
58. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
59. BERNARDUS.																						
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61. BERNARDUS.																						
62. ST. PETER'S.																						
63. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
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66. BERNARDUS.																						
67. ST. PETER'S.																						
68. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
69. BERNARDUS.																						
70. GERARDUS.																						
71. BERNARDUS.																						
72. ST. PETER'S.																						
73. ST. PATRICK'S.																						
74. BERNARDUS.																						
75. GERARDUS.																						
76. BERNARDUS.																						
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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RETIRE afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Officers authorized.					EXPENSES or YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.														MEDICAL TICKETS AFFORDED BY YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.		
				5. No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	6. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for temporary services.	12. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Visiting Tickets.	19. Total.	20. Cost of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.					
QUEEN'S COVEYT.	1. Abbeyfield, .. 2. Redhills, .. 3. Beigtram, .. 4. Chastleton, .. 5. Durrow, .. 6. Redshewery, ..	18,865 25,588 20,607 18,657 24,022 10,900	3,509 5,447 2,134 2,649 5,699 2,437	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	— — — — — —	1 2 1 1 1 1	27 15 29 15 59 29	140 130 130 130 130 130	30 6 9 16 10 18	28 54 25 28 28 27	3 — — — — —	5 — — — — —	208 — 48 17 200 *946	538 165 77 531 508 475	131 85 26 46 124 574	957 248 135 277 590 705	42 10 17 17 45 54	184 100 100 100 100 100	130 20 20 20 20 20					
ABBERTY, ..	1. Abbeyfield, .. 2. Redhills, .. 3. Beigtram, .. 4. Chastleton, .. 5. Durrow, .. 6. Redshewery, ..	18,865 25,588 20,607 18,657 24,022 10,900	3,509 5,447 2,134 2,649 5,699 2,437	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	— — — — — —	1 2 1 1 1 1	27 15 29 15 59 29	140 130 130 130 130 130	30 6 9 16 10 18	28 54 25 28 28 27	3 — — — — —	5 — — — — —	208 — 48 17 200 *946	538 165 77 531 508 475	131 85 26 46 124 574	957 248 135 277 590 705	42 10 17 17 45 54	184 100 100 100 100 100	130 20 20 20 20 20					
MOONSHILL, (2 in King's Co.)	1. Clonsilla, .. 2. Clonsilla, No. 2, .. 3. Clonsilla, No. 3, .. 4. Clonsilla, No. 4, .. 5. Clonsilla, No. 5, .. 6. Clonsilla, No. 6, .. 7. Clonsilla, No. 7, .. 8. Clonsilla, No. 8, ..	84,273 2,858 24,848 24,848 24,848 24,848 24,848 24,848	2,648 1,809 2,790 1,411 30,775 5,478 5,130 4,157	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	— — — — — — — —	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 15 — — — — — —	100 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	17 24 — — — — — —	23 25 — — — — — —	3 7 — — — — — —	10 21 — — — — — —	171 210 — — — — — —	46 62 740 95 129 124 184 511	79 213 267 44 72 281 281 134	307 953 1,147 230 521 1,504 1,166 612	32 9 17 22 — 8 20 20	7 7 13 15 — 8 20 20	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20					
TOTAL		260,708	87,886	10	7	—	7	51	730	86	—	185	18	227	1,567	4,131	1,639	4,511	126	155					

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers appointed.							EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED BY YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1915.		
					6. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for temporary services.	12. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Visiting Tickets.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers or Medical Officer of Health.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.				
<p>UNION OF WESTWARD.—con.</p> <p>GRANT. ..</p> <p>1. Grants, .. 58,925</p> <p>2. Oodgers, .. 20,719</p> <p>3. " " .. 51,629</p> <p>4. Kilmagh and Wells, .. 59,121</p>																								
<p>1. Carriaghyma, .. 58,119</p> <p>2. Derrinstown, .. 20,422</p> <p>3. Fickard, .. 51,629</p> <p>4. Ood Binn, .. 51,014</p> <p>5. " " .. 51,115</p> <p>6. St. Mullins, .. 58,119</p>																								
130,108	16,005	5	4	1	4	4	4	94	316	53	114	1	141	1,009	1,774	938	5,682	28	46					
58,925	2,433	5,021	4	4	1	1	1	0	146	53	30	40	947	328	140	108	1	15	15					
20,719	2,172	1,174	1	1	1	1	22	150	150	17	25	1	321	340	107	211	12	15	15					
51,629	6,050	4,444	1	1	1	1	22	180	180	17	25	1	371	380	107	1,259	9	15	15					
59,121	8,518	4,444	1	1	1	1	22	180	180	17	25	1	371	377	106	473	1	15	10					
58,119	4,136	4,075	4	4	1	1	29	125	125	17	20	1	357	357	137	417	1	15	15					
20,422	2,409	2,221	1	1	1	1	21	119	119	20	27	1	209	209	134	144	1	15	15					
51,629	9,191	4,075	1	1	1	1	64	252	252	20	27	1	442	442	209	608	5	15	15					
51,014	3,852	4,075	1	1	1	1	60	197	197	18	20	1	340	340	141	410	5	15	15					
51,115	5,028	4,075	1	1	1	1	75	259	259	17	18	1	350	350	135	402	5	15	15					
177,732	28,632	15	7	1	9	210	905	1,469	1	138	4	133	1,066	5,682	1,377	6,069	63	131						

No. 2 Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.														MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.	
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1910.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
PROVINCE OF GORNAWIGHT.	COUNTY OF CALVAT.	1. Aberragh, ..	17,280	1,802	1	1	4	90	12	—	—	15	17	141	53	3	56	16	5	83		
		2. Ballinacraig, ..	20,514	6,552	1	1	34	166	16	—	—	84	41	298	524	137	607	48	7	117		
		3. Cregagh, ..	25,609	8,286	1	1	5	172	10	—	—	35	25	215	50	16	65	44	4	112		
COUNTY OF GORNAWIGHT.	COUNTY OF CALVAT.	4. Killybeg, ..	27,009	7,551	1	1	15	142	10	—	—	30	214	615	84	17	649	47	11	112		
		5. Lissanore, ..	27,007	7,694	1	1	18	148	10	—	—	30	21	230	59	17	206	55	10	115		
		6. Lissanore, ..	21,919	2,007	1	1	15	173	—	—	—	25	33	233	295	66	294	28	15	18		
COUNTY OF GORNAWIGHT.	COUNTY OF CALVAT.	7. Aberragh, ..	140,639	15,601	9	6	90	892	65	—	—	180	168	1,432	1,487	277	1,764	236	83	236		
		8. Ballinacraig, ..	144,145	4,706	—	—	25	270	20	—	—	45	31	488	344	554	695	195	55	20		
		9. Cregagh, ..	144,014	2,287	—	—	6	200	23	—	—	10	14	180	27	16	112	150	20	20		
COUNTY OF GORNAWIGHT.	COUNTY OF CALVAT.	10. Killybeg, ..	150,753	7,002	—	—	34	290	220	—	—	—	142	596	616	147	762	0	40	40		
		11. Lissanore, ..	150,752	17,225	0	0	63	670	136	—	—	70	387	2,170	1,637	510	1,876	948	95	95		

GALWAY, ..	1. Gabbry, ..	65,980	18,827	2	2	1	2	02	405	48	20	82	25	07	723	5,277	029	3,287	266	65
	2. Moyville, ..	25,042	2,055	1	1	-	1	28	128	"	-	85	4	422	260	400	45	440	40	15
	3. Gracemore, ..	50,370	2,576	1	1	-	1	250	120	"	-	30	2	60	245	148	44	124	47	15
	4. Spiddal, ..	65,480	5,078	1	1	-	1	28	120	45	-	-	17	4275	525	546	59	675	170	12
	5. Tuam, ..	40,709	5,836	1	1	-	1	15	150	11	-	35	13	94	229	89	34	150	135	15
	6. Tuamoghmore, ..	128,598	35,055	8	7	1	5	163	925	194	39	182	94	484	1,958	5,257	1,196	4,286	648	128
GLIMMICKLEIGH, ..	1. Dinmore, ..	17,214	2,127	2	1	1	8	68	68	8	10	2	25	181	149	15	201	26	10	
	2. Glencorrodry, ..	46,298	5,024	1	1	-	7	128	18	-	30	18	21	210	92	19	196	110	20	
	3. Williamstown, ..	42,762	7,262	1	1	-	24	129	129	23	-	30	13	27	262	299	13	212	149	22
GONS, ..	1. Ardabaha, ..	89,654	6,600	2	1	-	21	178	178	-	40	40	5	47	221	190	12	271	50	20
	2. Gort, ..	38,440	4,682	1	1	-	20	171	171	40	-	40	10	4	204	487	221	718	64	30
LISBURN, ..	1. Lisburn, ..	36,635	6,870	1	1	-	1	178	178	-	-	40	2	14	237	210	55	285	01	10
	2. Killybegs, ..	100,250	11,282	5	3	-	70	227	227	46	-	150	20	63	845	690	338	1,294	266	30
LISBURN, ..	1. Albany, ..	52,440	5,842	3	1	-	4	166	166	4	20	1	25	242	20	30	37	78	51	18
	2. Whitehorn, ..	32,640	4,605	2	1	-	10	180	180	24	-	20	2	512	155	30	108	10	18	
	3. Lisburn, ..	20,610	4,075	2	1	-	27	180	180	24	-	20	2	129	66	135	528	31	15	
	4. Woodstock, ..	50,050	4,599	3	1	-	5	197	197	-	30	30	7	240	201	56	103	111	12	
MEAGHER DISTRICT, ..	1. Conboy, ..	104,257	18,129	10	4	-	44	696	696	52	-	96	15	101	1,004	623	297	919	249	90
	2. Killybegs, ..	20,960	2,503	1	1	-	7	144	144	17	25	7	17	217	57	8	63	61	15	
	3. Whitehorn, ..	21,918	4,796	1	1	-	11	154	154	17	-	25	12	22	126	116	31	107	101	15
MEAGHER DISTRICT, ..	4. Mount Pelley, ..	40,520	2,524	1	1	-	20	128	128	12	-	25	19	240	250	25	265	52	15	
	5. Tuam, ..	102,434	14,208	5	3	-	38	415	415	46	-	75	59	58	945	428	59	682	214	43
	6. Mount Pelley, ..	58,896	5,790	3	2	-	39	250	250	40	-	22	9	22	276	440	68	228	95	24
MEAGHER DISTRICT, ..	7. Letterfrone, ..	44,252	7,858	1	1	-	25	148	148	20	-	19	10	262	202	221	221	95	12	
	8. Cappanore, ..	76,085	4,086	1	1	-	41	125	125	29	-	5	8	4	295	441	119	911	50	12
	9. Cappanore, ..	173,595	16,726	9	4	-	103	560	560	123	-	-	27	278	1,012	1,253	459	1,772	271	48
MEAGHER DISTRICT, ..	1. Killybegs, ..	61,460	2,125	2	1	-	12	149	149	25	-	27	5	20	246	128	64	226	40	12
	2. Whitehorn, ..	47,801	2,456	2	1	-	2	180	180	5	-	46	4	20	266	79	60	171	84	17
MEAGHER DISTRICT, ..	1. Killybegs, ..	77,264	4,621	5	3	-	10	307	307	50	-	47	9	22	514	517	157	694	134	30
	2. Whitehorn, ..	77,264	4,621	5	3	-	10	307	307	50	-	47	9	22	514	517	157	694	134	30

* Includes £2 expended from a loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1870.

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No. 2. — DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1911.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.						
					No. of Officers authorized.										No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for temporary services.	12. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1876.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Visiting Tickets.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	
COUNTY OF GAINSBURY—continued.																					
TOWN.																					
..	1. Abbey.	34,026	4,310	1	1	1	1	5	5	17	44	11	5	5	25	16	71	40	20	20	
..	2. Bunnery.	26,518	6,979	1	1	1	1	32	127	17	42	16	37	25	1,026	89	1,347	141	20	20	
..	3. Reservoir.	47,070	5,573	1	1	1	1	159	159	3	3	11	11	795	49	843	91	20	20	20	
..	4. Tenny.	79,220	12,708	1	1	1	1	215	215	21	21	19	19	1,294	189	1,483	157	20	20	20	
		191,264	29,127	4	4	4	4	646	646	61	61	57	57	3,697	562	5,744	469	109	109	109	
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.																					
CALDER-COPE- SHAMON, (1 in Co. Doonemund)																					
..	1. Ayrton.	37,518	5,715	1	1	1	1	100	100	13	28	14	14	115	68	183	162	20	20	20	
..	2. Deunthorpe.	35,750	5,508	1	1	1	1	100	100	13	20	11	11	136	47	215	116	20	20	20	
..	3. Jansington.	28,698	6,578	1	1	1	1	130	130	19	28	11	11	202	105	797	100	20	20	20	
		101,966	17,801	3	3	3	3	330	330	50	76	36	36	453	220	1,195	378	60	60	60	
MARSDEN-AMSTON.																					
..	1. Thoresbache.	31,070	5,836	1	1	1	1	100	100	13	30	7	7	25	284	74	361	69	15	15	
..	2. Prittlestern.	20,978	4,425	1	1	1	1	100	100	17	20	9	9	80	200	22	220	62	15	15	
..	3. Knaptober.	40,802	4,202	1	1	1	1	100	100	19	—	12	12	22	205	56	261	110	15	15	
..	4. Knechtsteden.	20,768	6,486	1	1	1	1	150	150	17	25	15	15	22	221	174	1,296	134	15	15	
		144,807	29,016	4	4	4	4	450	450	70	—	52	52	119	646	270	3,058	413	60	60	

Area	Sub-area	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	2061	2071	2081	2091	2101			
MIRAL	1. Corchagua, 2. Nalco, 3. Nalco, 4. Nalco	14,120	2,000																					
		14,120	2,000																					
		14,120	2,000																					
DORREY OR NAVA	1. Dorrey, 2. Dorrey	18,000	12,000																					
		18,000	12,000																					
		18,000	12,000																					
SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
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SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
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SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
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SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
SUCRE	1. Sucre, 2. Sucre	15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					
		15,000	10,000																					

*Figures not reported but have obtained under the Dispossessed Districts Act, 1971.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Return afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1915—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5. No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	6. Medical Officers.			7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17. MEMORIAL RETURN AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.			19.	20.	21.	
					10. Salaries.	11. Payments for temporary services.	12. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.											13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.				16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1915.	17. Dispensary Tickets.	18. Visiting Tickets.	19. Total.
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1911.																					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.				
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.					
3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.						
4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.							
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.								
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.									
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.										
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.											
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.												
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.													
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.														
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.															
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.																
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.																	
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.																		
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.																			
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.																				
18.	19.	20.	21.																					
19.	20.	21.																						
20.	21.																							
21.																								

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING

PROVINCES.	Area and Population of the Provinces as given in the Census Returns, and of the Unions as arranged in the foregoing Table italicised.*		Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR		
	Area in Acres.	Population.				Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or Pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and temporary	
										Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ULSTER, ..	5,351,625 <i>4,344,637</i>	1,581,695 <i>1,326,975</i>	45	222	369	240	7	202	5,449	27,498	4,025
MUNSTER, ..	5,963,557 <i>6,027,107</i>	1,028,495 <i>1,645,024</i>	48	215	365	232	23	243	5,073	33,055	4,730
LEINSTER, ..	4,347,721 <i>4,503,054</i>	1,162,044 <i>1,772,437</i>	59	201	367	225	15	225	5,544	32,794	4,309
CONNAUGHT, ..	4,328,511 <i>4,076,237</i>	516,954 <i>284,537</i>	28	102	169	114	4	112	2,460	14,332	2,152
Total (IRELAND) { 1815 1814 }	20,371,123†	4,590,219	{ 165 153 }	741	1,244 1,228	815 819	49 40	1787 777	20,121 21,562	107,343 105,550	15,717 15,402
		Increase,	-	-	16	-	-	10	-	790	25
		Decrease,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,441	-	-

*The areas and populations of the geographical Provinces are set forth in the Census Returns, but they do of which the above is a summary, by reason of the fact stated in the first note on page 304, that eleven of the

†Exclusive of 481,293 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and townlands.

See note at foot of page 335.

Includes £5,366 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

Includes £3,215 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.

TABLE, No. 2, BY PROVINCES.

ENDED 31st MARCH 1915.					MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1915.				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
Payments for services.		Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1910.	Other Expenses, including Fuel, Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Column.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts during Year ended 31st March, 1915.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	
Apothecaries, or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.		
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£ 896	£ 5,120	£ 2,427	£ 8,820	£ 52,794	117,693	68,829	173,215	24,580	£ 4,684
1,063	6,017	1,606	8,345	60,147	120,309	44,314	164,713	17,113	4,501
1,030	5,008	991	12,172	65,218	106,946	64,345	261,591	11,970	4,740
178	2,616	1,087	4,529	27,114	41,744	9,198	60,936	11,180	1,978
3,007	19,820	6,172	£23,003	206,243	476,775	173,380	650,155	64,843	15,033
4,063	19,694	6,341	£11,765	205,054	505,663	174,679	680,362	62,328	11,800
-	100	-	1,508	680	-	-	-	2,515	73
121	-	168	-	-	23,908	1,280	65,297	-	-

not correspond with the total of the areas and populations of the Unions as placed in the Provinces in Table No. 2. Unions extend beyond Provincial boundaries.

No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of preceding TABLES, containing, 1. district electoral divisions in Ireland, with the dispensary total area and population of the Provinces according to the as arranged in Provinces; the number of dispensaries, under the Medical Charities Act, the Vaccination Acts, and 1914, to the 31st of March, 1915, inclusive:—3. RELIEF at the dispensaries and at the patients' homes, respectively; ended the 31st of March, 1915:—and 4. Salaries of

HEADS OF PARTICULARS In foregoing Tables.	ULSTER.		MUNSTER.	
	2.	3.	4.	5.
STATISTICS OF UNIONS AND DISTRICTS:				
Area in statute area, } as given in the Census Returns, Population, 1911,	—	5,331,000	—	5,983,507
Aggregate valuation of unions as arranged in Provinces in Appendix F. No. 7, and No. 8—1914,	—	1,581,000	—	1,038,405
Number of unions,	—	25,538,945	—	23,504,300
“ district electoral divisions,	—	43	—	43
“ dispensary districts,	—	940	—	1,072
“ dispensaries or dispensary stations therein, medical officers authorized to be appointed for dispensary districts,	—	222	—	216
“ apothecaries or pharmaceutical chemists, midwives,	—	266	—	303
“	—	240	—	232
“	—	7	—	23
“	—	202	—	268
EXPENDITURE during Year ended 31st March, 1915:—				
Medicines and medical appliances,	£	—	£	5,678
Salaries of medical officers, including payments for temporary services,	31,524	—	37,378	—
apothecaries or pharmaceutical chemists in- cluding payments for temporary services, midwives, do. do.	803	—	1,043	—
Amount of fees paid to medical officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1879,	5,120	—	6,017	—
Expenditure from fees obtained under the Dispensary Homes Act, 1879,	2,427	—	1,028	—
Fuel, attendance, and incidental expenses,	1,041	—	50	—
Total expenditure during year ended 31st March, 1915,	0,008	—	8,284	—
		32,761		60,147
RELIEF RETURNS and DUES of MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 31st March, 1915:—				
Number of cases attended on dispensary tickets,	117,086	—	120,390	—
“ “ “ on visiting tickets,	55,530	—	44,314	—
Total new cases in the year,		178,215		164,713
Number of cases of vaccination including cases of re- vaccination, in the year,	—	26,800	—	17,113
Salaries of dispensary medical officers as medical officers of health,	—	£	—	£
		4,054		4,531

STATISTICAL STATEMENT showing the number of unions and districts formed under § 6 of the Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68; the Census Returns for 1911; the aggregate valuation of the unions officers, &c. :-2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT showing the expenditure the Dispensary Houses Act, during the year from 1st of April, RETURN showing the number of cases of medical relief afforded the number of cases of vaccination performed during the year Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.			
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	For Unions.	For Dispensary Districts.	For Medical Officers.	
—	4,647,731	—	4,228,211	—	28,271,125	128,931	27,491	—	
—	1,155,044	—	513,264	—	4,291,219	27,786	5,925	—	
—	45,230,310	—	21,418,273	—	213,262,800	£190,632	£21,461	—	
—	20	—	26	—	158	—	—	—	
—	1,016	—	616	—	3,674	23	5	5	
—	201	—	102	—	741	5	—	—	
—	327	—	120	—	1,244	8	—	—	
—	235	—	114	—	812	5	—	—	
—	15	—	4	—	49	—	—	—	
—	224*	—	113	—	787*	5	—	—	
£	0,544	£	2,438	£	28,121	£	27	£	1
37,013	—	10,344	—	122,639	—	778 17	166 1	191 11	
1,826	—	178	—	2,967	—	23 2	5 7	—	
6,058	—	2,010	—	19,730	—	125 16	26 15	—	
091	—	1,087	—	6,173	—	39 1	8 7	—	
3,731	—	903	—	4,366	—	46 2	8 12	—	
8,441	—	3,394	—	28,727	—	169 3	36 1	—	
	65,218		27,114		208,242	1,395 7	276 7	—	
190,240	—	41,764	—	470,775	—	—	—	—	
44,345	—	9,302	—	173,596	—	—	—	—	
	201,291		50,906		644,371	—	—	—	
—	11,978	—	11,180	—	61,843	—	—	—	
—	£	—	£	—	£	£	£	£	
—	4,742	—	1,075	—	15,823	100 17	21 10	19 12	

* See note at foot of page 335.

No. 4.—VACCINATION :—SUMMARY of the number of persons VACCINATED in the workhouses of the several unions by the medical officers of those institutions; and of the number VACCINATED in the several dispensary districts, by the medical officers thereof, in the year ended 31st March, 1915 :—abstracted from returns made by the respective medical officers.

PROVINCES.	No. vaccinated by medical officers in workhouses.			No. vaccinated by medical officers of dispensary districts.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ULSTER, ..	140	10	150	24,380	24,730	ULSTER.
MUNSTER, ..	157	-	157	17,113	17,570	MUNSTER.
LEINSTER, ..	119	201	400	11,970	12,570	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT, ..	47	-	47	11,180	11,227	CONNAUGHT.
Total, ..	463	201	764	64,843	65,507	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, and FEVER, reported by medical officers of dispensary districts as having been attended in the half-years ended 30th September, 1914, and 31st March, 1915.

PROVINCES.	Half-years ended		Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Fever.
ULSTER, ..	September 30th, 1914, .. ..	.. ..	627	—	120
	March 31st, 1915, .. ..	.. ..	620	—	63
MUNSTER, ..	September 30th, 1914, .. ..	.. ..	254	—	161
	March 31st, 1915, .. ..	.. ..	696	—	119
LEINSTER, ..	September 30th, 1914, .. ..	.. ..	530	—	118
	March 31st, 1915, .. ..	.. ..	264	—	115
CONNAUGHT, ..	September 30th, 1914, .. ..	.. ..	65	—	101
	March 31st, 1915, .. ..	.. ..	48	—	79

SUMMARY.

IRELAND, ..	September 30th, 1914, .. ..	.. ..	1,286	—	530
	March 31st, 1915, .. ..	.. ..	1,817	—	384
	Total, .. ..	.. ..	2,902	—	690

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situated.	References to		DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situated.	References to	
		Dispensary districts statistical table: App. G., No. 1.	Dispensary districts financial and relief table: App. G., No. 2.			Dispensary districts statistical table: App. G., No. 1.	Dispensary districts financial and relief table: App. G., No. 2.
		Page.	Page.			Page.	Page.
Coal Island,	Dungannon,	-	349	Dromore,	Banbridge,	-	343
Coleraine,	Coleraine,	-	346	Dromore,	Omagh,	-	349
Colla No. 2,	Ards,	-	357	Drum No. 1,	Cookhill,	-	361
Colloney,	Sligo,	-	378	Drum No. 2,	Cookhill,	-	361
Comber,	Newtownards,	-	345	Drumshaire,	Manorhamilton,	-	376
Coone,	Ballyrobert,	-	377	Drumshog,	Lisnare,	-	389
Coonor,	Antrim,	-	338	Drumkeere,	Manorhamilton,	-	376
Cookstown,	Cookstown,	-	348	Drumshill,	Loughree,	-	387
Cooleaney,	Limerick,	-	348	Drumshilla,	Castleberg,	-	345
Cooleaney,	Tobermory,	-	379	Drumshilla,	Omagh,	-	349
Coolestin,	Shillbilly,	-	373	Drumshilla,	Carap-Schismen,	-	356
Coole,	Dunard,	-	367	Dulock,	Droghda,	-	385
Coolegreany,	Gorey,	-	372	Dunboyne,	Dunshaughlin,	-	389
Coolemorelands,	Dunsmurray,	335	369	Dundalk,	Dundalk,	-	388
Coolestin,	Mountmellick,	333	370	Dunfermoy and	Bathdown,	-	338
Coon,	Kilnurey,	-	367	Dunfermoy,	Dunfermoy,	-	342
Cooteshill,	Cooteshill,	-	361	Dunfermoy,	Dunfermoy,	-	349
Cork Barsh,	Cork,	-	363	Dunfermoy,	Bathdown,	-	373
Cork Urban,	Cork,	-	368	Dunfermoy,	Dunfermoy,	-	341
Corrigin,	Corrigin,	-	366	Dunfermoy,	Lisnordy,	-	347
Corcross,	Kinnalea,	-	355	Dunfermoy,	Glenties,	-	348
Craghmoak,	Kilnash,	-	351	Dunfermoy,	Boynal,	-	345
Creegh,	Ballynashion,	-	374	Dunfermoy,	Ballyglass,	-	373
Creegh,	Ballycastle,	-	338	Dunfermoy,	Ards,	-	367
Creegan,	Coon,	-	357	Dunfermoy,	Dunsmurray,	-	358
Creegan,	Banbridge,	-	343	Dunfermoy,	Glenties,	-	375
Creegan,	Wexford,	-	373	Dunfermoy,	Tuan,	-	376
Creegan,	Glenties,	-	368	Dunfermoy,	Lisnare,	-	339
Creegan No. 1,	Cookshillney,	-	367	Dunfermoy,	Scrane,	-	349
Creegan No. 2,	Cookshillney,	-	367	Dunfermoy,	Abbeyst,	-	379
Creegan No. 3,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy and	Kilcrobane,	-	350
Creegan No. 4,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	New Ross,	-	372
Creegan No. 5,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Dromore West,	-	179
Creegan No. 6,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Edinburgh,	-	396
Creegan No. 7,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 8,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 9,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 10,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 11,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 12,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 13,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 14,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 15,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 16,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 17,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 18,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 19,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 20,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 21,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 22,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 23,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 24,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 25,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 26,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 27,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 28,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 29,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 30,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 31,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 32,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 33,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 34,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 35,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 36,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 37,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 38,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 39,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 40,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 41,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 42,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 43,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 44,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 45,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 46,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 47,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 48,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 49,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 50,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 51,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 52,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 53,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 54,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 55,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 56,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 57,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 58,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 59,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 60,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 61,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 62,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 63,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 64,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 65,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 66,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 67,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 68,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 69,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 70,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 71,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 72,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 73,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 74,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 75,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 76,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 77,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 78,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 79,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 80,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 81,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 82,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 83,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 84,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 85,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 86,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 87,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 88,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 89,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 90,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 91,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 92,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 93,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 94,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 95,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 96,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 97,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 98,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 99,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345
Creegan No. 100,	Salina,	-	377	Dunfermoy,	Lisnashion,	-	345

[continued.]

APPENDIX H.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

Report and Returns presented to Parliament during the Year ended 31st March, 1915, on behalf of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland—1913-14,	Od. 7,561.	Svo. 435.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns for 1913-14 with appendices,	Od. 7,806.	Folio 126.
Labourers' Cottages (Ireland)—Return,	H.C. 277	Folio 15.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts—Return,	H.C. 276	Folio 15.

APPENDIX I.

CIRCULARS ISSUED FROM 1ST APRIL, 1914, TO 31ST MARCH, 1915.

No.	Date.	Subject.
	1914	1914
68 M.	11th April ...	The Tuberculosis (Accounts of Committees) Order, 1914.
71 M.	24th	Isolation of advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
18,361 Misc.	24th	Trade Boards Act, 1909, Contracts of Local Authorities.
19,020 Misc. (Typed).	6th May ...	Appointment of County Surveyors in Ireland.
83 M.	16th	Foot and Mouth Disease.
98 M.	20th	Local Government Elections.
98 M.	20th	"
108 M.	30th June ...	Notification of Tuberculosis.
111 M.	11th July ...	Acute Poliomyelitis.
42,142 Misc.	10th August	Distress in consequence of the war.
42,642 Misc.	12th	" " "
42,042 Misc.	12th	" " "
132 M.	14th	Distress in consequence of the war. (Provision of Meals (Ireland) Act, 1914).
132 M.	14th	Distress in consequence of the war. Provision of Meals (Ireland) Act, 1914.
—	15th	Distress Committees.
42,006 Misc.	20th	Medicines and Surgical Dressings.
44,806 Misc.	21st	Soldiers' and Sailors' Association—Prince of Wales Fund.
—	24th	Distress during war.
46,407 Misc.	1st Sept. ...	Relief to wives and dependants of soldiers and sailors.
43,622 Misc.	8th	Trade Boards Act, 1909, Contracts of Local Authorities.
150 M.	0th	Local Authorities. Employees who join H.M. Forces.
47,983 Misc.	11th	Marriage and Birth Certificates. Claiming Allowances.
48,922 Misc.	18th	Employment for women.
48,075 Misc.	21st	Rates of Interest on Local Loans.
143 M.	23rd	Local Government Elections. Polling Agents.
50,431 Misc.	15th Oct. ...	Medicine Contracts.
50,431 Misc.	15th	"
164 M.	16th	Administration of Vaccination Acts.
156 M.	27th	Boarded-out and Hired-out Children.
56,828 Misc.	5th Nov. ...	Co-operation between Civil and Military Sanitary Services.
183 M.	9th	Scale of Relief.
—	13th	Old Age Pensions Committees. Allowances to wives and dependant children of sailors and soldiers.
182 M.	19th	National Relief and Technical Instruction.
194 M.	20th	Central Committees on Women's Employment.
62,121	20th	Central Register of Belgian and other war refugees.
196 M.	21st	Allowances to Dependents of Sailors and Soldiers.
193 M.	23rd	British-born Wives and Children of Interned Aliens.
200 M.	24th	British-born Wives and Children of Interned Aliens.
184 M.	24th	River Navigation Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1914.

No.	Date.	Subject.
	1914	1914
202 M.	25th	Christmas Gifts from United States, America.
203 M.	26th	Gift of Chocolates by the Government of Quebec.
(Typed).		
205 M.	27th	Inquiries at Post Offices as to Separation Allowances, &c.
64,847 Misc.	2nd Dec. ...	Ulster Central Committee on Women's Employment.
(Typed).		
66,032 Misc.	14th	Mode of charging contributions of County Councils under National Insurance Act, 1911.
(Typed).		
68,302 Misc.	18th Dec. ...	Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.
	1915	1915
500 M.	15th Jan. ...	The Local Authorities (Disqualification Relief) Act, 1914.
—	5th Feb. ...	British-born Wives and Children of Interned Aliens. Relief.
11 M.	26th	Contracts for Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.
39 M.	16th March...	Prevention and Relief of Distress. Shortage of labour.
44 M.	18th	Allowances to Dependents of Sailors and Soldiers.
11 M.	25th	New Contracts for Medicines.
46 M.	29th	Local Authorities. Employees who join H.M. Forces.
The following memoranda		were also issued :—
		Government assistance for families of men in Naval and Military Services.
		Memorandum on Schemes of Work for Women Temporarily unemployed owing to the war.
		Memorandum for guidance of Local Committees.
		Memoranda as to Allowances and Pensions, &c.
		Memorandum as to conditions governing Grants, &c.
		Hospitality for Belgian Refugees. Collection Scheme.

APPENDIX J.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911—SANATORIUM
BENEFIT.TABLE A.—INSTITUTIONS approved in pursuance of Section 16 (1)
(a) by the Local Government Board for Ireland.

Name and Address of Institution.	No. of Beds.	Cases for which approved.
LEINSTER.		
Adelaide Hospital, Dublin ...	125	Surgical and Advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Ashlons Military Hospital ...	—	—
Carlow County Infirmary, Carlow	22	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Children's Hospital, Temple Street, Dublin.	122	do.
City Hospital for Diseases of the Skin and Cancer, Holles Street, Dublin.	16	Cases of Lupus.
Convalescent Home for Little Children of the Poor, Cheevers-town, Clonsilla, Co. Dublin.	26	Non-infectious surgical Tuberculosis in children under eight years of age not requiring constant medical supervision.
Coombe Hospital, Dublin ...	68	(a) Women suffering from pelvic or abdominal Tuberculosis ; (b) Women suffering from Tuberculosis complicating pregnancy.
Crookling Sanatorium, Brittas, Co. Dublin.	182	Generally incipient cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Doctor Steevens' Hospital, Dublin	200	Surgical cases and advanced medical cases of Tuberculosis.
Drumcondra Hospital, Whitworth Road, Dublin.	26	Surgical and non-infectious medical cases of Tuberculosis.
Dublin Skin, Cancer and Urinary Hospital, Hume Street, Dublin.	21	Tubercular forms of Skin Disease.
Hardwicke Fever Hospital, North Brunswick Street, Dublin.	20	Tubercular Meningitis and Miliary Tuberculosis.
House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin.	266	Tubercular Peritonitis and Tubercular Meningitis.
House of Rest for the Dying, Camden Row, Dublin.	24	Advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland, Upr. Merrion Street, Dublin.	70	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin ...	10	do.
Kilkenny County Infirmary, Kilkenny.	40	do.
King's County Infirmary, Tullamore.	10	do.
Larch Hill Sanatorium, The Pine Forest, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	12	Incipient and early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Linden Convalescent Home, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	68	Convalescent surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Louth County Infirmary, Dundalk	42	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Meath County Infirmary, Navan	45	do.
Meath Hospital, Dublin ...	—	Surgical and advanced cases of Tuberculosis.

Name and Address of Institution.	No. of Beds.	Cases for which approved.
LEINSTER—continued.		
Meath Convalescent Home, Bray ...	10	Convalescing surgical and advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Mercer's Hospital, Dublin ...	81	Surgical and advanced medical cases of Tuberculosis.
National Children's Hospital, Harcourt Street, Dublin.	50	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis in children.
Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin.	110	Advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Peamount Sanatorium, Loran, Co. Dublin.	267	Early stage of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Queen's County Infirmary, Maryborough.	50	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Richmond Hospital, North Brunswick Street, Dublin.	22	do.
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin ...	127	(a) Women suffering from pelvic or abdominal Tuberculosis; and (b) Women suffering from Tuberculosis and about to give birth to a child.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital, Upper Baginot Street, Dublin.	124	Surgical and advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Royal Sanatorium for Consumption for Ireland, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow.	110	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis considered capable of cure or alleviation.
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin.	108	Surgical and advanced medical cases of Tuberculosis.
St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.	149	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House Road, Dublin.	70-94	Advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Wexford County Infirmary, Wexford.	56	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Whitworth Hospital, North Brunswick Street, Dublin.	15	Chronic (advanced) cases of Tuberculosis of medical character.
ULSTER.		
Antrim County Infirmary, Leshburn	55	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Armagh County Infirmary, Armagh	50	do.
Belfast Municipal Sanatoriums, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.	205	Cases of Tuberculosis.
Cottage Hospital, Ballymena ...	25	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Cowan-Heron Cottage Hospital, Droemore, Co. Down.	16	do.
Donegal County Infirmary, Lifford	50	do.
Fermanagh County Hospital, Enniskillen.	40	do.
Forster Green Sanatorium, Fortbreda, Co. Down.	70	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis capable of cure or alleviation.
Hopfield Cottage Hospital, Portrush.	10	Surgical Cases of Tuberculosis.
Londonderry County and County Borough Infirmary, Londonderry.	62	do.
Monaghan County Infirmary, Monaghan.	64	do.
Newry General Hospital, Windsor Hill, Newry.	20	do.
Rosshare Sanatorium, Killadeas, County Fermanagh.	51	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Name and address of Institution:	No. of beds.	Cases for which approved.
ULSTER—continued		
Roostrevor Sanatorium, near Warrenpoint, Co. Down.	24	Cases of threatened or developed Pulmonary Tuberculosis not in advanced stage.
Smiley Cottage Hospital, Larne ...	23	Non-infectious cases of Tuberculosis.
Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh	62	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
MUNSTER.		
Clare County Infirmary, Ennis ...	60	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
County Clare Sanatorium, Ennis ...	8	Incipient cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Heathside Sanatorium, Doneraile, Co. Cork.	102	Early and moderately advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Incorporated Home for Protestant Incurables, Cork.	76	Advanced cases of Tuberculosis.
Kerry County Infirmary, Tralee ...	28	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Mercy Hospital, Cork ...	84	Surgical and advanced medical cases of Tuberculosis.
North Charitable Infirmary, Cork	110	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Infirmary Road, Cork.	75	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis in women and children.
South Charitable Infirmary, Cork	160	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
St. Patrick's Hospital, Wellington Road, Cork.	60	Advanced cases of Phthisis.
County and City Infirmary, Waterford.	—	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
CONNAUGHT.		
Galway County Hospital, Galway	60	Surgical cases of Tuberculosis.
Leitrim County Infirmary, Carrick-on-Shannon.	40	do.
Mayo County Infirmary, Castlebar	52	do.
Sligo County Infirmary, Sligo ...	50	do.

TABLE B.—EXCHEQUER GRANT for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Particulars of Disbursements in year 1914-15.

County.	For year ended 31st March, 1914.		For year ended 31st March, 1915.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Armagh	242	19 4	281	0 0	523	19 4
Carlow	52	6 0	412	15 0	465	1 0
Cavan	—	—	278	8 5	278	8 5
Clare	460	8 8	589	18 0	1,059	7 5
Donegal	150	0 0	128	0 0	278	0 0
Down	177	19 2	519	1 0	697	0 2
Dublin	282	10 9	548	16 9	831	7 6
Fermanagh	228	6 0	713	0 0	941	6 6
Galway	279	14 0	646	5 0	925	19 9
Kerry	394	6 9	688	3 7	1,082	10 4
Kildare	50	0 0	176	0 0	226	0 0
Kilkenny	172	10 0	345	14 0	518	4 0
King's Co.	221	18 11	532	0 0	753	18 11
Leitrim	188	10 2	477	0 0	665	10 2
Limerick	231	8 3	342	16 0	574	4 9
Louth	226	16 7	298	8 8	525	5 3
Mayo	21	7 2	362	10 7	383	17 9
Monaghan	226	9 3	328	15 0	555	4 3
Queen's Co.	194	15 7	344	10 0	539	5 7
Roscommon	58	7 6	132	10 0	190	17 0
Sligo	133	0 8	346	16 1	480	2 9
Tipperary, N.R.	69	19 2	390	0 0	465	19 2
Tipperary, S.E.	248	8 0	267	0 0	516	8 0
Tyrone	187	10 0	813	0 0	1,000	10 0
Waterford	215	2 8	430	4 4	645	7 0
Westmeath	177	7 8	262	10 0	439	17 8
Wexford	125	14 0	418	0 0	543	14 0
COUNTRY BOROWNS.						
Belfast	354	14 3	4,977	7 8	5,332	1 9
Dublin	2,723	5 0	3,738	10 10	6,462	4 10
Waterford	20	0 0	99	12 0	119	12 0

APPENDIX K.

REPORT OF

BELGIAN REFUGEES' COMMITTEE (IRELAND).

The Belgian Refugees' Committee was appointed by the Local Government Board for Ireland in October. Mrs. Fowle, herself a Belgian, together with Mr. E. White, of 16 Molesworth Street, Dublin, had already started a subscription list and organised street collections under the name of "Belgian Flag Days" in aid of the refugees.

Previous Collections.

The amount of money collected in this country before the Local Government Board constituted the Committee amounted to over £2,300, of which sum £3,000 had been sent by Mrs. Fowle to Count de Lalaing, the then Belgian Minister in London, on the understanding that this money would be returned to Ireland to be used for the refugees in this country if any were sent over. Up to that time no Belgian refugees had arrived in this country, but after the fall of Antwerp, when the congestion in England became great, the Irish Local Government Board were requested to invite hospitality for a large number of Belgians in this country. The Lord Mayor of Dublin had meantime received a good number of offers of hospitality which he passed on to the Local Government Board. At the same time Mrs. Fowle and Mr. White put their services, as well as the money they had collected, at the entire disposal of the Board.

The Local Government Board gave for the Committee's use part of the Old Age Pensions' Offices in Great Brunswick Street. Later on, about February 10th, the offices at Great Brunswick Street having become too small for the work, a house was offered to the Committee by the National University of Ireland. This house, situated at 62 Upper Mount Street, was accepted with gratitude and the Offices of the Belgian Refugees' Committee have ever since been established there.

The Committee appointed by the Local Government Board consisted of:—Mrs. Fowle (President), the Countess of Fingall, Lady Moloney, Mrs. Rushton, Miss Boland, Miss Fitzgerald-Kenney, the Right Hon. Sir Horace C. Plunkett, P.C.; the Very Reverend T. V. Nolan, S.J.; Captain Gaisford St. Lawrence, R.N.; E. Bourke, Esq.; John Murphy, Esq. (Belgian Consul); M. J. Murphy, Esq.; E. White, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).

The duty of the Committee consists in dealing with the allocation of the refugees, in communicating with the different Sub-committees and the private hosts, and in looking after the general needs of the refugees.

Mrs. Fowle and Lady Moloney undertook, with the help of the staff that had been appointed by the Local Government Board,

the administration of the daily duties, whilst Mr. White, as Honorary Treasurer, looked after the finances of the fund, and Miss Boland took charge of the Clothing Department, a duty by no means light.

Offers of Hospitality.

Offers of hospitality began to pour in from all parts of Ireland as soon as it became known that the martyred people of Belgium were seeking refuge on our shores, and the first refugees arrived on Saturday, the 17th October. They were received at the North Wall by the Committee and its assistants. Breakfast was served to the poor people at the station, and they were got off as soon as possible to their different destinations.

The first settlements in Dublin were started by Mrs. John McCann, of Simonscourt Castle, who, with a small committee of friends, acquired the use of Sandymount Castle for a number of families, while Stradhrook Hall, of which the Society of Friends, notably the Messrs. Goodbody, were generous supporters, was opened about the same time. Very soon after the formation of these Committees the Bray Committee was started with Mr. V. Brew Mulhally as Hon. Secretary. These three settlements have been amongst the most successful and harmonious in Ireland.

Each succeeding week brought its boat-load of homeless people, but after the first month there came a long lull. The wreck of the refugee ship, "Le Duc de Ganteaupe," which was struck by a German submarine, completely scared the poor sufferers, who were already unnerved by the barbarities they had endured, and for some considerable time it was impossible to induce any of them to venture again on the water. On several occasions notice was received by the Committee of the expected arrival of a number of Belgians within a couple of days. Local committees and hosts were advised by telegram, houses were prepared, fires lighted, and, in some instances, the dinners were cooked—but no refugees appeared. The would-be hosts became discouraged, while many, not realising the circumstances and their attendant difficulties, blamed the Committee, and some offers were even withdrawn. We then decided to send a representative to England, who succeeded by power of persuasion in bringing over another large batch of refugees. These were distributed as evenly and impartially as possible throughout the country, but there were not enough to satisfy all their generous sympathisers. To prevent further disappointment our President herself crossed to England and instilled confidence in her own people by speaking to them in Flemish. Once the ice was broken, a regular succession of refugees arrived at short intervals.

Arrival of the Refugees.

Amongst those who worked hardest at the station for the comfort of the refugees, besides Father Nolan, S.J., and the Flemish priests, we were much indebted to Mr. Leach of the

Local Government Board who seemed to be in many places at once while sending off telegrams, ordering special trains or helping the travellers into the waiting taxis and char-a-bancas. Miss Leach likewise was indefatigable. She, Miss Burke-Gaffney, the Misses Kane, and the Misses Coyle accompanied large parties of refugees to their destinations. Practical sympathy was demonstrated by all classes on these occasions. The Stationmaster allowed the goods office to be temporarily converted into a breakfast room on cold mornings, and the hackney car drivers, even hard hit as they are by the war, refused to accept any fares for driving the refugees to the various railway stations of Dublin. The Committee desires to express its great indebtedness to the Midland Great Western Railway Company for their generous concession in carrying all refugees over their lines at half fares, an example the other Railway Companies of Ireland have not seen their way to follow.

The Sub-Committees.

The work of the Central Committee has been much lightened, and enormous financial help has been given by the great support and assistance received from the local Committees which were formed all over Ireland for the relief of the Belgians. These Committees are of varied formation and constitution. In some places the people of a county or borough contribute in funds and gifts for the maintenance of the refugees allocated to them. Committees have been formed in urban districts, municipal towns and large rural areas; and even in small villages a family will be supported by the pence of the poor. Guilds attached to churches, and various church bodies, have also formed committees. In one town the Committee consists entirely of ladies, in another, the Y.M.C.A. have undertaken the charge. The congregation of a Presbyterian Church, the Society of Friends, and the Jesuits, are all maintaining settlements. The members of a Ladies' Golf Club have taken charge of a group of refugees, while the Committee which provides for the largest number of refugees represents a whole Catholic diocese.

Private Hospitality.

Private hosts in every county in Ireland and of every rank are supporting one or more Belgian families.

Speaking generally, out of about 3,000 refugees who have been, or are, sheltered in Ireland, an average of 200 are being kept at the expense of the Local Government Board, whilst all the others are enjoying the kind hospitality of these Sub-committees and charitable individuals. In some instances the refugees are living in princely surroundings, in others, shelter is afforded by the mud cabin. In one case the refugee informed us that his host was poorer than himself!

Use of the Workhouses.

For some months after the first arrival of the refugees it was a great convenience to make use of the workhouses within easy reach of Dublin, and a good number of Belgians passed through the Unions of Rathdrum, Gorey, Balrothery, Celbridge and Ardee. These workhouses were only used as temporary refuges or sorting houses until the homes prepared by private hosts or local committees were ready.

Dunshaughlin Settlement.

For the past few months refugees not otherwise placed have been concentrated at Dunshaughlin Workhouse, which has been given over to the entire control of the Committee by the Board of Guardians. This house has been a most successful experiment, the success being due both to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. F. J. MacCarthy, Local Government Inspector, and to the tactful management of Monsieur Schepers, the Belgian Director. In other workhouses the refugees were never quite happy on account of the harsh system which separates husband from wife, and mother from child. At Dunshaughlin, which holds 120, temporary partitions have been erected, by which each family is enabled to live in privacy.

Education.

The education of the children is carried on at Dunshaughlin by a couple of Belgian schoolmasters, and the same arrangement is made at Sandymount Castle, where classes are given in Flemish both morning and afternoon. At Sligo, two Belgian nuns hold Flemish classes.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Principals of the National University, Roscrea College, Belvidere College, Rockwell College, Clongowes, Mungret, and Galway Colleges, where Belgian boys are being educated, free of charge; also to the Convents of the Sacred Heart of Mount Annville and Roscrea, the Sacré Coeur of Lishurn, Dominican Convent, Belfast; St. Louis Convent, Carrickmacross; Sisters of Mercy at Ennis, Lurgan and Strahane, who are boarding and educating Belgian girls. Special recognition is also due to the Sisters of Charity at Merrion, Co. Dublin, who are maintaining a number of refugees, and to the Sisters of Charity of Seville Place, Dublin, who have given temporary hospitality to hundreds of these poor people.

Class of Refugees.

The refugees represent all classes, including some of the noblest families of Belgium, the professional classes, the artistic world, shopkeepers, artisans, labourers, hawkers, even down to the blind beggar.

Undesirables.

Amongst the many who came over were a certain number of undesirable characters, as was inevitable when a whole nation was grafted on to another country.

The enthusiasm of some charitable hosts diminished when it was found that some of the refugees were not all that they should be. It was then decided that a member of the Committee should go over whenever it was desirable to choose and bring fresh refugees to Ireland, and that the undesirables should be sent back to England, where a penal settlement had been established at Edmonton for the reception of such cases. By these means, people were brought over who were less likely to give trouble. The result has well repaid the extra effort.

Employment for Refugees.

The Belgians are of a singularly independent nature, and many of them find it hard to digest the bread of charity, however kindly it may be tendered to them. With very few exceptions they are anxious to earn their own living, and they are also naturally anxious to save something towards building up their homes once again in Belgium. It has consequently been a bitter disappointment to many of them that there is not work enough for all. In some localities they have fared better than others, and certain local committees have been able to obtain employment generally. Naturally, this depends on the condition of the local labour market, and in no instance does the Local Government Board permit a Belgian to be employed where an Irishman is available.

In the early spring there was a great demand for agricultural labourers, and the Committee made several applications to London begging that almost exclusively this class of people should be sent. This request was favourably entertained, and a long list of refugees described as agriculturists was received by the Local Government Board. On the arrival of the Belgians, however, it was discovered that the majority of them had never handled a spade or seen a hoe. It transpired that they had either expressed their willingness to work in the fields, or had wrongly described themselves, in order to escape from the congested districts of Earl's Court or Alexandra Palace.

Farmers and Gardeners.

In the South of Ireland, notably at Limerick, several farmers' families have settled down happily, working on the land, and the agricultural labourers generally are giving great satisfaction wherever employed. Successful experiments of intensive gardening have been made at Bray, where a happy little colony can be seen at work under the management of a very able and understanding committee; likewise on a smaller scale at Ennis, where great praise is due to the sympathetic intervention of Mrs. Vere O'Brien.

Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, and Marble Sculptors.

At Navan and Edenderry, as well as in Dublin, Belgians are working at cabinet making. It is a pity that more use has not been made of some of the expert wood carvers who have come to Ireland, though, happily, talented sculptors have found employment at Messrs. Harrison's Marble Works in Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, and it is to be hoped will leave their mark in some of the public institutions and churches of Ireland.

Glass Factory.

A company has been set afloat to start a Belgian Glass Manufactory near Dublin. Messieurs Peeters and De Ridder, who are Managing Directors, have carried out some very successful experiments at the College of Science. They report that the glass made with Dublin sand is of a finer quality than any that was manufactured in Belgium.

Embroiderers.

A small attempt has also been made to start the *Licre* embroidery, which industry has been completely destroyed in Belgium. Markets for the work could be easily found in the United States, and to a certain extent in London and Paris. Messrs. Switzer & Co., Ltd., Dublin, have most enterprisingly given a substantial order for the work, but the attempt to establish the industry so far has languished through lack of funds.

Munition Workers at Arklow.

A few Belgians are working at the Munitions factory at Arklow, and more would have been employed but for the lack of accommodation.

Miners.

Some Belgian miners worked for a time at Arigna, but the local conditions unfortunately were against their continuing.

On the whole, however, there has been comparatively little paid employment for the refugees in Ireland, and the result, unfortunately, is that a number are becoming disheartened and discouraged.

Chief Items of Expenditure.

The expenses incurred by the Committee are, of course, very great. They consist principally in the buying of clothes, boots, etc. Footwear has run into several hundred pounds, in spite of the use made of cast-off boots and shoes kindly sent to us. Mackintosh coats and underwear have been a great item of expenditure. In many cases houses are given for the use of Belgians, but there is no furniture, linen or cutlery, and the Committee has to buy all these items. In other cases a weekly grant is necessary to complete the hospitality; money has to be given for educational

purposes, for medical treatment, for medicines and other comforts. The Committee has also to defray all its current expenses, the wages of certain Belgian helpers, the payment of some Belgian servants who work for refugees of the better class. These better class people also require occasional help themselves in money or in kind.

Christmas Offering to Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.

A sum of £500 was sent about Christmas to the Queen of the Belgians, out of the collections made previous to the formation of the Committee, for relief of the unfortunate Belgians, pouring into the small area which was still uninvaded, and where the Queen was residing herself, notwithstanding the dangerous surroundings.

Statement of Accounts.

The following Statement of Accounts will show the financial position of the Committee to the 31st March last:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Refund of amount sent by Mrs. Fowle to Count de Lalaing, the Belgian Minister	2,000	0	0
Collected by Mrs. Fowle and Mr. E. White	350	0	0
Received by the Committee as a result of subscriptions; Concerts; weekly house-to-house collections (bringing in an average of £20 a month); etc., from 15th October, 1914, to 31st March, 1915,	3,223	0	0
	£5,573	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

As detailed in Treasurer's Report	2,873	18	2
Balance on hands on 31st March, 1915	2,700	1	10

Habits and Conditions of the Belgians.

The Belgians were a happy people in their own country, and, as a rule, few of them ever left it. Being thrifty and industrious, they enjoyed a greater degree of comfort than their corresponding class in this country. They are used to good living, and think a great deal of their food, and when they cannot have the same as they were accustomed to it tells on their health and spirits.

Little difficulties have arisen in different parts of the country, and the Committee have found it advisable either to visit personally the local settlements, or to send a judicious representative. Trouble has arisen sometimes between hosts and guests from a want of mutual knowledge of one another's language and habits.

The chief trouble, however, has generally been among the refugees themselves, and it has proved almost impossible for several families to live in the same house together for any time without quarrelling. The principal bone of contention is, as a rule, the culinary arrangements, and complete harmony can only be secured by allowing each family to have their own kitchen. This method has been most successfully adopted by the Carlow Committee, who have generously provided a stove and cooking utensils for every menage.

The Committee have in the course of the day's work to deal with many emergencies. Whole colonies of refugees have been returned on their hands without notice, and the poor people themselves when in uncongenial surroundings, sometimes for a very trivial reason, will return to Dublin without warning at any hour of the day or night and require accommodation.

Assistance by the Belgian Priests.

The Committee have been fortunate in having the assistance and co-operation in this work of the Reverend C. Ottevaere, S.J., who has travelled all over Ireland visiting the different colonies of Belgians. His kindly encouragement, as well as spiritual ministrations, puts a new heart into the discouraged ones, and the good Father's tact and unfeigned goodness has endeared him not only to the refugees, but to all who come in contact with him. The spiritual needs of the Belgians have also been well provided for by the Redemptorist Fathers in the North, and the Belgian Carmelites in Dublin. The people are left entirely free to follow the dictates of their conscience, and are given every facility to do so. In sickness the ministrations of a priest are always available.

Dublin Hospitals.

The Dublin Hospitals have admitted many Belgian patients, who have been treated with infinite kindness and care. We would especially mention the Mater Misericordiae, St. Vincent's, Mercer's and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals.

Dublin Doctors.

The Dublin Doctors have in every instance generously given their services free. Special mention should be made of Drs. Delany and Rowlette, who have been the most constant attendants to the wants of the refugees. Dr. Solomons, as a specialist, has also done a great deal.

Health of the Refugees.

Death has been very rife amongst this afflicted people. It is not so surprising that some children and a number of old people have not survived the terrible hardships and exposure from which

they suffered in their escape through Holland. Unfortunately, others in the prime of life have been carried off, in spite of every effort that science or care could suggest to prolong their lives. But for a few cases of children's diseases we have witnessed no case of contagious illness. It is a consoling fact to be able to report that the birth-rate has been higher than the death-rate amongst our refugees in Ireland.

We have under our care a number of wounded or convalescent soldiers, and an admirable home is run for them by the Kingstown Belgian Relief Committee.

Clothing of Refugees.

The clothing of the refugees forms one of the principal works of the Committee, and is under the management of Miss M. Angela Boland. The poor people frequently arrive with no other belongings but the clothes they stand up in.

Up to March 31st 224 new suits, costing £189 7s. 1d., were bought for the men; 691 pairs of boots, and a great quantity of coats and waterproofs, shirts, socks, and underclothing costing over £400. Although a great number of gifts of clothes were received, especially for women and children, yet many new things had to be purchased for them also.

Four young ladies—Miss Burke-Gaffney, the Misses Kane, and Miss Coyle—have given up their entire time to this work since October, and have performed their duties with unflinching courtesy and business-like exactitude. Parcels of clothing are sent to all parts of the country, and they have also rendered great assistance in furnishing some of the empty houses which kind owners have placed at the disposal of the Committee.

General Remarks.

This Report would be incomplete without mention of the splendid work which has been accomplished by the Staff at the premises of the Committee in 63 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. The zeal and ability shown by our Secretary, Mr. T. J. Fallon, is beyond all praise. On him has fallen the lion's share of the work. Amidst incessant and most disconcerting interruptions every letter is answered, and every individual case with all its details punctiliously attended to. On some days the work is so heavy that the Office staff have to remain till 8 and even 10 at night. Mr. Fallon is very ably assisted by his Staff, who are all picked men from the Local Government Board, and he has, in addition, the services of five young Belgian clerks, who act as interpreters, and conduct the refugees to their destinations.

We have further back referred to certain difficulties only that a remedy may be found when possible, and are glad to be able to record that on the whole the Belgians are both happy and well appreciated in Ireland. Sharing the same Faith, they are congenial to the Irish people, who have received them with unbounded

sympathy and generosity. They have also had the happy effect in some quarters of acting as peacemakers; the unparalleled charity exercised towards them has linked together people of the most conflicting views in politics and religion. Moreover, the wretched plight and unhappy experiences of these victims of "Kultur" have been an object lesson to many who had obstinately refused to believe the stories of German barbarism.

HÉLÈNE FOWLE, *President.*

E. FINGALL.

FRANCES MOLONEY.

ALICE RUSHTON.

M. ANGELA BOLAND.

T. V. NOLAN, S.J.

HORACE C. PLUNKETT.

J. GAISFORD ST. LAWRENCE.

E. BOURKE.

M. J. MURPHY,

E. WHITE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

*Belgian Refugees' Committee (Ireland),
62 Upper Mount Street,
Dublin.*

June, 1915.

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